# Chapter 1: Educational Capacity Report

The Educational Capacity Report presents data from the 2016-2017 NJCCN Educational Capacity Survey. The first section of this chapter describes self-reported data from pre-licensure and post-licensure programs for Registered Nurse (RN) education. **Pre-licensure** programs qualify graduates to sit for the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX). **Post-licensure** programs provide additional credentials for graduates who have already passed the NCLEX and have attained their RN licensure. The second section describes self-reported data from programs for Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) education. The third section describes employment and demographic data for faculty in RN and LPN educational programs.

### Section 1: Educational Capacity Report - RN New Jersey RN Program Overview

This report includes data for **43** of the **46** schools in New Jersey that provide RN education. Each school may have multiple programs.

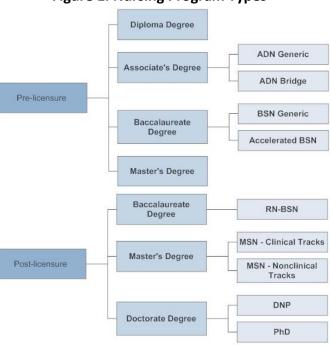
New Jersey schools offer the following **pre-licensure** programs:

- 5 Diploma degree programs
- 27 Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN)
  - **16** ADN Generic
  - 11 ADN Bridge
- **25** Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)
  - **15** BSN Generic
  - 9 Accelerated BSN
  - 1 LPN BSN Program
- 1 Pre-licensure Master's of Science in Nursing (MSN)

Respondents reported the following **post-licensure** programs:

- 18 RN BSN
- 14 Post-licensure Master's of Science in Nursing (MSN)
- 9 Doctorate of Nursing Practice (DNP)
- 3 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Nursing

Figure 1. Nursing Program Types





**Figure 2** displays the primary location of New Jersey's 46 nursing programs, inclusive of programs that did not participate in the 2016-2017 survey. Many Baccalaureate and Associate Degree programs also have satellite locations that are not noted on this map.

The number in the pin represents the number of nursing programs of that type located in the county. The County Population chart provides context so that density of programs may be compared to density of population (United States Census Bureau, 2016).

School Locations Baccalaureate and higher WÄRREN MORRIS Associate SOMERSET Diploma HÚNTERDON County Population 0-150,000 150,001-300,000 300,001-450,000 450,001-600,000 BURLINGTON OCEAN CAMDEN 600,001-750,000 GLOUCESTER 750,000+ ATLÄNTIC CUMBERLAND

Figure 2. Geographic Distribution of RN Programs' Primary Campuses

**Table 2** and **Table 3** show data on federal tax classification and accreditation status as self-reported by the 2016-2017 RN Educational Capacity Survey respondents.

Table 2. Federal Tax (	Classificatio	n				
	Diploma		Associate		Baccalaureate	
	N = 5	%	N = 19	%	N = 20	%
Public	2	40.0	15	79.0	9	47.4
Private/For-Profit	0	0	4	21.1	1	5.3
Private/Non-Profit	3	60.0	0	0	9	47.4

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	Dipl	oma	Asso	ciate	Baccalaureate & Higher		
	N = 5	% N = 19 %		N = 20	%		
Accredited	5	100.0	18	94.7	20	100.0	
Not Accredited/ In Progress	0	0	1	5.3	0	0	

#### **Pre-Licensure Programs**

Pre-Licensure Program Characteristics

**Table 4** describes the delivery format of pre-licensure programs. A majority of programs are delivered solely through face-to-face lectures. There are currently no programs among respondents that have online-only pre-licensure programs.

**Table 4. Pre-Licensure Program Format** 

	Diploma	ADN Generic	ADN Bridge	BSN Generic	BSN Accelerated	Pre- Licensure MSN
	N = 5	N = 16	N = 11	N = 15	N = 9	N = 1
Face-to- Face Solely	4	12	8	12	6	1
Hybrid	1	4	3	3	3	0

**Table 5** describes the percentage of time students spend in each clinical practice setting for prelicensure programs. Across all settings, the majority of clinical practice time is spent in acute care settings.

**Table 5. Setting of Hands-on Clinical Practice Time (%)** 

	Diploma	ADN Generic	ADN Bridge	BSN Generic	BSN Accelerated	Pre- Licensure MSN
<b>Acute Care</b>	92	83.9	83.3	71	60.6	50
Post-Acute Care	5	10.5	11.2	6.8	7.5	10
Preventative Services	2	1.3	1.6	9.1	13.8	10
<b>Home Care</b>	0	0.5	0.2	8.8	8.8	15
Other	1	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.4	15



**Table 6** describes the percentage time students spend in each clinical practice delivery format for pre-licensure programs. Across all pre-licensure settings, a majority of clinical practice is in a hands-on format.

**Table 6. Format of Clinical Practice Time (%)** 

	Diploma	ADN Generic	ADN Bridge	BSN Generic	BSN Accelerated	Pre- Licensure MSN
Skill Lab	13.0	13.9	10.0	14.9	15.6	15.0
Simulation Lab	12.0	13.1	13.9	10.9	12.1	10.0
<b>Hands-On</b>	75.0	66.3	67.8	75.0	62.5	75.0
Other	0	6.7	8.3	0	9.8	0

According to **Table 7**, a majority of BSN and pre-licensure MSN graduates secure their first job within 0-7 months, while graduates of Diploma and Associate Degree programs secure their first job within 8-12 or more months of graduation.

**Table 7. Time to Employment after Graduation (%)** 

Table 7. Time to	Employmen	t urter Grau	uution (70)			
	Diploma	ADN Generic	ADN Bridge	BSN Generic	BSN Accelerated	Pre- Licensure MSN
<b>Total Graduates</b>	N = 457	N = 1008	N = 337	N = 966	N = 330	N = 24
0-3 Months after graduation	0	10	4	18 >54%	12	20 > 85%
4-7 Months after graduation	0	15	1	36	20	65
8-11 Months after graduation	49	14	4	8	0	14
12+ Months after graduation	44	33	49	2	0	0
Unknown/ Do not track	8	27	42	37	68	1

<sup>\*</sup> Most Accelerated BSN programs do not track graduate employment.

#### Pre-Licensure Application, Admission, Enrollment, and Graduation

Pre-Licensure programs are those that prepare students for the **initial** National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX-RN) that leads to licensure as a registered nurse. The number of qualified and admitted applicants displayed here may be inflated if a person applied to or was admitted by more than one school. Our data do not provide unique identifiers for each applicant. The following four tables provide pre-licensure application, admission, enrollment, and graduation rates for the 2017 academic year and 4-year trended data for the 2014-2017 period.

**Table 8** shows pre-licensure application, admission, and enrollment figures for the 2017 academic year. When compared to the 2016 report, there is an increase in enrollees in all program types except the accelerated BSN ( $\downarrow$  31.5%) and pre-licensure MSN ( $\downarrow$  69.1%).

