



NURSING EDUCATION PROGRAM INFORMATION SURVEY

TEXAS CENTER FOR NURSING WORKFORCE STUDIES
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE TEXAS BOARD OF NURSING



2012

Student Demographics in Professional Nursing Education Programs

This update presents data for the 106 pre-licensure registered nursing (RN) programs in Texas during the 2012 reporting year which includes:

- ◆ 1 Diploma program,
- ◆ 66 Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) programs, including 57 ADN generic programs and 9 Licensed Vocational Nursing to Associate Degree in Nursing (LVN to ADN) programs,
- ◆ 38 Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) programs, and
- ◆ 1 Master of Science in Nursing Alternate Entry (MSN AE) program.

The Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies (TCNWS) collected data in the 2012 Board of Nursing's (BON) Nursing Education Program Information Survey (NEPIS) that was available online as of October 8, 2012. The reporting period was academic year (AY) 2011-2012 (September 1, 2011 – August 31, 2012) unless otherwise noted. TCNWS collaborated with the BON in the design and dissemination of the survey.

Sex & Age of Newly Admitted Students in Pre-Licensure RN Programs

In the 2012 NEPIS, programs were once again asked to provide the race/ethnicity, sex, and age of newly admitted students and graduates during academic year 2011-2012.

- ◆ The newly admitted pre-licensure RN student population was predominately female: 84.2% during AY 2011-2012.
- ◆ This represents a 2.5 percentage point decrease in male representation among newly admitted nursing students from 2011 to 2012.

Figure 1. Sex of Newly Admitted Students, 2009 - 2012

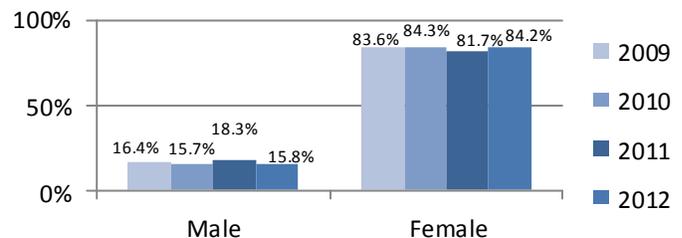


Table 1. Age of Newly Admitted Pre-Licensure RN Students, 2012

	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51+
Diploma	11.8%	44.7%	19.7%	16.4%	4.6%	2.6%
LVN TO ADN	1.1%	14.6%	22.0%	32.8%	21.9%	7.7%
ADN	4.9%	26.8%	23.6%	29.2%	12.1%	3.4%
BSN	14.7%	47.4%	18.3%	14.1%	4.3%	1.3%
MSN AE	0.0%	15.5%	34.5%	27.6%	17.2%	5.2%
All Programs	8.6%	34.2%	21.3%	23.3%	9.7%	2.9%

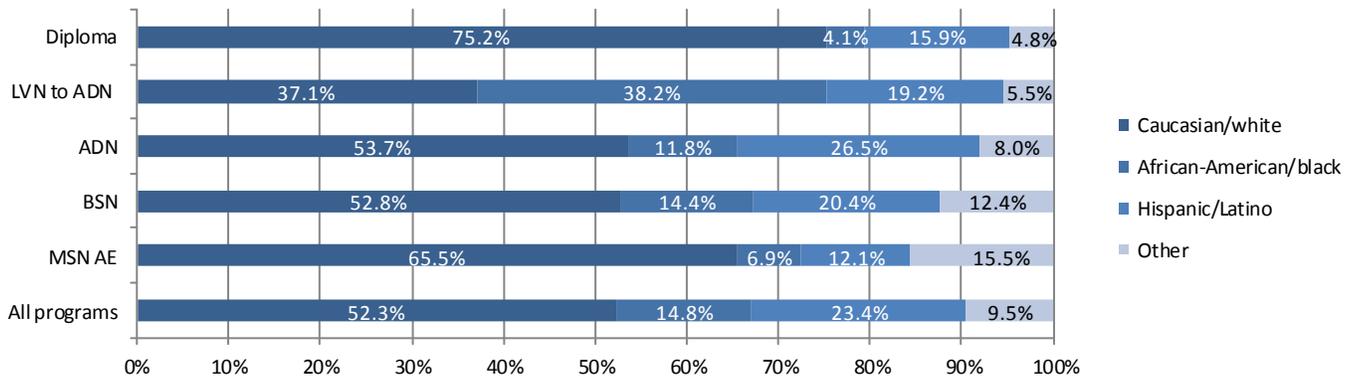
Note: LVN to ADN numbers are based on the 9 programs designated by the BON as LVN to ADN programs. 49 other ADN programs have LVN to ADN tracks, but these data are included in the ADN numbers. Approximately 8.9% of ADN students are enrolled in a stand-alone LVN to ADN program.

