

**STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF
NURSING EDUCATION IN
THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY**

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Introduction

The mushrooming of nursing schools in 2001 paved the way for other schools to open up nursing schools that even information technology schools have opened a college of nursing. This is due to the fast turnover of nursing graduates going abroad and even fresh graduates without hospital experiences have seen themselves working and taking care of foreign patients immediately.

Filipinos' reliability and high level of English, coupled with the fact they are willing to accept jobs almost anywhere in the world, have proved a lifeline for many countries in need of nurses and care-workers. It is an arrangement that has always seemed to work well for the Philippines too. Not only is nursing a highly respected profession here, it has also been traditionally viewed as a passport out of poverty for many. But in recent years, this dream has turned sour. There are far fewer jobs than there once were, leaving tens of thousands unemployed (McGeown, 2012).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study aims to assess the status and prospects of nursing education in the Province of Albay. Specifically it will seek answers to the following questions:

1. What is the status of nursing education in the Province of Albay in terms of:
 - a. Quality of curricula in nursing education.
 - b. Employment of nurses both locally and abroad
 - c. Career of Clinical Instructors

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

2. What are the problems encountered in the decline of nursing enrolments in the Colleges in Albay?
3. Given the prospects, what action plan may be generated to have a straight implementation of quality of nursing?

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The scope of this study encompasses the status of nursing education in the Colleges of Albay as viewed by the clinical instructors, problems encountered by the respondents on the decline of nursing enrollments and the strategies that may be proposed to augment the quality of nursing in Albay.
- This study will consider the Clinical Instructors as the respondents in this research work. Other clinical instructors who are not working in the locales of this study are not considered respondents. The primary reason is to learn and identify the problems encountered of the decline of nursing enrollments to the Clinical Instructors.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- **Nursing Education**
- **Administrators of the Colleges of Nursing**
- **Faculty**
- **Nurses**
- **Other health related professionals**
- **Commission on Higher Education**
- **Graduate Nurses**
- **The Researcher**
- **Future Researchers**

SYNTHESIS OF THE ART

The aforementioned studies are intended to yield valuable insights and assist the researcher in determining the status of nursing education in the Province of Albay specifically Aquinas University College of Nursing, Bicol University College of Nursing Main and Tabaco Campus, Tanchuling College, and Divine Word College of Nursing.