Table 8. Pre-Licensure Student Application, Admission, and Enrollment - 2017 Pre-Accelerated **ADN ADN** Licensure Diploma **BSN Total BSN** (Generic) (Bridge) **MSN** N = 9N = 41N = 5N = 16N = 11N = 15N = 1**Available Seats** 815 1701 850 1893 464 30 5289 50 **Qualified Applicants** 1186 2145 948 4784 484 9113 **Admitted Applicants** 894 3713 453 50 1670 813 7140 **Admitted Applicants (%)** 77.9 77.6 100 78.3 75.4 85.8 93.6 4549 **Enrollees** 823 1471 775 1463 278 17 Enrollees (%) 91.2 88.1 95.3 39.4 61.4 34.0 63.7

**Table 9** shows that annual admission and enrollment rates since 2014 have remained stable.

Table 9. Pre-Licensure A	dmission and E	nrollment Trend	Analysis 2014-20	017
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Available Seats	5030	5348	4989	5289
<b>Qualified Applicants</b>	9465	10531	10529	9113
<b>Admitted Applicants</b>	5961	6967	6872	7140
Enrollees	4477	4677	4396	4549
Enrollees (%)	75	67	64	64

**Table 10** shows why schools rejected qualified RN applicants. This table is not inclusive of any programs that reported "not applicable," because they did not reject any qualified applicants. Such schools include 3 (60%) of the Diploma Programs, 6 (32%) of the Associate's Degree Programs, and 12 (63%) of the Baccalaureate Degree Programs. Schools that did report rejecting qualified applicants may have provided multiple reasons for doing so.

Table 10. Reason for Rej	jection of Q	ualified RN	N Applicant	ts		
	Dipl	oma	Associate		Baccalaureate	
	# Schools N=5	%	# Schools N=19	%	# Schools N=19	%
Lack of qualified faculty	2	40	6	32	1	5
Lack of clinical space	1	20	7	37	4	21
Limited classroom space	2	40	6	32	5	26
Lack of clinical sites	1	20	5	26	4	21
Others	0	0	4	20	3	15

The survey presented the following reasons: lack of qualified faculty; lack of clinical space; limited classroom space; and lack of clinical sites available for students. Additional reasons provided by respondents in a comments box included insufficient budget, lack of available science faculty & lab space admission caps, job market, and inability to meet the program's personal health insurance requirements.



**Table 11** shows a 3.8% increase of pre-licensure graduates between 2016 and 2017, however there is only a 1.5% increase over the 4-year period from 2014-2017.

Table 11. Pre-Licensure Gradua	ation Trend Analy	sis 2014-2017		
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Diploma	523	457	484	457
ADN Generic	1015	1002	883	1008
ADN Bridge	357	522	355	337
BSN Generic	667	788	869	966
BSN Accelerated	500	368	384	330
MSN Pre-Licensure	15	24	32	24
Total	3077	3161	3007	3122

#### NCLEX Pass Rates for Pre-licensure Students

Students must pass the National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX-RN) to apply for licensure as an RN. **Table 12** shows National Council of State Boards of Nursing data on the pass rates for students who took the NCLEX-RN in 2017 (NCSBN, 2017). These data are inclusive of schools that did not respond to the NJCCN 2017 Educational Capacity Survey.

Table 12. Pass	Rates for NCLEX-RN	Taken in 2017		
	# Participants	<b>Total Passed</b>	<b>Total Failed</b>	% Pass Rate
Diploma	522	468	54	90%
ADN	1415	1241	174	88%
BSN	1330	1117	213	84%
MSN	9	8	1	89%

#### Pre-Licensure Student Demographics

**Table 13** on the following page describes prelicensure demographics inclusive of gender, race and ethnicity, and age bracket. The table shows that pre-licensure nursing students continue to be primarily female and show diversity in race and ethnicity, which is needed for the racially diverse population served in New Jersey. Ages are higher in the Diploma, Associate Degree, and Associate Degree Bridge programs as compared to the generic BSN program.

	Diploma	ADN	ADN	BSN	BSN	MSI Pre-
	Dipioma	Generic	Bridge	Generic	Accelerated	Licens
	N = 3055	N = 2992	N = 939	N = 4575	N = 671	N = 4
nder	<b>4.50</b>	2170	0.50	20.64	<b>7.</b> 10	22
Female	2597	2452	858	3961	540	32
	(85%)	(82%)	(91%)	(84%)	(81%)	(749
Male	457	455	81	613	131	(260
	(15%) <b>1</b>	(15%) <b>2</b>	(9%) <b>0</b>	(13%) <b>0</b>	(20%) <b>0</b>	(26% <b>0</b>
Transgender	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
	0	83	0	1	0	0
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	(0%)	(3%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
ce/Ethnicity	(070)	(570)	(070)	(070)	(0,0)	(070
American Indian	16	3	5	8	0	0
	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
Asian	234	242	52	710	63	4
	(8%)	(8%)	(6%)	(16%)	(9%)	(9%
Black/African	1001	374	579	535	<b>7</b> 6	14
American	(32.8%)	(13%)	(62%)	(12%)	(11%)	(33%
Hawaiian/Pacific	20	0	4	14	1	0
Islander	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
White/Caucasian	677	1557	86	2187	372	12
	(22%)	(52%)	(9%)	(48%)	(55%)	(28%
Hispanic/Latino	766	479	91	764	64	5
_	(25%)	(16%)	(10%)	(17%)	(10%)	(129
Other	39	13	1	19	0	0
	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
Two or More Races	79	109	8	133	37	3
D'I (D' I	(3%)	(4%)	(1%)	(3%)	(6%)	(7%
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	223	214	113	205	58	(120
	(7%)	(7%)	(12%)	(5%)	(9%)	(12%
e	360	221	2	2105	49	0
17-20	(12%)	(7%)	(0%)	(46%)	(7%)	(0%
	858	931	62	1439	294	24
21-25	(28%)	(31%)	(7%)	(32%)	(44%)	(56%
A ( A)	735	613	190	290	205	16
26-30	(24%)	(21%)	(20%)	(6%)	(31%)	(379
31-40	754	554	387	187	81	2
31-40	(25%)	(19%)	(41%)	(4%)	(12%)	(5%
41-50	278	230	241	60	38	1
41-30	(9%)	(8%)	(26%)	(1%)	(6%)	(2%
51-60	67	59	41	7	4	0
OI 00	(2%)	(2%)	(4%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%
61+	3	2	5	0	0	0
<del>-</del>	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	0	382	11	487	0	0