Table 1 provides the age breakdown of newly admitted pre-licensure RN students during AY 2011-2012 by program type.

- ◆ The largest proportion (50.4%) of newly admitted pre-licensure ADN students was between the ages of 21 and 30, followed by 31-40 year olds (29.2%).
- ◆ There were more students in the 31-40 (32.8%) and 41-50 (21.9%) age ranges among LVN to ADN students compared with those in ADN programs.
- ◆ In BSN programs, students 21-25 years of age comprised 47.4% of the population while 26-30 year olds comprised 18.3%, 17-20 year olds comprised 14.7% and those 31 and older comprised 19.7%.
- ◆ In comparing the age breakdown of newly admitted students in all programs in 2012 versus those newly admitted in 2011, the proportions by age category were very similar. For the youngest age groups, those 25 and younger, the proportion of students decreased slightly from 43.7% in 2011 to 42.7% in 2012. The proportion of students aged 26-30 increased slightly in 2012, and the remaining age groups stayed constant.

Race/Ethnicity of Newly Admitted Students in Pre-Licensure RN Programs

Figure 2. Race/Ethnicity of Newly Admitted Students, 2012

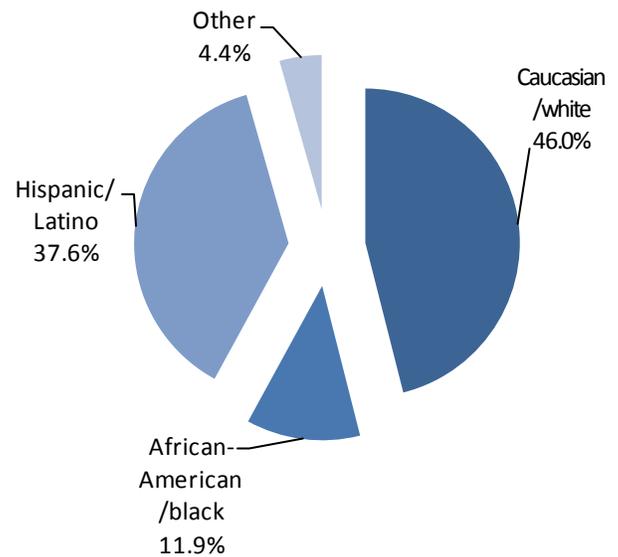


Note: LVN to ADN numbers are based on the 9 programs designated by the BON as LVN to ADN programs. 49 ADN programs have LVN to ADN tracks, but these data are included in the ADN numbers.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the race/ethnicity distributions of 2012 newly admitted pre-licensure RN students, and the 2010 Texas population, respectively.

- In 2012, Caucasians/whites constituted 51.2% of Texas newly admitted pre-licensure RN nursing students but only 46.0% of the Texas population.
- The proportion of African-American/black newly admitted pre-licensure RN students increased slightly from 2011, from 13.8% to 14.5% of newly admitted students.
- There was a higher representation of African-American/black students in the pre-licensure RN programs (14.5%) than in the Texas general population (11.9%).
- While Hispanics/Latinos comprised 37.6% of the Texas population, they continued to be underrepresented as pre-licensure RN students (22.9%).
- Caucasians/whites represented the largest proportion of newly admitted students in all program types except for LVN to ADN programs, where African-Americans/blacks comprised the largest proportion of the nursing student population.

Figure 3. Race/Ethnicity of Texas Population, 2010¹

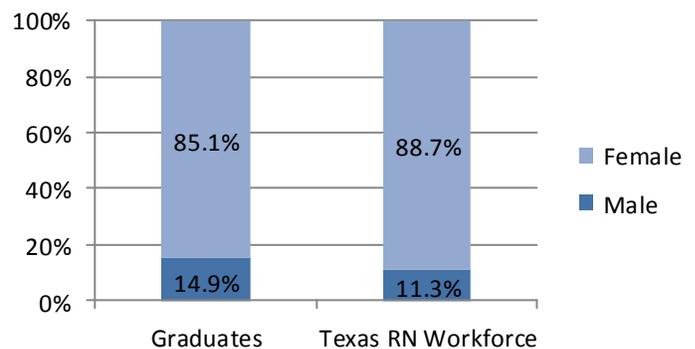


Sex & Age of Graduates from Pre-Licensure RN Programs

Historically, the Texas nursing workforce has been made up of predominately females. Figure 4 shows the proportion of male and female nursing graduates in 2012 compared to the proportion of males and females in the Texas RN workforce as of September 2011.

- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of male graduates from 17.0% in 2011 to 14.9% in 2012.
- There was a greater number of male nurses graduating from pre-licensure RN programs than the number represented in the Texas RN workforce.