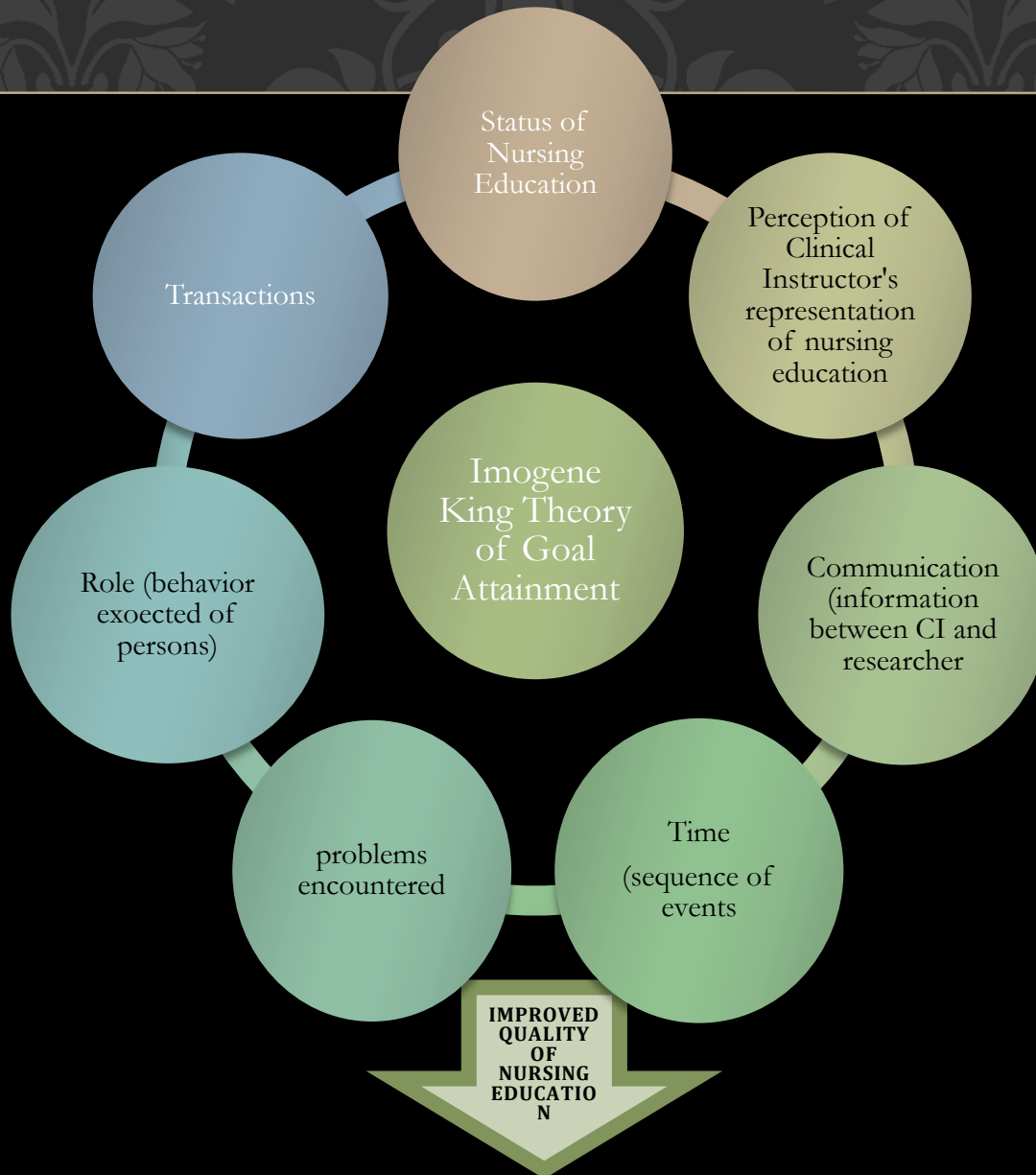
SYNTHESIS OF THE ART

- Bentley, Buerhaus, Mesirow, Canton and Parsons focused on nurses moving beyond the role being the doctor's assistant and the scope of nursing practice expanded in many specialties.
- This study is very much alike with the study in the consideration since both researches dealt with the perceptions of students on the factors affecting the decline of nursing population.
- their difference lies in the fact that the former only focused on the awareness and perception of the respondents towards the decline of nursing population while the present research still concentrated on both the perception of the respondents to the factors affecting the decline of nursing population

GAPS BRIDGED BY THE STUDY

The study attempt to fill the gaps between and among the studies evaluated. The aforesaid studies, although associated to the research in consideration, had some aspects, which after a comprehensive analysis make them distinct from the research in consideration. Most of them dealt with the nursing shortage and its causes, level of attrition rates of nursing population, and the importance of career decision making. In comparison, no single study had focused on the status of the quality of nursing education in the Province of Albay and what action plan may be generated to have a straight implementation of quality of nursing.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF NURSING EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY

Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

age

years of service in the nursing profession

Clinical Instructors

Quality of Nursing Curricula

Employment of Nurses

Career of Clinical Instructors

Problems encountered by the respondents on the Decline of Nursing Enrollments

Proposed Recommendations

Improved Nursing Education

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Input

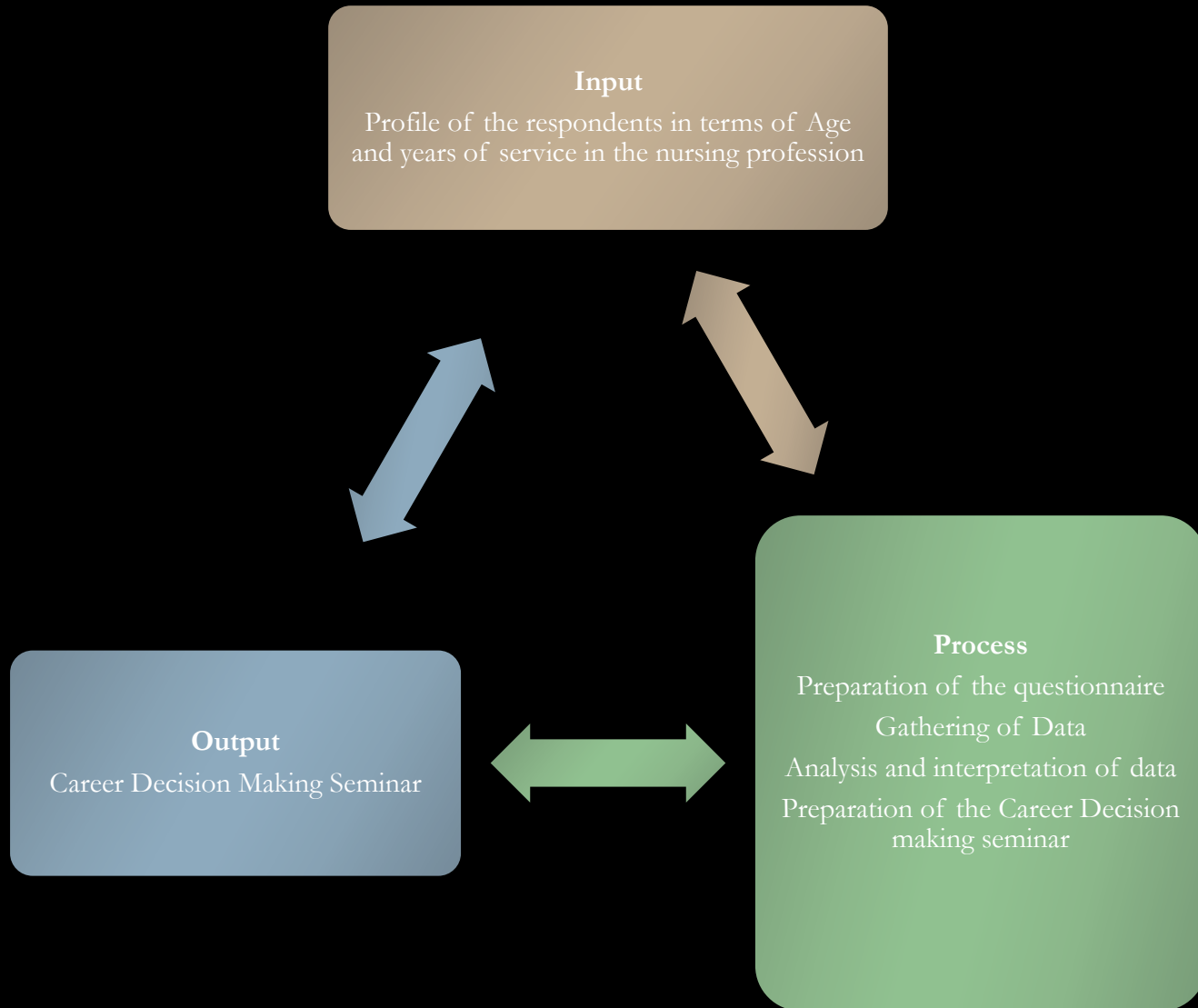
Profile of the respondents in terms of Age and years of service in the nursing profession

Process

Preparation of the questionnaire
Gathering of Data
Analysis and interpretation of data
Preparation of the Career Decision making seminar

Output

Career Decision Making Seminar



DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Nursing Education.** Nurse education consists in the theoretical and practical training provided to nurses with the purpose to prepare them for their duties as nursing care professionals.
- **Status.** A social or professional position, condition, or standing to which varying degrees of responsibility, privilege, and esteem are attached. In this study, a status refers to the condition or standing of the nursing education in the Province of Albay.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Prospects.** According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, a prospect implies expectation of a particular event, condition, or development of definite interest or concern. In this study, a prospect denotes the condition and development of nursing education in the Province of Albay.
- **Decline.** A gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, quality, or value. In this study, a decline refers to the downward sloping of nursing enrollments in the nursing colleges in Albay.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Reasons.** It is the capacity for consciously making sense of things, applying logic, establishing and verifying facts, and changing or justifying practices, institutions, and beliefs based on new or existing information. In this study however, it refers to the as rationality and sometimes as discursive reason for the decline of nursing enrollments in the nursing colleges in Albay.
- **Enrollment.** It is the process of initiating attendance to a school. In this study, an enrollment is defined as the total number of students properly registered and or attending classes at a nursing college in Albay.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Colleges of Nursing.** It is a school for training nurses. However, in this study, it refers to the colleges of nursing where the decline of nursing enrollments are rampant.
- **Nursing student.** Conceptually, a student nurse is a person who is training to be a nurse at a nursing school or hospital. Moreover in this study, nursing student is an individual currently enrolled in nursing colleges in Albay.
- **Professional Nurse.** A person registered with the nurse regulatory and registering authority of their country. Professional nurses are trained at higher education level with the training period between 3-4 years. In this study, a Professional nurses are also called registered nurses working in clinical, nursing services and educational institutions in Albay.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Nursing Shortage.** Refers to a situation where the demand for nursing professionals, such as Registered Nurses (RN), exceeds the supply, locally, nationally or globally.
- **Perception.** An attitude or understanding based on what is observed or thought. In this study, refers to the perceptions of the respondents on nursing profession and the factors affecting the decline of nursing population.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

- Clinical Instructors
- A structured questionnaire will be used in gathering data.
- Total enumeration will be utilized in this study.

