

Draft, 7/9/04, Nurs ftes.xls		
<u>De Anza College 2002-03 Nursing Course FTES</u>		
		Fulltime Equivalent Students (FTES)
Nursing Program Courses*		236
PreNursing Career Course (NURS 50)		26
Total Nursing Course FTES		262
Other Courses Taken By Nursing Students		70
Total Nursing Student FTES		332
* Includes courses offered to students in the nursing program as well as those working on pre-requisites and refreshers.		
<u>Direct Nursing Expenses 2002-03</u>		
		Fiscal Year Expenses
Fulltime Nursing Salaries and Benefits		\$933,097
Parttime Nursing Salaries (1320)		\$270,727
Nursing Operating Expenses		\$8,220
VTEA		\$16,102
Instructional Equipment		\$60,578
Nursing Alumni		\$7,424
Total Nursing Department		\$1,296,148
Prorated Division Expenses		\$82,827
Estimated Direct Costs of Other Courses @ \$2,000 per FTES		\$140,000
Total Direct Expenses		\$1,518,975
Estimated NonInstructional Expenses @ 2,000 per FTES		\$664,000
Total Costs		\$2,182,975
Cost per FTES		\$6,575
Revenue per FTES		\$4,000
Total Program Annual "Deficit"		-\$854,975

EXCLUSIVE REPORTS

From the January 17, 2003 print edition American City Business Journals

Hospital district earmarks \$1.5 million for nursing school

Troy May

Washington Hospital District's board has approved a \$1.5 million grant to Ohlone College for its nursing school program.

The award is the single-largest financial contribution for an academic program at the Fremont community college. The board approved the allocation at its Jan. 8 meeting.

In addition, the hospital plans to use \$150,000 to build a skills laboratory to train nursing students. The lab, to be built on the hospital campus in Fremont, will have 12 beds and include some of the latest medical technology.

"This is an incredibly generous contribution," says Barbara Harrelson, regional vice president of the Hospital Council for Northern and Central California.

The council has been working with Santa Clara County hospitals in reviewing funding requests from other South Bay colleges and universities for their nursing school programs, Ms. Harrelson says.

Payments of \$300,000 a year will be made to the college for the next five years, beginning the 2003-04 academic year.

The Washington Hospital grant will be used to hire two full-time faculty members and one lab manager, says Sharlene Limon, dean for Health Sciences at Ohlone. Added professors should allow the college to admit at least 18 more students a year, on top of the current 40 students enrolled, she says. Last year for the first time, Ohlone turned away 16 applicants to the nursing program.

"When we turn away 16 qualified individuals from the nursing program while we have a nursing shortage nationwide, things are upside down," says Nancy Farber, chief executive officer of Washington Hospital.

The hospital employs about 550 nurses, whose average age is 47. At any given time, Washington Hospital has 30 or more nursing positions open. To help fill that gap, Washington, like most hospitals, hires temporary help from across the country. Last year, the hospital spent \$3 million on these nurses.

"It's better to grow them locally," says Ms. Farber.

Because Washington Hospital is a district hospital — government owned and operated by the district it serves — a joint venture between the hospital district and the college is imperative to manage and oversee the distribution of funds, says Ms. Farber.

The venture will be formed this spring.

In the midst of a nursing shortage nationwide, California hospitals are facing state-mandated lower patient-nurse ratios. These new ratios, to take effect by 2004, are also expected to drive up demand for nurses.

The Ohlone grant comes just in time. With the state's proposed budget cuts in higher education, funding for programs such as nursing education are threatened. It costs Ohlone about \$10,000 per nursing student per year, but the college receives only \$3,800 per student in financial support from the state.

Community colleges get revenue from real estate taxes in their district, but that's not enough to pay for the entire nursing program.

"If we want to maintain a nursing program, we need outside help," says Ms. Limon.

Ohlone officials had asked area hospitals for financial support at a December meeting. The college said it needed specialized nurses with master's degrees to help teach students.

In response, Kaiser Permanente, which opened a new hospital in Fremont last September, will send senior-level nurses to teach at Ohlone, Ms. Limon says.

Troy May covers health care and health sciences for the Business Journal.

© 2003 American City Business Journals Inc.