Table 14 shows that schools continue to see a diverse nursing student population.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	N = 10,943	N = 10,669	N = 11,224	N = 12,275
tal Enrollment by Progra	am			
Diploma	3018	2971	2867	3055
Dipionia	(28%)	(28%)	(26%)	(25%)
ADN	3850	3360	3493	3931
ADN	(35%)	(31%)	(31%)	(32%)
BSN (Generic)	3361	3719	3984	4575
DSIV (Generic)	(31%)	(35%)	(35%)	(37%)
BSN (Accelerated)	663	578	793	671
Dor (Accelerateu)	(6%)	(5%)	(7%)	(1%)
Master's (Pre-licensure)	51	41	87	43
,	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)
ce/Ethnicity				
American Indian	38	39	26	32
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Asian	1145	1207	1238	1305
133411	(10%)	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)
Black/African American	2561	2268	2263	2579
	(23%)	(21%)	(20%)	(21%)
Hawaiian/Pacific	215	66	72	39
Islander	(2%)	(1%)	(1%)	(0%)
White/Caucasian	4368	4324	4617	4891
,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(39%)	(41%)	(41%)	(40%)
Hispanic/Latino	1680	1754	1872	2169
<b>.</b>	(15%)	(16%)	(17%)	(18%)
Other	182	140	105	72
	(2%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
Two or More Races	166	212	263	369
	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(3%)
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	858	659	768	818
	(8%)	(6%)	(7%)	(7%)
e	2212	2442	2540	2525
17-20	2212	<b>2443</b> (23%)	2549	2737
	(19%)	3314	(23%)	(22%)
21-25	<b>3323</b> (30%)	(31%)	<b>3417</b> (30%)	<b>3608</b> (29%)
	1763	1912	1749	2049
26-30	(16%)	(18%)	(16%)	(17%)
	1943	1788	2019	1965
31-40	(17%)	(17%)	(18%)	(16%)
	963	<b>768</b>	866	848
41-50	(9%)	(7%)	(8%)	(7%)
	277	173	273	178
51-60	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)
	17	10	21	10
61+	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
	815	261	330	880
Did not Disclose	(7%)	(2%)	(3%)	(7%)

#### Post-Licensure Programs

#### Post-Licensure Program Characteristics

**Table 15** describes the delivery format of post-licensure programs. Except for PhD programs, post-licensure programs are delivered in a variety of online, face-to-face, and hybrid formats, with hybrid delivery being the most common.

Table 15. Post-Licensure Program Format - 2017

	RN-BSN	MSN Clinical	MSN Non-Clinical	DNP	PhD
Online Solely	5	2	2	3	0
<b>Face-to-Face Solely</b>	5	4	3	2	3
Hybrid	11	4	5	4	0
Total	21	10	10	9	3

#### Post-Licensure Application, Admission, Enrollment, and Graduation

Post-licensure programs are for students who are already licensed as Registered Nurses. Post-licensure data in **Table 16** indicate that there are sufficient seats available for new enrollees. However, the number of qualified and admitted applicants displayed here may be inflated if a person applied to or was admitted by more than one school. Our data do not provide unique identifiers for each applicant.

Table 16. Post-Licensure Student Application, Admission, and Enrollment Rates								
	RN-BSN	MSN Clinical	MSN Non-Clinical	DNP	PhD	Total		
<b>Available Seats</b>	2647	1506	1311	387	8	4548		
<b>Qualified Applicants</b>	1307	498	229	267	10	2082		
<b>Admitted Applicants</b>	1282	431	219	265	10	2207		
Enrollees	795	293	100	203	7	1398		
Enrollees (%)	62.0	68.0	45.7	76.6	70.0	70.0		

**Table 17** shows that enrollment in post-licensure programs has gone down by 51.8% over the 4-year period between 2014 and 2017. This decline may be attributed to national online programs, which are not captured in the Center's educational capacity survey.

Table 17. Post-Licensure Admission and Enrollment Trends 2014-2017							
	2014	2015	2016	2017			
<b>Available Seats</b>	6590	5109	4945	4548			
<b>Qualified Applicants</b>	3989	2775	2953	2082			
<b>Admitted Applicants</b>	3739	2675	2833	2207			
Enrollees	2900	1932	1613	1398			
Enrollees (%)	77.6	72.2	56.9	63.3			



**Table 18** describes the trends in post-licensure graduates, showing a 37.7% decline in RN to BSN graduates in 2017. This is the first year in which this decline in RN to BSN graduation is seen, and it may be attributed to national online programs that are not captured by the NJCCN educational survey. There is also a decline in MSN graduates and an increase in DNP graduates. This is probably due to APN programs that have changed their degree structure from MSN to DNP. APN programs are shifting from MSN to DNP due to recommendations from the American Assocation of Colleges of Nursing (AACN).

Table 18. Post-Licensure Graduation Trend Analysis 2014-2017						
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
RN-BSN	926	1068	1063	662		
MSN	634	601	616	469		
DNP	59	93	88	116		
PhD	26	14	7	3		
Total	1645	1776	1774	1250		

#### Post-Licensure Student Demographics

**Table 19**, which is continued on the following page, describes post-licensure student demographics. It shows that post-licensure students are primarily female and exhibit racial and ethnic diversity. Most students in post-licensure programs are 30 or more years old.

Table 19. Post-Licensure Student Demographics						
	RN to BSN	MSN Clinical	MSN Non-Clinical	DNP	PhD	
	N = 2140	N = 1185	N = 489	N = 704	N = 82	
Gender						
Female	<b>1895</b> (89%)	<b>754</b> (64%)	<b>365</b> (75%)	<b>619</b> (88%)	<b>76</b> (93%)	
Male	<b>245</b> (11%)	<b>103</b> (9%)	<b>43</b> (9%)	<b>85</b> (12%)	<b>6</b> (7%)	
Transgender	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	
Did not Disclose	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>328</b> (28%)	<b>81</b> (17%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	

<sup>\*</sup>Table 19 is continued on the following page.

