Trends in Foreign-Educated Nurses in the US: A New Estimation Method

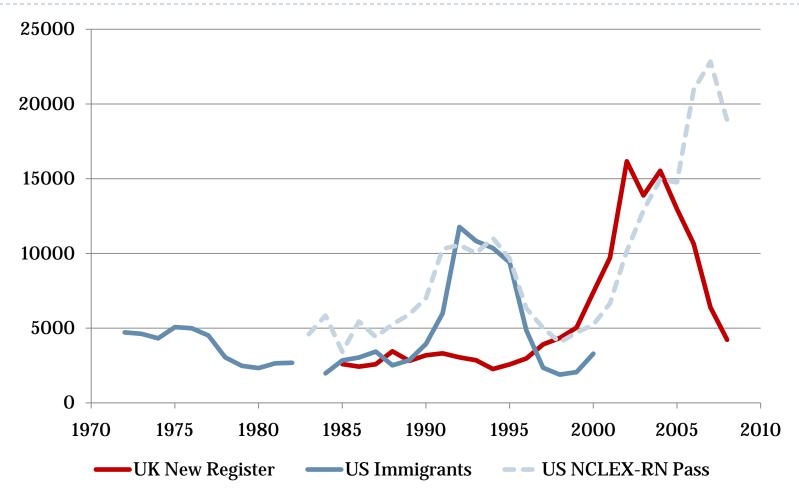
Workshop on Migration and Education, INED 17th December 2010 Tomoko Ono, Harvard School of Public Health

Outline

- Background
- Objectives & Motivation
- Data and Estimation Strategy
- Results
- Discussion



International Migration of Nurses: An Emerging Phenomenon





Objectives:

- Estimate the number of foreign-educated nurses in the US for each country of origin using population census
 - Provide a new methodology to estimate the size of foreign educated nurses using population census
 - Explain existing discrepancies between different sources of data
- US case study
 - Biggest labor market for nurses
 - Biggest importer of migrant nurses



Motivation

- Consistent and reliable data is difficult to obtain because
 - ▶ It is extremely difficult to monitor *emigration*
 - Past studies rely heavily on *immigration* data from destination countries

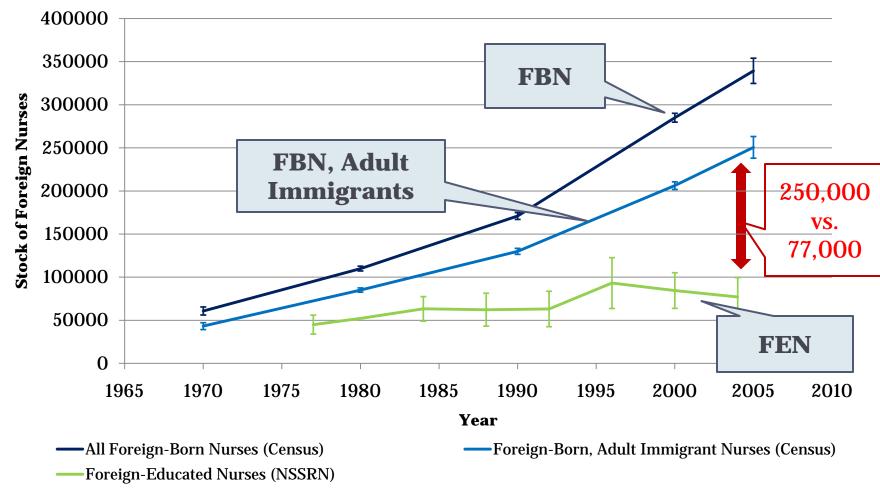
Estimates need to be

- Comparable between different destination countries
- Able to distinguish country of origin: to allocate loss to each country of origin
- Able to separate immigrants who obtained their skills before immigration from those who obtained skills after immigration
- Ideal to have estimation methods which
 - Utilize similar survey instruments: e.g. Census
 - Measure Foreign-educated nurses (FENs), rather than Foreign-born nurses (FBNs)
 - Previous studies have used adult-immigrant FBNs as approximate measure of FBNs: Probably not appropriate



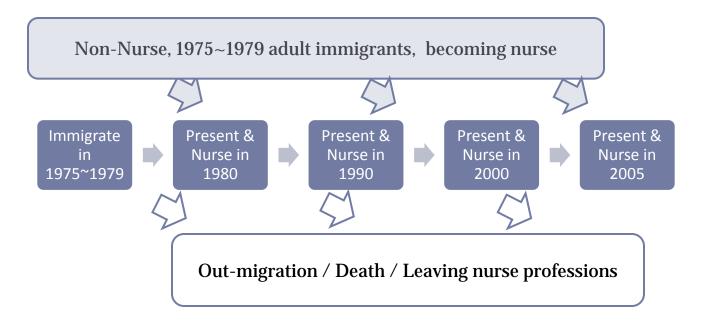


Stock of Foreign Nurses in the US: Discrepancies between data sources





Estimation Strategy



- Aim: To distinguish FENs from US-educated FBNs
- In closed cohorts , we should observe a decline within each cohort
- ▶ The number of nurses can increase within cohorts only if Non-Nurse Immigrants become nurses in US.



