[Title]

[Name of Student]

[Name of College/University]

**Introduction**

Currently, there is an increasing shortage Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) and Registered Nurses (RNs) in the US, and that is likely to deepen as the need for health care and Baby Boomers grow. While the nursing schools have been expanding their capacities to meet the continuously increasing demand and supply through national healthcare reform. In this regard, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) is in coordination with nursing organizations and schools, policymakers, and media to pay attention to this healthcare concern. The AACN is leveraging its means to identify strategies, shaping legislation and forming collaborations to address the widening shortage. However, the 3.7 percent increase in the nursing programs in the last year is not sufficient to meet the estimated demands for nursing along with primary care providers, researchers, nursing faculty (Nursing Shortage 2019).

**Factors cause the Demand and Causes of Decline in the Supply**

There may be various factors that are likely to cause the increase in the demand for nurses and decline in the Supply, but some of the factors include enrollments, retirement, demographic change, the stress level of nurses, and high turnover rates. According to recent reports, graduations programs for nursing were turned away due to clinical preceptors, classroom space, change in the nature of nursing, availability of foreign nurses, clinical sites and an insufficient number of faculty members. In 2018, more than 75,000 applications for graduate nursing program and baccalaureate were turned away (Nursing Shortage 2019). On the other hand, more than half of the nursing workforce is age fifty or older. Within the next 10-15 years, one million nurses will reach their age of retirement. While a change in demographics and an aging population have been signaling the need for more nurses. The decrease in nursing staff is continuously increasing the stress level of nurses that in return impacts job satisfaction and eventually the nurses leave the profession. Moreover, higher turnover rates will significantly impact access to healthcare.

**Implication on the Quality of Care**

The shortage of nurses can have potential implications on the quality of care in the US including an increased length of patient stays, failure to rescue, and hospital-related mortality. Majority of the nursing officer and Registered Nurses (RNs) have the strong believe that nursing shortage significantly affects the overall quality of care in hospitals along with student health centers, ambulatory care settings, and long-term care facilities (Feldkamp 2009). The major problem in this regard to find enough time to collaborate with other team members, detect complications and maintain patient safety. There can be long-term implications on quality care such as decreased family and resident satisfaction, training, and recruitment because the shortage of nursing is associated with survey citations.

**Solutions to Address the Issue**

There is no silver bullet to overcome the increasing supply and demand gap in nursing. Though, a clear first step is prerequisite for fixing the nursing shortage through involving a wide range of stakeholders. In this regard, the care community ought to come together for developing the strategy by increasing the opportunities for students, and cooperative working with nursing schools. Moreover, establishments of foundations, scholarships, and grants for assisting students to attend nursing schools. While building a continuous media campaigns in the country to embolden nursing as a profession and bringing back the contemporary nurses into practice. In rural areas the government needs to offer school-debt forgiveness.

**Government Policy Intervention and Conclusion**

On health personnel, the 1990 seventh report to Congress estimated that there would be half as many higher-degree nurses and baccalaureate as would be required by the year 2000. The NACNEP and subsequent federal workforce reiterated this conclusion. However, the actual results fall about 45 percent of the goal. The studies propose that enough faculty member may enable nursing schools in the country along with many other factors including.

**References**

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