

LLC "David Tvildiani Medical University Community Nursing College"



Methodology for Determining the Number of Vocational Students to be Enrolled in the Program

Tbilisi

2026

Article 1. General Provision

The Methodology for Determining the Maximum Capacity of Vocational Students at the Community Nursing College (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology") is based on the Law of Georgia on Vocational Education, authorization standards, and the internal legal acts of the College.

Article 2. Factors Determining the Maximum Number of Vocational Students

When planning the student contingent for educational programs, the institution takes into account the following factors:

- The number of vocational education teachers, program implementers, and administrative personnel involved in the execution of the educational program.
- The number, specialization profile, and patient turnover rate of the clinical bases allocated for practical training, as well as the requirements specified by the framework document for the staff-to-student ratio.
- The ratio of **Environments A, B, and C** allocated for the educational process at the institution's operating location to the number of students and the frequency of classes offered to them. To determine the ratio in the respective environments, the institution utilizes the following data:
 - **Environment A:** Space designated for theoretical classes, calculated based on the availability of independent workstations for each student, and the inventory and equipment required to support the learning environment and process.
 - **Environment B:** A computer lab designated for the implementation of the IT module, provided with appropriate technical and network services, calculated based on the ability to provide one fully equipped computer per student for the duration of the module.
 - **Environment C:** A simulation room—a space equipped with simulation inventory that closely replicates a practical clinical environment—where the maximum permissible number of concurrent students is determined by the ratio of the room's floor area to the number of workstations required per student, along with the quantity of equipment and consumables needed for clinical procedures and/or other learning activities.
- The floor area and equipment of any space designated for the learning process by the institution must allow every vocational student to attend classes provided in the curriculum without hindrance.
- To determine the ratio between the quantitative indicators of required resources and the prospective enrollment contingent, the institution considers the frequency of resource utilization needs and the throughput capacity relative to each group (and program, if applicable).
- Ensuring the availability of the material-technical base required for activities defined by the training modules (including the aforementioned spaces with appropriate equipment and spaces needed for extra-classroom activities, if any), under legal rights of ownership and/or usage for at least the duration of the authorization period. If necessary, and

considering other factors, this allows the educational process to be conducted in two shifts upon full utilization of the planned contingent.

- The ratio between the practical training facilities, their throughput capacity, the persons involved in the practical teaching-learning format, and the quantitative metrics of students. The ratio between the students of the educational program and the persons involved in the practical teaching-learning process is established both by the framework document and within the scope of memorandums and agreements concluded with the practice facilities (**7/1 ratio**).
- Existing library resources and their development potential.
- Graduate employment rates, the demand for field specialists, the results of tasks set by the strategic plan, and coefficients of accessibility, interest, and demand for the educational program.
- The availability of financial resources required for program development, increasing the number of involved personnel, space improvement/expansion, and/or additional equipment.

Article 3. Calculation of the Maximum Number of Vocational Students

3.1. When determining the maximum capacity of vocational students for the institution, compliance between existing capacities and target benchmarks is established in accordance with the aforementioned factors.

3.2. The maximum limits of conducting studies in two shifts at the primary operating location of the college, utilizing a staggered schedule, and the maximum student group ratios defined by the framework document at practical facilities are taken into account when determining the maximum capacity.

3.3. When calculating the maximum capacity regarding Environments A, B, and C allocated for the educational process at the institution's operating location, the institution is guided by the following principles:

- **Environment A:** In a single shift with 100% utilization, it can accommodate an average of **150–220 students** (based on a group composition of 15–20 vocational students per group). This allows the maximum capacity to be set at double that amount when operating in two shifts.
- **Environment B:** Operated on a rotation basis in a single shift with 100% workload, it is equipped to meet the concurrent demand of **20 students**. Taking into account the duration of the module and the maximum workload per semester, this makes it possible to deliver the respective module to the students passing through Environment A.
- **Environment C:** Operated on a rotation basis in a single shift with 100% workload, it is equipped to meet the concurrent demand of **20 students**. Taking into account the duration of the module and the maximum workload per semester, this makes it possible to deliver the respective module to the students passing through Environment A.

3.4. The ratio of vocational teachers to students is taken into account when determining the maximum capacity—there must be **at least one vocational teacher for every 20 students**.

3.5. Existing material-technical resources are considered. If the maximum capacity is fully utilized, provisions must be made for their subsequent maintenance, the risk of increased wear and tear or breakdown under high workloads, the reserves required to eliminate these risks, and—in the case of consumables—the frequency of their use, consumption guidelines, and replenishment rules and options.

3.6. Determining the actual enrollment contingent for a given academic year out of the total maximum capacity established for the program depends on the number of institutional vocational teachers and the number of active and suspended-status students for that academic year.

3.7. The determination (change/increase/decrease) of the maximum capacity for a program is made by decision of the Director, based on research conducted by the Quality Assurance Service, outcome analysis, and available capabilities.