	RN to BSN	MSN Clinical	MSN Non-Clinical	DNP	PhD
	N = 2140	N = 1185	N = 489	N = 704	N = 82
ce/Ethnicity					
American Indian	0	3	1	0	0
American mulan	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Asian	185	168	40	101	6
Asian	(9%)	(14%)	(8%)	(14%)	(7%)
Black/African American	216	161	54	164	5
Diack/Airican American	(10%)	(14%)	(11%)	(23%)	(6%)
Hawaiian/Pacific	21	32	2	0	0
Islander	(1%)	(3%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
W/L-14-16	1034	329	227	329	27
White/Caucasian	(48%)	(28%)	(46%)	(47%)	(33%)
TT' ' /T /'	225	101	29	74	6
Hispanic/Latino	(11%)	(9%)	(6%)	(11%)	(7%)
0.4	10	3	2	0	0
Other	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
	32	17	9	0	1
Two or More Races	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(0%)	(1%)
	417	371	125	36	37
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	(20%)	(31%)	(26%)	(5%)	(45%)
•					
17-20	24	0	0	6	0
17-20	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)
21.25	182	48	23	48	0
21-25	(9%)	(4%)	(5%)	(7%)	(0%)
26.20	348	157	67	208	10
26-30	(16%)	(13%)	(14%)	(30%)	(12%)
21 40	589	243	100	211	34
31-40	(28%)	(21%)	(20%)	(30%)	(42%)
44 50	462	236	120	131	10
41-50	(22%)	(20%)	(25%)	(19%)	(12%)
<b>24</b> (0	296	101	79	88	6
51-60	(14%)	(9%)	(16%)	(13%)	(7%)
	36	1	10	10	0
61+	(2%)	(0%)	(2%)	(1%)	(0%)
	203	399	90	2	22
Did not Disclose					



able 20. Post-Licensure Demogr	aphic Characteristi	cs Trends 20	14-2017	
	2014	2015	2016	2017
	N = 8908	N = 6337	N = 4970	N = 4600
otal Enrollment by Program				
• 5				
RN to BSN	5727	3600	2604*	2140
KIN 10 DSIN	(64%)	(57%)	(52%)	(47%)
MSN Clinical	1324	1268	1064*	1185
Wish Cilinear	(15%)	(20%)	(21%)	(26%)
MSN Non-Clinical	1083	792	541*	489
TIEST (TOM CHIMEE)	(12%)	(12%)	(11%)	(11%)
DNP	629	589	677*	704
	(7%)	(9%)	(14%)	(15%)
PhD	145	88	84*	82
ace/Ethnicity	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)
·	16	9	7	4
American Indian	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
	869	671	515	500
Asian	(10%)	(11%)	(10%)	(11%)
DI 1/46	1262	938	656	600
Black/African American	(14%)	(15%)	(13%)	(13%)
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	80	47	35	55
Hawanan/Pacific Islander	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
White/Caucasian	4898	3370	2481	1946
willte/Caucasian	(55%)	(53%)	(50%)	(42%)
Hispanic/Latino	817	545	502	435
mspame/Latino	(9%)	(9%)	(10%)	(9%)
Other	65	29	12	15
Other	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Two or More Races	70	55	69	59
	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
Did not Disclose	831	673	693	986
~~	(9%)	(11%)	(14%)	(21%)
ge	19	8	52	30
17-20	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)
	429	433	576	301
21-25	(5%)	(7%)	(12%)	(7%)
	1282	1163	1080	790
26-30	(14%)	(18%)	(22%)	(17%)
24.40	2467	2042	1350	1177
31-40	(28%)	(32%)	(27%)	(26%)
41.50	2310	1635	1068	959
41-50	(26%)	(26%)	(21%)	(21%)
51-60	1359	887	553	570
31-00	(15%)	(14%)	(11%)	(12%)
61+	204	89	69	57
UI I	(2%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
Did not Disclose	838	80	222	716
Dia not Discluse	(9%)	(1%)	(4%)	(16%)

Did not Disclose (9%) (1%) (4%) (16%)

\*2016 program enrollment rates were erroneously inflated beyond the number of students reported in each race and age category. Enrollment rates were imputed to match proportionately.

Table 21. New Jersey RN Nursing Programs

Table 21. New Jersey RN	Nursing Fro	grams									
Schools	County	Diploma	ADN	ADN Bridge	BSN	Accel. BSN	Pre-licensure MSN	RN-BSN	Post-licensure MSN	DNP	PhD
Atlantic Cape Community Coll.	Atlantic										
Bergen Community College	Bergen			_							
Berkeley College*	Passaic		_								
Bloomfield College	Essex										
Brookdale Community College	Monmouth										
Caldwell University	Essex		_	_				-			
Chamberlain University	Middlesex					_					
Coll. of Saint Elizabeth	Morris							•			
County Coll. of Morris	Morris										
Cumberland County College	Cumberland		_								
Eastern International College	Hudson			_							
Eastwick College	Bergen		_								
Essex County College	Essex		_								
Fairleigh Dickinson University	Bergen		_	_		•					
Felician University	Bergen					_					
Georgian Court University	Ocean					_			_		
Holy Name Medical Center	Bergen				_			_			
Hudson County College	Hudson	_									
Jersey College at Ewing	Mercer		_								
, ,	Bergen										
Jersey College at Teterboro	Middlesex			_							
JFK Muhlenberg Snyder	Union	_									_
Kean University								_	_		_
Mercer County Community Coll.	Mercer Middlesex										
Middlesex County College	Monmouth		_								
Monmouth University	Essex									-	
Montclair State University*					_				_		
New Jersey City University	Hudson Ocean		_			-			-		
Ocean County College		_									
Our Lady of Lourdes	Camden		_	_							
Passaic County Community Coll.	Passaic				_			_	_		
Ramapo College	Bergen		_	_							
Raritan Valley Community Coll.	Somerset		-	-	_	_		_	_		
Richard Stockton University	Atlantic		_	_							
Rowan College	Burlington										
Rowan College	Gloucester					_			_		
Rutgers School of Nursing	Essex				-						
Rutgers School of Nursing	Camden				-			_	_	-	
Saint Peter's University	Hudson			_							
Salem Community College	Salem					_			_	_	
Seton Hall University	Essex					-	•				-
St. Francis Medical Center	Mercer								_		
The Coll. of New Jersey	Mercer					_		_	_		
Thomas Edison State University	Mercer	_									
Trinitas School of Nursing	Union		_								
Warren County Community Coll.	Warren								_	_	
William Patterson University	Passaic										

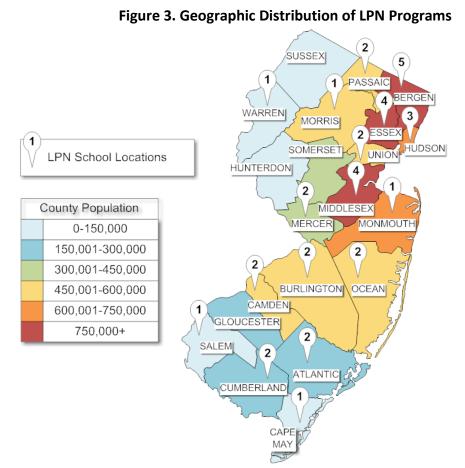
<sup>\*</sup>School did not participate in this survey period or did not graduate a cohort.



### Section 2: Educational Capacity Report - LPN New Jersey LPN Program Overview

This report includes data for 30 of the 37 schools in New Jersey that provide education for Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs).

Figure 3 displays the primary location of New Jersey's 37 practical nursing programs, inclusive of programs that did not participate in the 2016-2017 survey. The number in the pin represents the number of practical nursing programs located in the county The County Population chart provides context so that density of programs may be compared to density of population (United States Census Bureau, 2016).