Data and Method for Each Step

- Step 1: Create Cohorts of Nurse Immigrants
 - Data: Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005
 - Method: create cohort based on year of immigration (5-year category), country of birth, and observed repeatedly
- ▶ Step 2: Calculation of survival rates
 - Data: NSSRN 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2004 and 2008
 - Method: Intercensal method to calculate survivorship ratio
 - Age of nurses were considered as main determinants of "survival" in the US nurse labor force
- Step 3: Combine cohort results and survival rate to estimate the past and current stock of FENs in the US



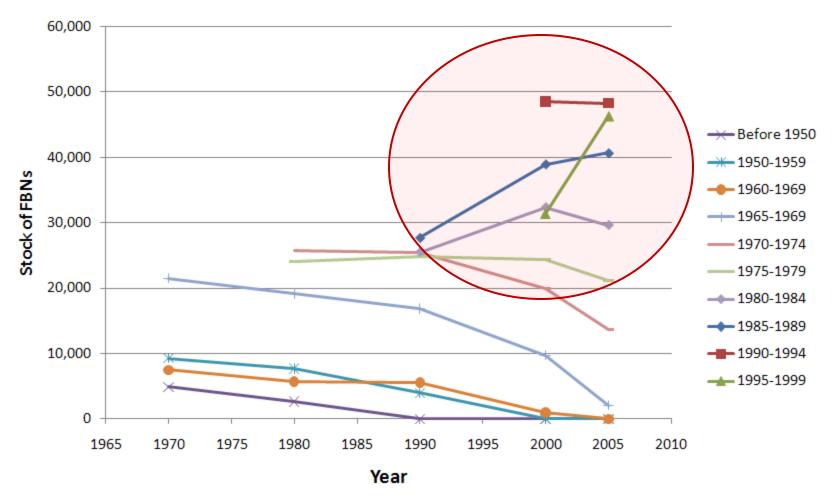
Comparison of Data Sources: Nurses in the US

	Census (5%)	NSSRN
Years	1970*, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005* (ACS)	1979, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004
Sample Size (average)		
Total Registered Nurses (RNs)	10,400-116,500	16,000-34,000
Foreign RNs	500-9,300	450-1,300
Definition of RNs	Self-reported occupation	Those with valid Licensure
Definition of Foreign RNs	Based on place of birth (FBNs)	Based on location of primary nursing education (FENs)
Sampling	Systematic Sampling of Households (long form questionnaire)	Stratified sampling based on the compiled list from state licensure body

^{* 1 %} of population sample



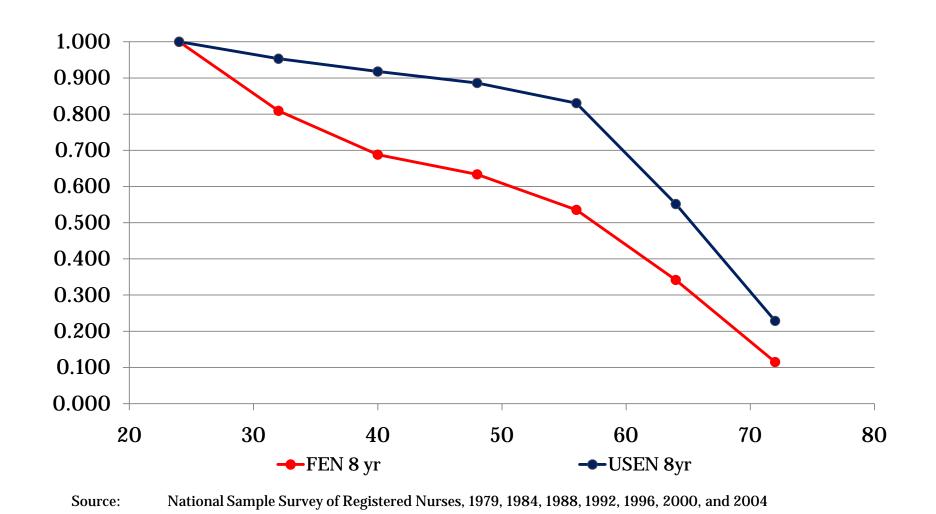
Step 1: Cohort of Nurse Immigrants



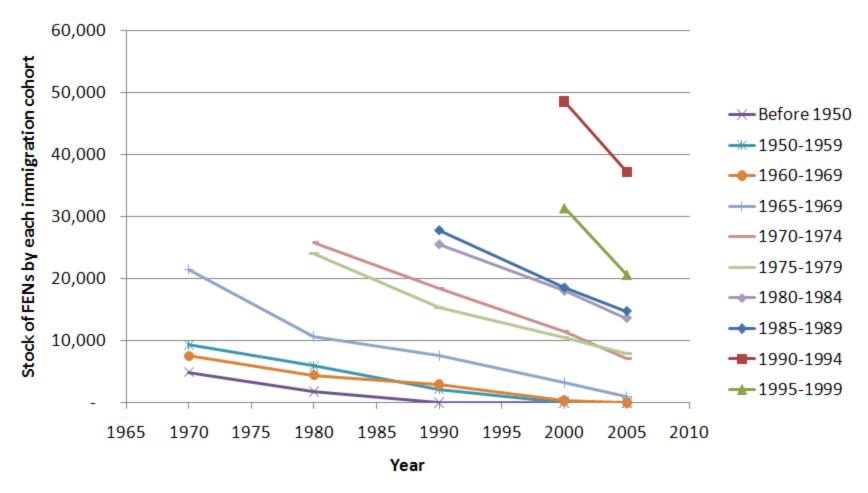
Source: US Population Census, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000; American Community Survey, 2005