SOURCES OF DATA

- The primary source of data will be utilized in this study. Primary data will be taken from the responses of the respondents on the questionnaires.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

To have an accurate result, this study will make use of structured questionnaire composed of four (4) parts.

Part I – Demographic Profile

Part II – Effects of the decline of nursing education

Part III – Problems encountered by the respondents

Part IV – Plan of Action may be generated to have the straight implementation of the quality of nursing

VALIDATION OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

- To test the validity of the instrument, dry run will be conducted to one of the Schools of Nursing in the Province of Albay that are excluded in this study. The questionnaire will be distributed to ten (10) respondents consisting of Clinical Instructors.
- After retrieving the instrument, it will be checked for any comments and suggestions and if found any it will be incorporated to the questionnaire for improvement.
- It will be then submitted to the adviser for review and approval for its final use.

DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE

- After approval of the questionnaire, the researcher will make a permission letter to the Dean of the Graduate School to conduct interview to the locales of this study.
- Once approved, letters of permission to the colleges of nursing in Albay will be made to seek permission to allow the researcher conduct interview. Proper explanation about the purpose of the study was made and ethical considerations concerning the conduct of the study was aptly respected.
- It will then be followed by distribution of the research instrument and retrieval. The total retrieval rate of the instrument will be noted followed by collation, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT

- Frequency
- Percentage
- Weighted mean
- ranking.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT

. In measuring the effects of the decline in nursing education the study will use 5 point Likert's scale

LIKERT'S SCALE

Scale

Range

Qualitative Description

Adjectival Interpretation

5

4.6- 5.00

Strongly agree

81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

4

3.6- 4.5

agree

61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

3

2.6- 3.5

Neutral

41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

2

1.6- 2.5

Disagree

21-40% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

1

1.0 - 1.5

Strongly Disagree

1-20% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

PART I - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Indicators	School A		School B	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age				
18 – 34	2	66.6%	3	37.5%
35 – 54	1	33.3%	4	50%
55+			1	12.5%
Total	3	100%	8	100%
Years of Service in Nursing Education				
0 – 10	2	66.7%	2	25%
10 – 20	1	33.3%	6	75%
20 – 30				
	3	100%	8	100%

Indicators	School C		School D		School E	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age						
18 – 34	2	20%	4	57.1%	2	50%
35 – 54	7	70%	3	42.9%	2	50%
55+	1	10%				
Total	10	100%	7	100%	4	100%
Years of Service in Nursing Education						
0 – 10	4	40%	4	57.1%	3	75%
10 – 20	5	50%	3	42.9%	1	25%
20 – 30	1	10%				
Total	10	100%	7	100%	4	100%

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SCHOOL A

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
A. Quality of Curricula in Nursing Education		
1. Schools capability to maintain accreditation	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Additional expense to conduct career guidance for the promotion and advertisement of the course.	3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Decreased budgetary allocation for the operation of the college.	1.66	21-40% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Some procured skills laboratory materials and equipment will remain idle.	2.66	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Limited use of skills laboratory room	1	1-20% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	2.46	21-40% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
B. Employment		
1. Hiring of nursing faculty dwindled.	3.66	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Workload and compensation lessened.	1.33	1-20% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Job Mismatch	2.66	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Opportunity in going abroad dropped.	3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Chance of acquiring job due to oversupply of nurses declined.	2.33	21-40% disagreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	2.60	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

C. Career of Clinical Instructors

1. Less enrolment resorting to retrenchment of nursing faculty.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Inadequate worker retention incentives	2.66	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Increased in interest to consider career change	3.33	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Parents would not recommend nursing to their own children.	3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Job dissatisfaction	2.66	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	3.13	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

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SCHOOL B

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
A. Quality of Curricula in Nursing Education		
1. Schools capability to maintain accreditation	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Additional expense to conduct career guidance for the promotion and advertisement of the course.	3.38	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Decreased budgetary allocation for the operation of the college.	4.63	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Some procured skills laboratory materials and equipment will remain idle.	3.88	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Limited use of skills laboratory room	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	3.88	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

B. Employment

1. Hiring of nursing faculty dwindled.	3.88	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Workload and compensation lessened.	3.88	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Job Mismatch	3.38	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Opportunity in going abroad dropped.	3.13	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Chance of acquiring job due to oversupply of nurses declined.	3.25	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	3.50	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

