



The Influences of Nursing School Characteristics on NCLEX-RN[®] Pass Rates: A National Study

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Background

- National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN[®]) first-time pass rates (FTPR) have been used as a performance outcome for many years
 - 80% minimum pass rate
 - At or above 90% internal pass rate
- Interventions addressing poor NCLEX-RN[®] outcomes have focused on:
 - raising admission requirements
 - including standardized exams in classes



The Problem

- Institutional characteristics (IC) impact the development of evidence-based regulatory policies
 - e.g. faculty credentialing, faculty to student ratios

- Few studies documenting associations with NCLEX-RN[®] FTPR.
 - Single or small number of programs
 - Very focused in the characteristics examined
 - e.g. class size, percentage of faculty with doctoral degrees

- National study of schools of nursing is needed to:
 - Examine current practices related to IC
 - Identify associations between IC and FTPR



Research Questions

- 1) What is the relationship between **faculty credentials** and pass rates?
- 2) Are **didactic and clinical faculty-student ratios** associated with pass rates?
- 3) Is use of **standardized tests** associated with pass rates?
- 4) Are the **numbers of semester/quarter hours** in individual didactic and clinical courses associated with pass rates?



Approach

- Invited all nursing program administrators in the US
 - N=2,093
 - ADN, BSN and diploma programs
 - Searched program websites for Program Administrator emails
- 2014 FTPR obtained from state Board of Nursing websites





Survey Design

- Study conducted during the 2015-2016 academic year
- Stratified sampling
 - a) FTPR \geq 90% b) FTPR between 80% and 90% c) FTPR $<$ 80%
- A mixed-mode approach over a 10-week period





Instrument

- Self-reported survey tool (30 questions)

- Content validity
 - Expert panel review (n=5)
 - Piloted by 10 programs

NCLEX RN Survey

For the undergraduate pre-licensure nursing programs, please complete the following data fields.

Where possible, provide answers based on the information that would have affected those taking the NCLEX in 2014 (from approximately 2011/2012 admission cycle).

Admissions:

1. Please indicate which of the following are required by your college/school of nursing for determining admission of students into the nursing curriculum (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY).

	Minimum required
i. Cum College GPA	_____ (range 1.5-2, 2-2.5, 2.5-3, 3-3.5, 3.5-4)
ii. Prereq GPA	_____ (range 1.5-2, 2-2.5, 2.5-3, 3-3.5, 3.5-4)
iii. Science prereq GPA	_____ (range 1.5-2, 2-2.5, 2.5-3, 3-3.5, 3.5-4)
iv. NLN Pre admit exam	_____
v. TEAS	_____

Institutional	Required Admission	Progression / Graduation Criteria	Curriculum	Faculty
Rural/Urban	Cum GPA	Course grades	Integrated curriculum	No. students per didactic faculty
Public/other	Prereq GPA	Min pass course grade	Use of simulation	No. students per clinical faculty
Accreditation	Science GPA	No. times repeat course		% didactic courses faculty (doctoral)
Summer classes offered	Pre-admit exam	No. courses repeated		% didactic courses faculty (specialty cert)
Sem / Quarters	CNA training	Progress standard exams		% didactic course faculty (nurse ed cert)
Cohort size	Interviews	Grad exit exam		% full-time faculty
% students working FT	LOR			
Assistance ESL				



Statistical Methods

- Descriptive analyses
 - $FTPR \geq 80\%$ and $FTPR < 80\%$ using frequencies

- Univariable and multivariable analyses
 - Multilevel modeling was performed to examine the association between NCLEX-RN FTPR with IC
 - random intercept model with an unstructured covariance matrix
 - continuous attributes modeled as continuous Independent variables