**Table 22** and **Table 23** show data on federal tax classification and accreditation status as self-reported by the 2016-2017 LPN Educational Capacity Survey respondents.

Table 22. Federal Tax Classification of LPN Programs					
	N = 31	(%)			
Public	20	64.5			
Private/For-Profit	10	32.3			
Private/Non-Profit	1	3.2			

Table 23. Accreditation Status						
	N = 31	(%)				
Accredited	25	80.7				
Not Accredited/In Progress	6	19.4				

#### LPN Program Characteristics

**Table 24** describes the delivery format of pre-licensure programs. A majority of programs are delivered solely through face-to-face lectures. There are currently no programs among respondents that have online-only practical nursing programs.

Table 24. LPN Program Format		
	N = 31	(%)
Face-to-Face Solely	28	90.3
Hybrid	3	9.7

**Table 25** describes the specialization or setting of clinical practice time in practical nursing programs. A majority of clinical practice time is spent in Post-Acute Care Settings.

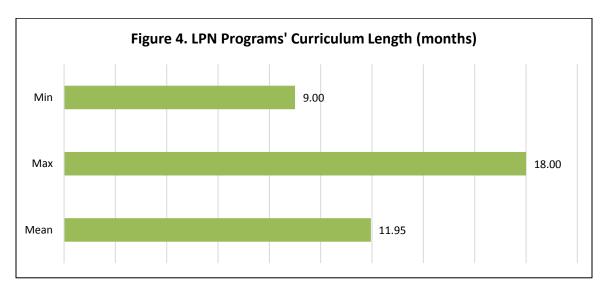
Table 25. Setting of Hands-on Clinical Practice Time (%)				
Acute Care	26.5			
Post-Acute Care	44.3			
Preventative Services	8.5			
Home Care	3.2			
Other	17.5			

**Table 26** describes the delivery format of clinical practice time in pre-licensure programs. A majority of clinical practice is hands-on.

Table 26. Format of Clinical Practice Time (%	o)
Skill Lab	23.8
Simulation Lab	12.3
Hands-On	59.3
Other	4.7



**Figure 4** chart shows the average time (in months) to program completion. The average time for completion of an LPN program is about 1 year.



**Table 27** shows that most LPNs secure a job within 0-7 months after graduation.

Table 27. Time to Employment after Graduation (%)		
0-3 Months after graduation	42	>84%
4-7 Months after graduation	42	>0470
8-11 Months after graduation	24	
12+ Months after graduation	14	
Unknown/ Do not track	0	

#### LPN Application, Admission, Enrollment, and Graduation

Licensed Practical Nursing (LPN) Programs are those that prepare students for the National Council Licensure Examination for Licensed Practical Nurses (NCLEX-PN). The number of qualified and admitted applicants displayed here may be inflated if a person applied to or was admitted by more than one school. Our data do not provide unique identifiers for each applicant. **Table 28** shows that graduates continue to decline year over year. From 2014 and 2017, Licensed Practical Nurse graduation declined by 22.5%.

Table 28. LPN Application, Admission, Enrollment, and Graduation Trend Analysis						
2014-2017						
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Available Seats	3569	3515	2862	3007		
<b>Qualified Applicants</b>	3406	3286	2882	3116		
Admitted Applicants	2617	2530	2265	2232		
Admitted Applicants (%)	77	77	79	72		
Enrollees	2368	2117	1882	1982		
Enrolled (%)	90	84	83	89		
Graduates	1575	1543	1247	1220		

**Table 29** shows the reasons for rejection of qualified applicants among LPN programs. This table is not inclusive of any of the 24 (77%) schools that reported "not applicable," because they did not reject any qualified applicants. Schools that did report rejecting qualified applicants may have provided multiple reasons for doing so.

Table 29. Reason for Rejection of Qualified LPN Applicants					
	# Schools N=31	%			
Lack of qualified faculty	3	10			
Lack of clinical space	1	3			
Limited classroom space	5	16			
Lack of clinical sites available for students	3	10			
Others	1	3			

The survey presented the following reasons: lack of qualified faculty; lack of clinical space; limited classroom space; and lack of clinical sites available for students. An additional reason provided by respondents in a comment box included insufficient funding. Limited classroom space was the most frequent response, but only five schools reported that as a concern.

#### NCLEX Pass Rates for LPN Students

Students must pass the National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX-PN) to apply for licensure as an LPN. **Table 30** shows NCSBN data on the pass rates for students who took the NCLEX-PN in 2017 (NCSBN, 2017b). These data are inclusive of schools that did not respond to the NJCCN 2017 Educational Capacity Survey.

Table 30. Pass Rates for NCLEX-PN Taken in	2017
# Participants	1505
<b>Total Passed</b>	1187
<b>Total Failed</b>	318
% Pass Rate	79%



*LPN Student Demographics*In **Table 31**, LPN students are primarily female, identifying as Black/African American, and between 21-30 years of age.

Table 31. Practical Nursing Student Demograph	nics
Gender	N = 2146
Female	<b>2081</b> (88%)
26.1	281
Male	(12%)
Transgender	<b>1</b> (0%)
Did not Disclose	0
	(0%)
Race/Ethnicity	N = 2146 7
American Indian	(0%)
Asian	119
	(5%) <b>1199</b>
Black/African American	(51%)
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15
Hawanan/i acme islanuel	(1%)
White/Caucasian	<b>420</b> (18%)
Ti'an ania/Takina	396
Hispanic/Latino	(17%)
Other	<b>19</b> (1%)
T M D	21
Two or More Races	(1%)
Did not Disclose	167
Age	(7%) $N = 2146$
	127
17-20	(1%)
21-25	<b>562</b>
	(24%) <b>608</b>
26-30	(26%)
31-40	641
	(27%) <b>314</b>
41-50	(13%)
51-60	93
	(4%) <b>4</b>
61+	(0%)
Did not Disclose	14
ZZW MOU DIDELOUD	(1%)