Step 2: Survivorship curve



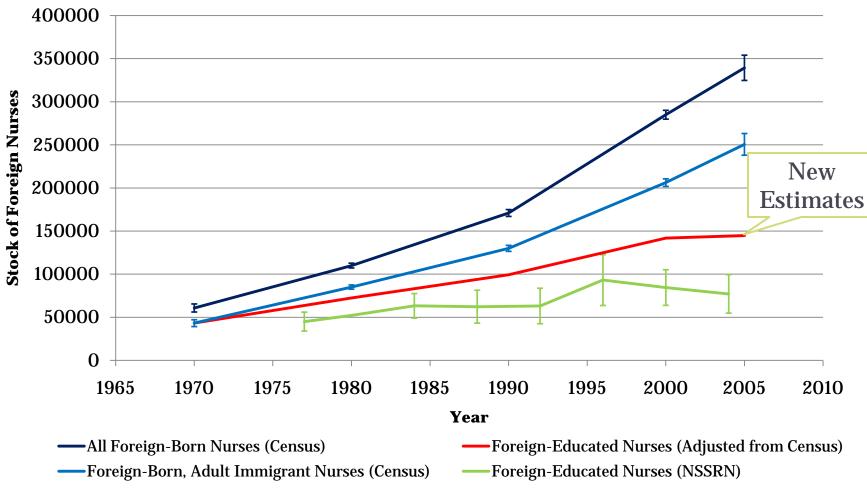
Step 3: Combining Step 1 and 2



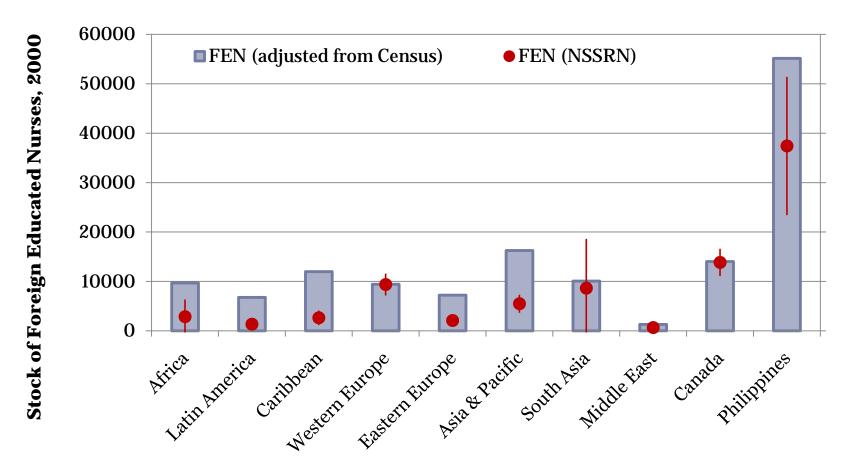
Source: US Population Census, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; American Community Survey, 2005 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 1979, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004



Results: Temporal Trend



Results: Census versus NSSRN, 2000



Region or Country of Origin

Results

- Number of FENs has increased from 42,800 in 1970 (4.1% of all RNs) to 144,762 in 2005 (5.8% of all RNs)
- ▶ 43% of Foreign Born Nurses were Foreign-Educated Nurses; FBNs is not appropriate approximation for FENs
- Differences between NSSRN and Census remain, especially for nurses from African, Latin American, Caribbean and Asian countries





Discussion

Causes of Discrepancy

- Overestimation of FENs in Census (some of US educated FBNs are still categorized as FENs)
 - Underestimation of drop-out rate
 - ▶ Immigrants become nurses right after their immigration

Underestimation of FENs in NSSRN

- Concerns of sampling frame, sampling design and underestimation of minorities
- ▶ Estimates for Black, Asian and Hispanic RNs is approximately 50~60% of Census RNs estimates

Limitations

- These estimates only include FENs who have successfully obtained RN jobs in the US
- Nurses who were educated in their own country and decided not to work in the US may be still considered as a loss to the country of origin



Take Home Message

- Usage of Foreign-Born nurses as a measure of brain drain should be cautioned against
- This method can be applied to other destination countries; as long as they have:
 - Series of censuses which include questions on occupation, country of birth, and year of immigration
 - Drop-out rate of foreign nurses from domestic labor market
 - Historical background on immigration policy and licensure policy to understand limitations placed upon foreign-educated nurses entering the destination country



THANK YOU