From an opinion piece on page 5 of the July 6, 2004 Community College Times (written by LaCheeta McPherson, associate dean of allied health and vocational nursing at El Centro College in Dallas, TX and president of the National Network of Health Career Programs in Two-Year Colleges).

"The average tuition for a two-year degree in a community college is about \$5,000. **The average cost to support a two-year associate degree program for a community college (salaries, equipment, supplies, etc.) is more than \$30,000 per student [for the two year program].** Because health-care education programs are so expensive, colleges that choose to provide or continue to provide programs must find other means to support them: tuition increases; reliance on income-producing continuing education programs and contract training; higher enrollments in academic transfer programs, which allow large student to instructor ratios; grants; partnerships with local hospital systems; partnerships with medical companies; or federal funds."

The Solution to Protecting America's Health

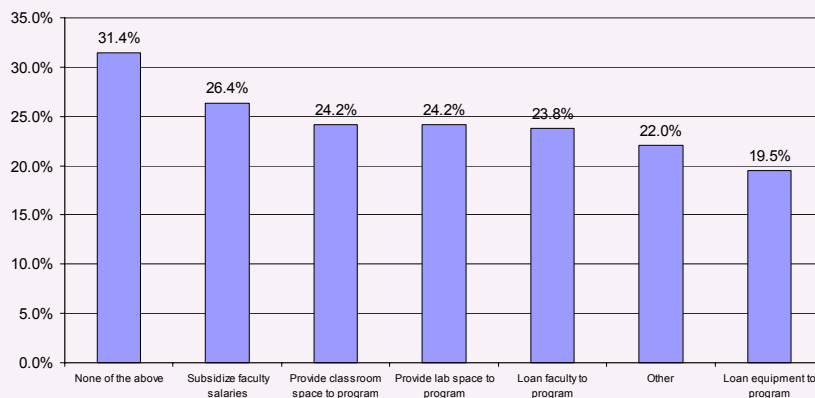
Preliminary Results 2003 AACC Nursing & Allied Health Survey

Keeping the Promise
84th Annual Convention
American Association of Community Colleges
April 24-27, 2004 • Minneapolis, MN

Cynthia Vervena, Research Associate
Member & Information Services
www.aacc.nche.edu

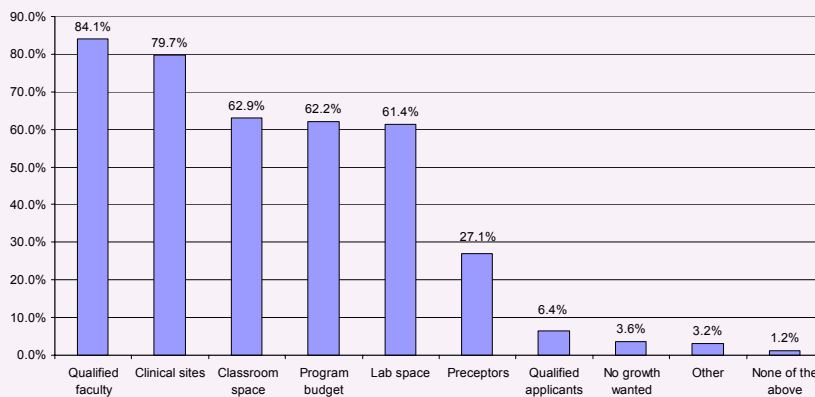


Support Supplied to RN Program by Healthcare Providers (N=277)



Preliminary AACC Nursing Survey Results

Barriers to RN Program Growth (N=251)



Preliminary AACC Nursing Survey Results

From the November 22, 2002 print edition American City Business Journals
Teachers now vital in curing nursing gap

Susan L. Thomas

No one's ready to declare they've solved the escalating nursing shortage just yet. But some East Bay nursing programs say the number of qualified applicants is growing and has begun to surpass the spaces available.

Adding classrooms won't solve the problem, though. A nursing instructor shortage that has nagged the industry for years is worsening, leaving educators wondering: Who will teach the students and where will colleges find the money to expand programs?

"Clearly there is a change," said Sharlene Limon, dean of health sciences and director of the nursing program at Ohlone College in Fremont.