**Table 32** shows that New Jersey continues to a highly diverse LPN population. Practical Nursing students are primarily Black/African American.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
ce/Ethnicity				
American Indian	5	5	3	7
	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0.3%)
Asian	231	142	107	119
	(9%)	(5%)	(5%)	(5.0%)
Black/African American	1378	1408	1075	1199
	(54%) <b>0</b>	(52%) <b>25</b>	(50%)	(50.7%) <b>15</b>
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(0.6%)
	380	531	420	420
White/Caucasian	(15%)	(20%)	(20%)	(17.8%
II:: - // - 4:	372	369	330	396
Hispanic/Latino	(15%)	(14%)	(15%)	(16.8%
Other	_	29	32	19
Offici	_	(1%)	(1%)	(0.8%)
Two or More Races	_	111	18	21
- 11 0 01 11 20 1 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	184	(4%)	(1%)	(0.9%)
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	171	89	130	167
	(7%)	(3%)	(6%)	(7.1%)
e	132	122	98	127
17-20	(5%)	(5%)	(5%)	(%)
	562	604	516	562
21-25	(22%)	(22%)	(24%)	(23.8%
26-30	649	652	534	608
20-30	(26%)	(24%)	(25%)	(25.7%
31-40	748	833	595	641
31 40	(29%)	(31%)	(28%)	(27.1%
41-50	336	382	255	314
	(13%)	(14%)	(12%)	(13.3%
51-60	<b>79</b> (3%)	<b>104</b> (4%)	111 (504)	<b>93</b> (3.9%)
	(3%) <b>4</b>	(4%) <b>5</b>	(5%) <b>9</b>	(3.9%) <b>4</b>
61+	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0.2%)
	27	7	28	14
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0.6%)



Table 33. LPN Nursing Programs

School Name	County
AVTECH Institute of Technology	Middlesex
Berkeley College	Passaic
Best Care Training Institute	Essex
Burlington County Institute of Technology	Burlington
Camden County College	Camden
Cape May County Technical School	Cape May
Cumberland County College	Cumberland
Cumberland County Technical Education Center	Cumberland
Eastwick College, Hackensack	Bergen
Eastwick College, Ramsey*	Bergen
Essex County College	Essex
Holy Name Medical Center School for Nursing	Bergen
Hudson County Community College	Hudson
Jersey College – Ewing	Mercer
Jersey College – Teterboro	Bergen
Lincoln Technical Institute – Iselin	Middlesex
Lincoln Technical Institute – Moorestown	Burlington
Lincoln Technical Institute - Paramus	Bergen
Mercer County Technical School	Mercer
Merit Technical Institute	Hudson
Metropolitan Learning Institute*	Hudson
Middlesex County Vocational and Technical School	Middlesex
Monmouth County Vocational School District	Monmouth
Morris County School of Technology	Morris
New Community Corporation*	Essex
New Jersey Center for Advanced Training and Studies*	Essex
Ocean County Vocational Technical School	Ocean
Passaic County Technical Institute	Passaic
Pinelands School of Practical Nursing	Ocean
Prism Career Institute – Cherry Hill*	Camden
Prism Career Institute – Egg Harbor*	Atlantic
Salem Community College	Salem
Sierra Allied Health Academy*	Union
Union County College	Union
Universal Training Institute	Middlesex
Warren County Technical School	Warren

<sup>\*</sup>School did not participate in this survey period or did not graduate a cohort.

## Section 3: New Jersey Nursing Faculty Report RN Faculty

#### RN Faculty Employment

The following tables describe the number of full-time (FT) and part-time (PT) faculty employment and vacancies across pre- and post-licensure nursing programs. Full-time and part-time position vacancies only include those that are being actively recruited.

Table 34. RN Nursing Faculty Positions and Vacancies							
	Diploma	Associate	Baccalaureate & Graduate	Total			
Full-time positions available	74	165	390	629			
Full-time faculty employed	69	155	354	578			
Full-time position vacancies	5 (6.8%)	10 (6.1%)	36 (9.2%)	51 (8.1%)			
Part-time positions available	92	221	330	643			
Part-time faculty employed	91	208	327	626			
Part-time position vacancies	1 (1.1%)	13 (5.9%)	3 (0.9%)	17 (2.6%)			

**Table 35** shows a 29.4% increase in full-time faculty vacancies from 2014 and 2017, a majority of which are in Baccalaureate and higher degree programs. Conversely, there is approximately a 50% decrease in part-time faculty vacancies across all programs.

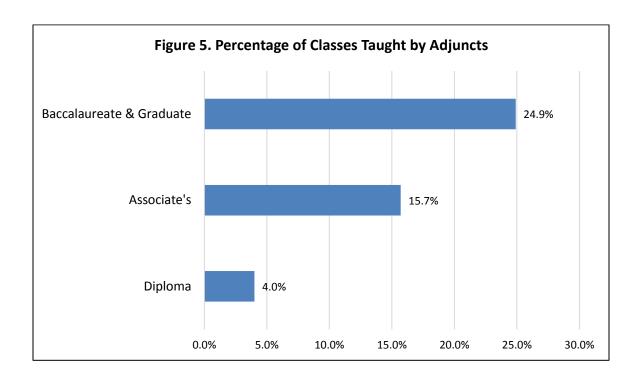
Table 35. Nursing Faculty Vacancy Trend									
	2014		2015		2016		2017		
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	
Diploma	4	10	1	1	2	0	5	1	
Associate	9	12	5	6	1	16	10	13	
Baccalaureate & Higher	23	14	30	25	36	19	36	3	
Total	36	36	36	32	39	35	51	17	



**Table 36** shows the number of full-time and part-time nursing faculty employed annually across pre- and post-licensure programs.

Table 36. Nursing Faculty Employment Trend  $\mathbf{FT}$ PT FT PT FT PT FT PT Diploma Associate Baccalaureate & Higher Total 

**Figure 5** shows a higher percentage of classes taught by adjuncts in the Baccalaureate & Higher programs as compared to the Diploma and Associate Degree Programs.



There is a steady decrease in the number of full-time and part-time faculty employed annually (**Table 36**), which is not reflected in rising faculty vacancy rates (**Table 35**). Instead, there is a higher percentage of classes taught by adjuncts (**Figure 5**).

#### RN Faculty Demographics

Tables in this section show demographic data for full-time and part-time faculty members at preand post-licensure educational facilities. **Table 37** shows that Diploma and Associate Degree faculty are primarily prepared at the Master's level, and faculty for Baccalaureate & Higher Degree programs are primarily prepared at the PhD or DNP level.

Table 37. RN Faculty Education								
	Dipl	oma	Asso	ciate	Baccalaurea	te & Higher		
	N = 69	N = 91	N = 155	N = 260	N = 361	N = 378		
Degree	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT		
Associate Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)		
Nursing	0	0	0	14	0	0		
Baccalaureate	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(5%)	(0%)	(0%)		
Non-Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Baccalaureate	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)		
Nursing Master's	56	87	129	218	91	277		
runsing waster s	(81%)	(96%)	(83%)	(84%)	(25%)	(73%)		
Non-Nursing	0	0	1	11	5	19		
Master's	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(4%)	(1%)	(5%)		
DNP	10	4	17	11	101	46		
DINI	(15%)	(4%)	(11%)	(4%)	(28%)	(12%)		
PhD in Nursing	2	0	4	2	133	20		
I IID III Nursing	(3%)	(0%)	(3%)	(1%)	(37%)	(5%)		
Other doctorate in	0	0	4	1	29	5		
Nursing	(0%)	(0%)	(3%)	(0%)	(8%)	(1%)		
Non-Nursing	1	0	0	03	2	7		
Doctorate	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)		
Missing/Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2		
WHSSIIIg/UIIKIIOWII	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)		

**Table 38** (continued on the following page) shows that faculty are primarily female, white, and at the highest age brackets.