C. Career of Clinical Instructors

1. Less enrolment resorting to retrenchment of nursing faculty.	4.13	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Inadequate worker retention incentives	3.25	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Increased in interest to consider career change	3.38	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Parents would not recommend nursing to their own children.	3.75	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Job dissatisfaction	3.5	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	3.62	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

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SCHOOL C

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
A. Quality of Curricula in Nursing Education		
1. Schools capability to maintain accreditation	3.9	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Additional expense to conduct career guidance for the promotion and advertisement of the course.	3.9	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Decreased budgetary allocation for the operation of the college.	3.5	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Some procured skills laboratory materials and equipment will remain idle.	3.2	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Limited use of skills laboratory room	3.1	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	3.52	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

B. Employment

1. Hiring of nursing faculty dwindled.	3.3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
2. Workload and compensation lessened.	3.3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Job Mismatch	3.3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
4. Opportunity in going abroad dropped.	3.1	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Chance of acquiring job due to oversupply of nurses declined.	3.6	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	3.32	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

C. Career of Clinical Instructors

1. Less enrolment resorting to retrenchment of nursing faculty.	3.4	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
2. Inadequate worker retention incentives	3.5	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
3. Increased in interest to consider career change	3.7	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Parents would not recommend nursing to their own children.	3.1	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Job dissatisfaction	3.1	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	3.36	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion

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SCHOOL D

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
A. Quality of Curricula in Nursing Education		
1. Schools capability to maintain accreditation	4.43	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Additional expense to conduct career guidance for the promotion and advertisement of the course.	4.43	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Decreased budgetary allocation for the operation of the college.	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Some procured skills laboratory materials and equipment will remain idle.	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Limited use of skills laboratory room	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	4.24	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

B. Employment

1. Hiring of nursing faculty dwindled.	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Workload and compensation lessened.	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Job Mismatch	4.14	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Opportunity in going abroad dropped.	3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
5. Chance of acquiring job due to oversupply of nurses declined.	3.71	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	3.88	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

C. Career of Clinical Instructors

1. Less enrolment resorting to retrenchment of nursing faculty.	4.57	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Inadequate worker retention incentives	4.57	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Increased in interest to consider career change	4.57	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Parents would not recommend nursing to their own children.	4.29	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Job dissatisfaction	3	41-60% with non-taking sides opinion
Over all weighted Mean	4.2	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

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SCHOOL E

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
A. Quality of Curricula in Nursing Education		
1. Schools capability to maintain accreditation	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Additional expense to conduct career guidance for the promotion and advertisement of the course.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Decreased budgetary allocation for the operation of the college.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Some procured skills laboratory materials and equipment will remain idle.	4.75	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Limited use of skills laboratory room	4.5	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	4.2	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

B. Employment

1. Hiring of nursing faculty dwindled.	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Workload and compensation lessened.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Job Mismatch	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Opportunity in going abroad dropped.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Chance of acquiring job due to oversupply of nurses declined.	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	3.9	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education

C. Career of Clinical Instructors

1. Less enrolment resorting to retrenchment of nursing faculty.	4.75	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
2. Inadequate worker retention incentives	4.75	81-100% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
3. Increased in interest to consider career change	4	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
4. Parents would not recommend nursing to their own children.	3.75	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
5. Job dissatisfaction	4.5	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education
Over all weighted Mean	4.35	61-80% agreed on the effects of the decline in Nursing Education



PART III – PROBLEMS
ENCOUNTERED IN
THE COLLEGES

Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1. Lack of support from the administrators	2	6.25	5
2. Lack of financial support	3	9.38	4
3. Lesser competition among students	2	6.25	5
4. Decreased in workload to accommodate other Clinical Instructors	4	12.5	3
5. Declining number of students taking up nursing	6	18.75	2
6. RLE days would coincide with the training of faculty outside the school.	1	3.13	6
7. Implementation of K-12 affects the	8	25	1

Action Plan	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1. Conduct research regarding the actual need for nurses across health care settings.	1	3.13	4
2. Career Guidance	5	15.62	2
3. Ads placement for nursing course	1	3.13	4
4. SWOT Analysis	1	3.13	4
5. Strict screening of aspiring students of the College of Nursing.	6	18.75	1
6. Ensure quality teaching strategies	3	9.38	3
7. Continuous provision of outcomes based education (OBE)	1	3.13	4

THANK YOU! 😊