Ohlone College accepts 22 new students per semester into its nursing program and generally accommodates most qualified applicants. But the college turned away 16 fully qualified applicants for its spring 2003 class – four times the number it rejected in the fall – because it has no space.

"That's significant for us," Limon said. "I think the increase in enrollment is complicated, but it has to do with the general downturn in the economy, the great publicity from Johnson & Johnson, an increase in salaries and the press about an increase in patient deaths when fewer RNs are on the units. It's looking more appealing as a profession."

And some educators predict demand will grow more next year, as national and local recruiting campaigns, well-publicized wage gains and a weak economy continue attracting potential newcomers to the field.

At Samuel Merritt College in Oakland, enrollment has begun to grow again after dipping in 2000, and the number of applicants has jumped. John Garten-Shuman, interim dean of enrollment management, said fall enrollment rose to 256 from 242 in 2001, and 233 in 2000. The number of students entering the program in the fall swelled to 75 from 51 in fall 2001. Applications to Samuel Merritt, which runs the program with St. Mary's College of California in Moraga, took off as well. In 2002, 165 students applied to the program for the fall semester compared to 123 a year earlier.

"I'm certain by next fall we will have a wait-list situation," Garten-Shuman said.

He attributed the enrollment increase to "word getting out" about the nursing profession, as well as to high-profile wage gains that are attracting more to the profession. In previous years, he said, enrollment in nursing programs declined. This year, 256 students are in the program, compared to 243 in 2001.

Johnson & Johnson, which launched a two-year, \$20 million plus campaign to attract nurses to the profession in February, has noted that enrollment in nursing programs nationally fell 17 percent from 1995 to 2000. Surveys conducted by the American

Association of Colleges of Nursing show a similar decline, but in fall 2001 enrollment rose for the first time since 1994, by 3.7 percent.

Certainly, it will take years before efforts to recruit new students will produce more nurses. The Center for Health Workforce Studies at UC-San Francisco estimates the state will need 70,000 new nurses by 2020. Nationally, the commonly bantered figure is 400,000.

The reasons behind the nursing shortage vary. Nurses have retired at a faster rate than new nurses have joined the profession. Women who previously may have become nurses have chosen different careers as opportunities in other industries have opened up. The perception of high stress and low pay, along with nurse layoffs in the early to mid 1990s also have hampered recruitment.

But while higher enrollment in nursing programs should ultimately benefit health care, there is a catch. Fewer nurses have decided to teach, making it difficult to recruit the faculty to educate the new students needed to reinforce (it's not really reinforcing, it's growing or expanding) the nursing ranks.

The trend is not new, but industry observers expect the faculty shortage to become more dire. A survey by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing found that nursing programs turned away more than a third of qualified applicants in the 2000-01 school year because they did not have the faculty to teach them. "It's very hard to recruit (faculty)," Ohlone's Limon said.

Because salaries in hospitals are higher now, some nurses who could teach, instead continue practicing medicine. Many schools don't emphasize education anymore either, Limon said.

"Many of the graduate schools have dropped that track," she said.

All of Ohlone's full-time positions are filled now, but Limon says she's looking for part-time faculty and could increase enrollment if she had more staff.

"Clearly the industry is starting to understand we need educators," she said. "All of the schools are really worried about faculty."

At Cal State Hayward, the nursing school did not have enough faculty to support a larger class. So the university received a grant from Eden Medical Center in Hayward and the Eden Hospital Township to fund a full-time faculty position to support 10 extra students through the program that began this fall.

"If we don't find the faculty, the pipeline is going to dry up," said Brenda Bailey, professor and chairwoman of the nursing and health sciences department at Cal State Hayward.

Most nursing faculty positions at the school are full now, but Bailey said she's looking for tenure-track staff. The tenured positions require a master's degree, but Bailey said she prefers those with doctorate degrees.

The university doesn't have the resources to build up the staff or to pay the staff enough to make it competitive, according to Bailey. Right now, she added, they will rely on trying to find partnerships with those in the community, such as the one with Eden, to increase enrollment.

About 200 students study nursing at Cal State Hayward, and the program has been full for years, she said. Applications didn't increase this year, but the students applying were more serious about attending. Without the grants from Eden, she said, the program might have had to reject qualified applicants.

© 2002 American City Business Journals Inc.