Table 38. RN Faculty Demographics								
	Diploma		Asso	ciate	Baccalaureate & Higher			
	N = 69	N = 91	N = 155	N = 260	N = 361	N = 378		
Gender	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT		
Female	<b>67</b> (97%)	<b>86</b> (95%)	<b>147</b> (95%)	<b>245</b> (94%)	<b>333</b> (92%)	<b>337</b> (89%)		
Male	<b>2</b> (3%)	<b>5</b> (6%)	<b>8</b> (5%)	<b>15</b> (6%)	21 (6%)	<b>41</b> (11%)		
Did not Disclose	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>7</b> (2%)	<b>0</b> (0%)		
Transgender	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)		



Table 38 (continued). RN Faculty Demographics **Diploma** Associate **Baccalaureate & Higher** N = 69N = 91N = 155N = 260N = 378N = 361Race/Ethnicity FT PT FT PT FT PT 0 0 0 0 0 0 **American Indian** (0%)(0%)(0%)(0%)(0%)(0%)3 21 18 21 41 **Asian** (4%)(23%)(6%) (7%)(6%)(11%)Black/African **10** 25 16 54 31 46 American (9%)(15%)(28%)(10%)(21%)(12%)Hawaiian/Pacific 0 0 0 3 2 1 Islander (0%)(0%)(0%)(1%)(1%)(0%)53 119 191 36 168 271 White/Caucasian (77%)(40%)(77%)(65%)(75%)(51%)8 17 17 8 Hispanic/Latino (3%)(10%)(5%) (7%)(5%) (2%)1 0 2 0 1 0 Other (0%)(0%)(1%)(0%)(0%)(0%)0 0 1 0 0 2 Two or More Races (0%)(0%)(1%)(0%)(0%)(1%)89 0 0 0 0 18 **Did not Disclose** (0%)(0%)(0%)(0%)(5%)(24%)Age 0 2 0 5 1 7 30 or younger (0%)(2%)(0%)(2%) (0%)(2%) 11 13 10 33 21 63 31-40 (14%)(13%)(6%)(16%)(7%)(17%)21 29 **68** 52 107 11 41-50 (16%)(23%)(19%)(26%)(14%)(28%)58 15 19 32 49 **58** 51-55 (22%)(21%)(21%)(19%)(15%)(16%)31 40 79 49 13 15 56-60 (19%)(17%)(20%)(15%)(22%)(13%)18 12 **30 50 62** 25 61-65 (26%) (13%)(19%)(19%)(17%)(7%) 0 5 **18** 14 44 14 66-70 (0%)(4%) (6%)(12%)(5%)(12%)4 9 1 5 1 17 71+

(1%)

0

(0%)

52.5

**Did not Disclose** 

Mean Age

(4%)

0

(0%)

51.8

(3%)

0

(0%)

55.5

(0%)

0

(0%)

51.7

(5%)

27

(8%)

**52.1** 

(2%)

46

(12%)

43.2

**Table 39** indicates that faculty continue to show a trend of being white, female, and in the higher age brackets.

Table 39. RN Faculty Age and Race Trends

Table 59. KN Faculty		14		)15	20	16	20	17
	N = 602	N = 886	N = 601	N = 1089	N = 354	N = 552	N = 585	N = 729
Race/Ethnicity	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
American mulan	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Asian	28	5	28	<b>79</b>	15	39	33	80
Asian	(5%)	(6%)	(5%)	(7%)	(4%)	(7%)	(6%)	(11%)
Black/African	61	134	63	165	25	55	57	125
American	(10%)	(15%)	(10%)	(15%)	(7%)	(10%)	(10%)	(17%)
Hawaiian/Pacific	3	12	3	12	3	3	2	4
Islander	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)
White/Caucasian	470	559	479	623	274	315	443	395
	(78%)	(63%)	(80%)	(57%)	(77%)	(57%)	(76%)	(54%)
Hispanic/Latino	22	31	20	37	13	19	27	34
•	(4%)	(3%)	(3%)	(3%)	(4%)	(3%)	(5%) <b>4</b>	(5%)
Other	(10/)	2	0	3	0	0		0
	(1%) <b>0</b>	(0%) <b>0</b>	(0%) <b>0</b>	(0%) <b>0</b>	(0%) <b>0</b>	(0%) <b>0</b>	(1%) <b>1</b>	(0%) <b>2</b>
Two or More Races	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
	14	93	8	170	24	119	18	89
<b>Did not Disclose</b>	(2%)	(10%)	(1%)	(16%)	(7%)	(22%)	(3%)	(12%)
Age	(270)	(1070)	(170)	(1070)	(770)	(2270)	(370)	(1270)
	5	28	6	22	0	18	1	14
30 or younger	(1%)	(3%)	(1%)	(2%)	(0%)	(3%)	(0%)	(2%)
24 40	47	103	39	158	21	85	42	109
31-40	(8%)	(12%)	(6%)	(14%)	(6%)	(15%)	(7%)	(15%)
41.50	113	184	113	261	51	159	92	196
41-50	(19%)	(21%)	(19%)	(24%)	(14%)	(29%)	(16%)	(27%)
E1 EE	105	167	112	191	57	84	105	126
51-55	(17%)	(19%)	(19%)	(18%)	(16%)	(15%)	(18%)	(17%)
56-60	130	108	134	180	69	<b>76</b>	123	104
30-00	(22%)	(12%)	(22%)	(17%)	(17%)	(14%)	(21%)	(14%)
61-65	105	72	114	112	66	46	110	87
01-03	(17%)	(8%)	(19%)	(10%)	(19%)	(8%)	(19%)	(12%)
66-70	45	29	52	40	40	13	62	33
	(7%)	(3%)	(9%)	(4%)	(11%)	(2%)	(11%)	(5%)
71+	21	10	19	12	20	11	23	14
	(3%)	(1%)	(3%)	(1%)	(6%)	(2%)	(4%)	(2%)
Did not Disclose	31	185	12	113	30	60	27	46
	(5%)	(21%)	(2%)	(10%)	(8%)	(11%)	(5%)	(6%)



#### LPN Faculty

#### LPN Faculty Employment

The following tables describe the number of full-time (FT) and part-time (PT) faculty employment and vacancies in LPN programs. Full-time and part-time position vacancies only include those that are being actively recruited.