Figure 4. Sex of Graduates 2012, and Nursing Workforce 2011²



¹All population statistics in this report are 2010 Census data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

²All workforce data in this report comes from the Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies. (2013). *Nursing workforce in 2011: Demographics and trends*. Accessed here: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/cnws/Final2-NursingWorkforceDemoTrends2011.pdf>

Table 2. Age of Pre-Licensure Graduates, 2012

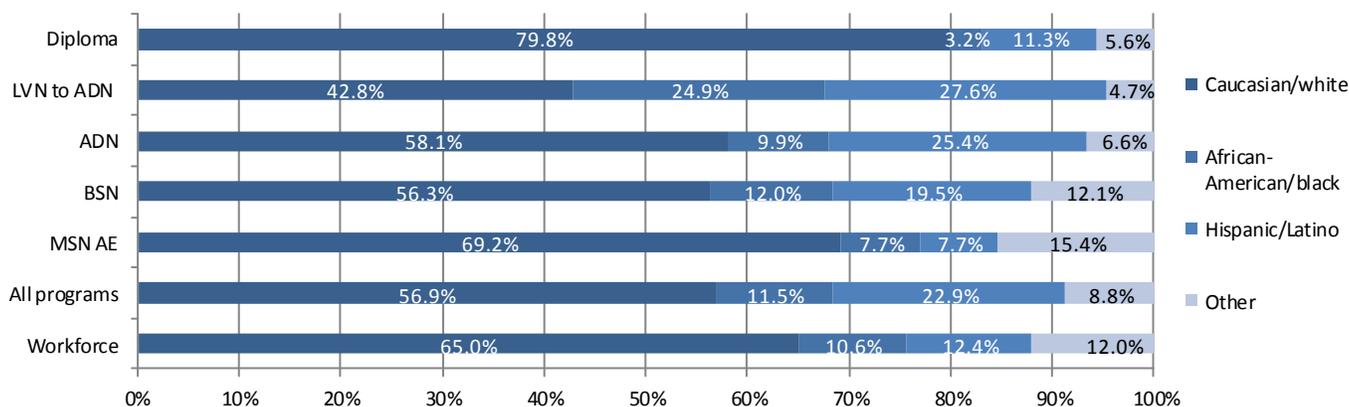
	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51+
Diploma	0.8%	51.6%	20.6%	20.6%	4.0%	2.4%
LVN TO ADN	0.5%	16.0%	22.6%	34.2%	20.5%	6.2%
ADN	2.5%	26.0%	26.0%	30.2%	12.4%	2.9%
BSN	0.3%	55.6%	22.3%	16.3%	4.3%	1.1%
MSN AE	0.0%	1.9%	55.8%	28.8%	13.5%	0.0%
All Programs	1.4%	37.9%	24.4%	24.6%	9.4%	2.3%

Table 2 shows the age distribution of pre-licensure professional nursing graduates.

- ◆ Over one-third of graduates from professional nursing programs were 25 years or younger (39.3%).
- ◆ Almost half of graduates from professional nursing programs were between 26 and 40 years of age (49.0%).
- ◆ These proportions were similar to the proportions of newly admitted pre-licensure professional nursing program students.

Race/Ethnicity of Graduates of Pre-Licensure RN Programs

Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity of Graduates, 2012 and RNs in the Texas Workforce, 2011



Note: LVN to ADN numbers are based on the 9 programs designated by the BON as LVN to ADN programs. 49 ADN programs have LVN to ADN tracks, but these data are included in the ADN numbers. Approximately 8.9% of ADN students are enrolled in a stand-alone LVN to ADN program.

Figure 5 above shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of nurses in Texas, both among recent nursing graduates from AY 2011-2012 and the nursing workforce as of September of 2011.

- ◆ Caucasians/whites continued to comprise the racial majority of nursing students and the nursing workforce. Hispanic/Latinos were the second largest ethnic group represented among nursing graduates, the Texas RN workforce, and the Texas population in general.
- ◆ In 2012, the proportion of nursing graduates that were Hispanic/Latino was nearly twice that of the proportion of Hispanic/Latino nurses in the RN workforce.
- ◆ As the number of African-American/black and Hispanic/Latino graduates from pre-licensure RN programs continue to increase, these two racial/ethnic groups will become more prominent in the RN workforce.
- ◆ In 2004, the Sullivan Commission’s report, “Missing Persons: Minorities in the Health Professions” cited that “increased diversity will improve the overall health of the nation.” Strengthening cultural competence and training a workforce that more closely resembles the population will improve healthcare delivery.³ Data from the 2012 NEPIS indicated that the nursing workforce in Texas was diversifying. As the proportion of minority newly admitted students and graduates increase, the ability to address the health care needs of the Texas population will improve.

³Sullivan Commission, Missing Persons: Minorities in the Health Professions. Duke University. 2004. <http://www.aacn.nche.edu/Media/pdf/SullivanReport.pdf>