Table 40. LPN Nursing Faculty Positions and Vacancies							
Full-time positions available	135	%					
Full-time faculty employed	120	89					
Full-time position vacancies	15	11					
Part-time positions available	216	%					
Part-time faculty employed	201	93					
Part-time position vacancies	15	7					

**Table 41** shows a 60.0% increase in full-time faculty vacancies from 2014 and 2017. Conversely, there is a 46.7% decrease in part-time faculty vacancies.

Table 41. LPN Nursing Faculty Vacancy Trend								
20	2014 2015 2016 2017							
FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	
6	22	9	28	8	25	15	15	

**Table 42** shows the number of full-time and part-time nursing faculty employed annually in practical nursing programs.

Table 42. I	LPN Nursin	g Faculty E	Employment	t Trend			
20	14	20	15	20	16	20	17
FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	$\mathbf{FT}$	PT
152	278	152	270	150	263	135	201

There is a steady decrease in the number of full-time and part-time faculty employed annually (**Table 42**), which is not reflected in rising faculty vacancy rates (**Table 41**).

#### LPN Faculty Demographics

Missing/Unknown

Tables in this section show demographic data for full-time and part-time faculty members at LPN educational facilities. **Table 43** shows that practical nursing faculty are primarily prepared at the Baccalaureate or Master's level.

ble 43. Practical Nursing Faculty Demo	graphics	
	N = 120	N = 210
gree	FT	PT
Associate Degree	<b>1</b> (1%)	<b>3</b> (1%)
Nursing Baccalaureate	<b>37</b> (31%)	<b>84</b> (40%)
Non-Nursing Baccalaureate	<b>5</b> (4%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Nursing Master's	<b>57</b> (49%)	<b>97</b> (46%)
Non-Nursing Master's	<b>9</b> (8%)	<b>7</b> (3%)
PhD in Nursing	<b>3</b> (3%)	<b>2</b> (1%)
DNP	5 (4%)	11 (5%)
Other doctorate in Nursing	<b>3</b> (3%)	1 (1%)
Non-Nursing Doctorate	<b>0</b> (0%)	(1%) <b>2</b> (1%)
Missing/Unknown	0	3

**Table 44**, which is continued on the following page, shows that faculty are primarily female, diverse in race and ethnicity, and more heavily concentrated at the higher age brackets (41 years and older).

(0%)

(1%)

Table 44. Practical Nursing Faculty Demographics					
	N = 120	N = 210			
Gender	FT	PT			
Female	103	164			
remaie	(86%)	(78%)			
Male	17	40			
wiale	(14%)	(19%)			
Transgender	0	0			
Transgender	(0%)	(0%)			
Did not Disclose	0	0			
Did not Disclose	(0%)	(0%)			



Table 44 (continued). Practical Nursing Fact	ılty Demographics	
	N = 120	N=210
Race/Ethnicity	FT	PT
American Indian	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Asian	<b>8</b> (7%)	<b>32</b> (15%)
Black/African American	<b>34</b> (28%)	<b>60</b> (29%)
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<b>3</b> (3%)	<b>6</b> (3%)
White/Caucasian	<b>70</b> (58%)	<b>91</b> (43%)
Hispanic/Latino	<b>4</b> (3%)	<b>10</b> (5%)
Other	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Two or More Races	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Did not Disclose	<b>1</b> (1%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Age		, ,
30 or younger	<b>1</b> (1%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
31-40	<b>13</b> (11%)	<b>32</b> (15%)
41-50	<b>23</b> (19%)	<b>60</b> (29%)
51-55	<b>26</b> (22%)	<b>6</b> (3%)
56-60	<b>20</b> (17%)	<b>91</b> (43%)
61-65	<b>25</b> (21%)	<b>10</b> (5%)
66-70	<b>8</b> (7%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
71+	<b>4</b> (3%)	<b>0</b> (0%)
Did not Disclose	<b>0</b> (0%)	<b>11</b> (5%)
Mean Age	53.7	48.9

	20	14	20	15	20	16	20	17
	N = 139	N = 241	N = 152	N = 283	N = 150	N = 263	N = 120	N = 210
e/Ethnicity	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American mulan	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Asian	11	25	18	38	13	31	8	32
Asian	(8%)	(10%)	(12%)	(13%)	(9%)	(12%)	(7%)	(15%)
Black/African	29	55	43	101	45	<b>71</b>	34	60
American	(21%)	(23%)	(29%)	(36%)	(30%)	(27%)	(28%)	(29%)
Hawaiian/Pacific	1	12	0	9	2	12	3	6
Islander	(0%)	(5%)	(0%)	(3%)	(1%)	(5%)	(3%)	(3%)
White/Caucasian	90	110	83	119	83	134	70	91
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(65%)	(46%)	(55%)	(42%)	(55%)	(51%)	(58%)	(43%)
Hispanic/Latino	8	17	6	12	7	14	4	10
<b>P</b>	(6%)	(7%)	(4%)	(4%)	(8%)	(5%)	(3%)	(5%)
Other	_	_	1	0	0	0	0	0
			(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Two or More Races	-	_	1	0	0	0	0	0
	•		(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
Did not Disclose	0	22	0	4	0	0	1	0
	(0%)	(9%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)
Age		0		4	4		4	•
30 or younger	6	8	3	4	1	7	1	0
	(4%)	(3%)	(2%)	(1%)	(1%)	(3%)	(1%)	(0%)
31-40	19	40	16	33	20	40	13	32
	(14%)	(17%)	(11%)	(12%)	(13%)	(15%)	(11%)	(15%)
41-50	28	87	32	79	(190/)	(2007)	23	60
	(20%) <b>26</b>	(36%) <b>51</b>	(21%) <b>36</b>	(28%) <b>52</b>	(18%) <b>34</b>	(29%)	(19%)	(29%)
51-55	(19%)		(24%)		(23%)	<b>53</b> (29%)	<b>26</b> (22%)	6
	26	(21%) <b>30</b>	27	(18%) <b>49</b>	28	41	20	(3%) <b>91</b>
56-60	(19%)	(12%)	(18%)	(17%)	(19%)	(16%)	(17%)	(43%)
61-65	12	14	21	27	24	25	25	10
	(9%)	(6%)	(14%)	(10%)	(16%)	(10%)	(21%)	(5%)
66-70	2	4	0	4	5	12	8	0
	(1%)	(2%)	(0%)	(1%)	(3%)	(5%)	(7%)	(0%)
00-70	(170)	` /	` ′	` /				
	2	4	4	74	_	' )	/	
<b>71</b> +	(1%)	<b>4</b> (2%)	(3%)	(1%)	<b>5</b> (3%)	(1%)	(3%)	(0%)
	2 (1%) 18	4 (2%) 3	(3%) 13	3 (1%) 32	5 (3%) 6	(1%) 6	(3%) 0	(0%) 11