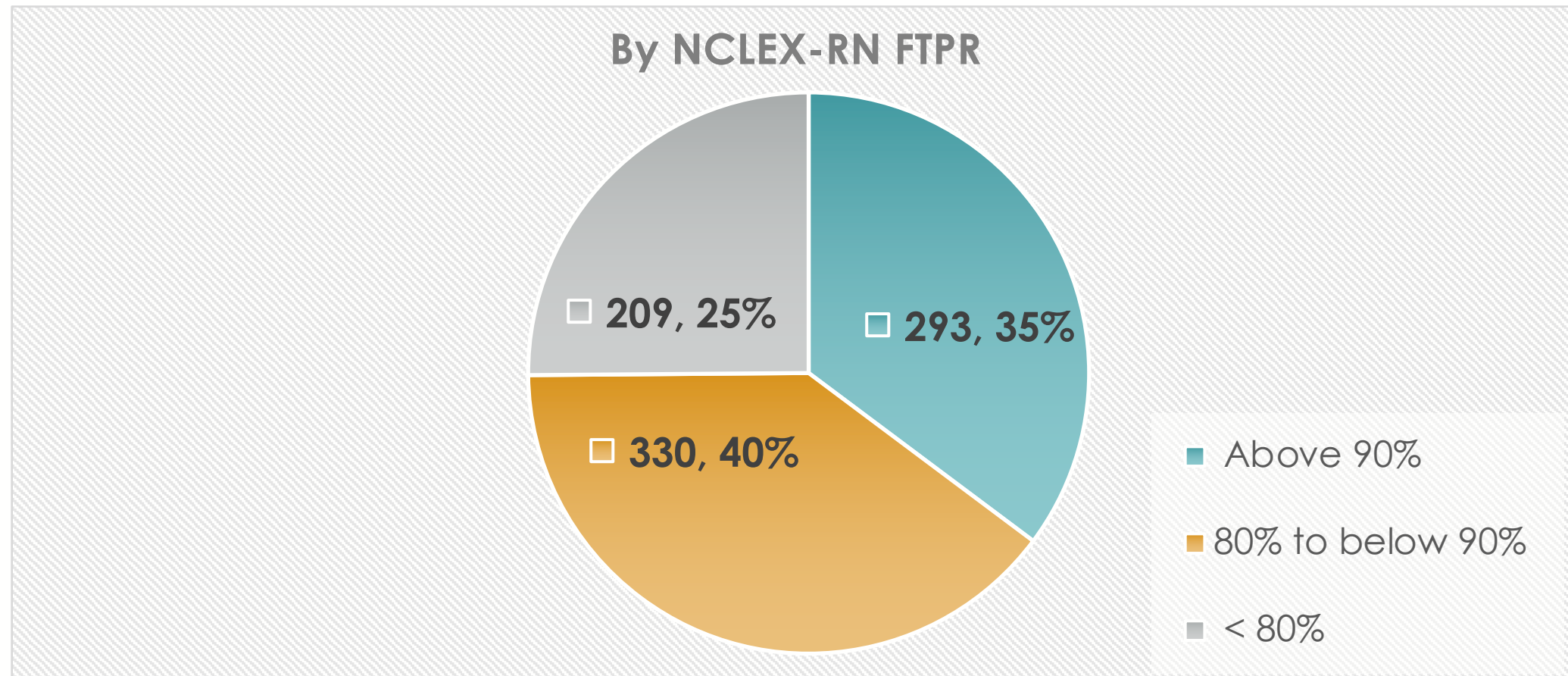
- Examined missing data patterns

- All significant attributes from univariable models included in multivariable model



Results

Response rate: 40% (n=832 of 2,083 programs)





Results

Overall Characteristics of Responding Nursing Programs (n=832)

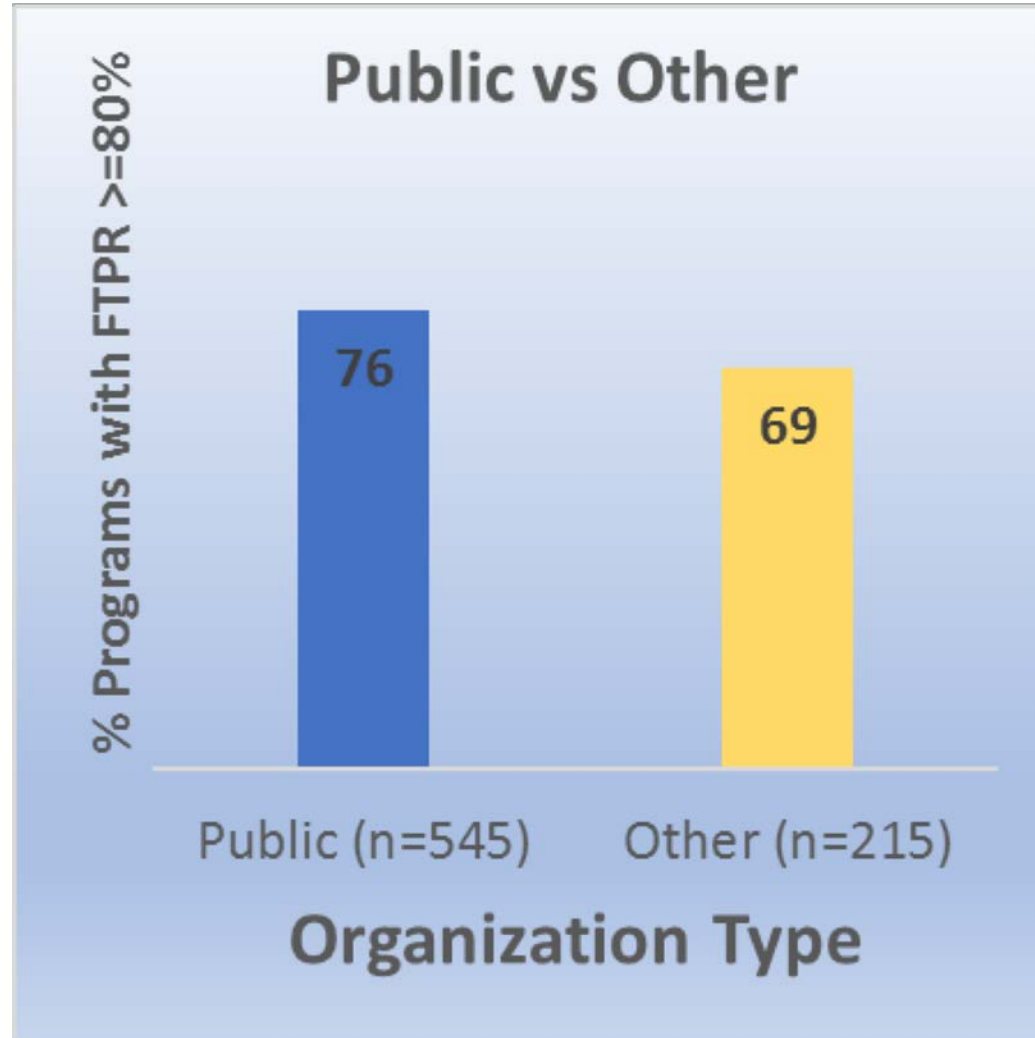
Characteristic	Percentage
Rural	50%
Public	72%
Accredited	94%
Semesters	92%
Conferred ADN	54%
Conferred BSN	41%

Results: Univariable Models

Institutional	Admission	Progression / Graduation	Curriculum	Faculty
Rural/Urban	Cum GPA	Course grades	Integrated curriculum	No. students per didactic faculty
Public/other	Prereq GPA	Min pass course grade	Use of simulation	No. students per clinical faculty
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Results: Univariable Models

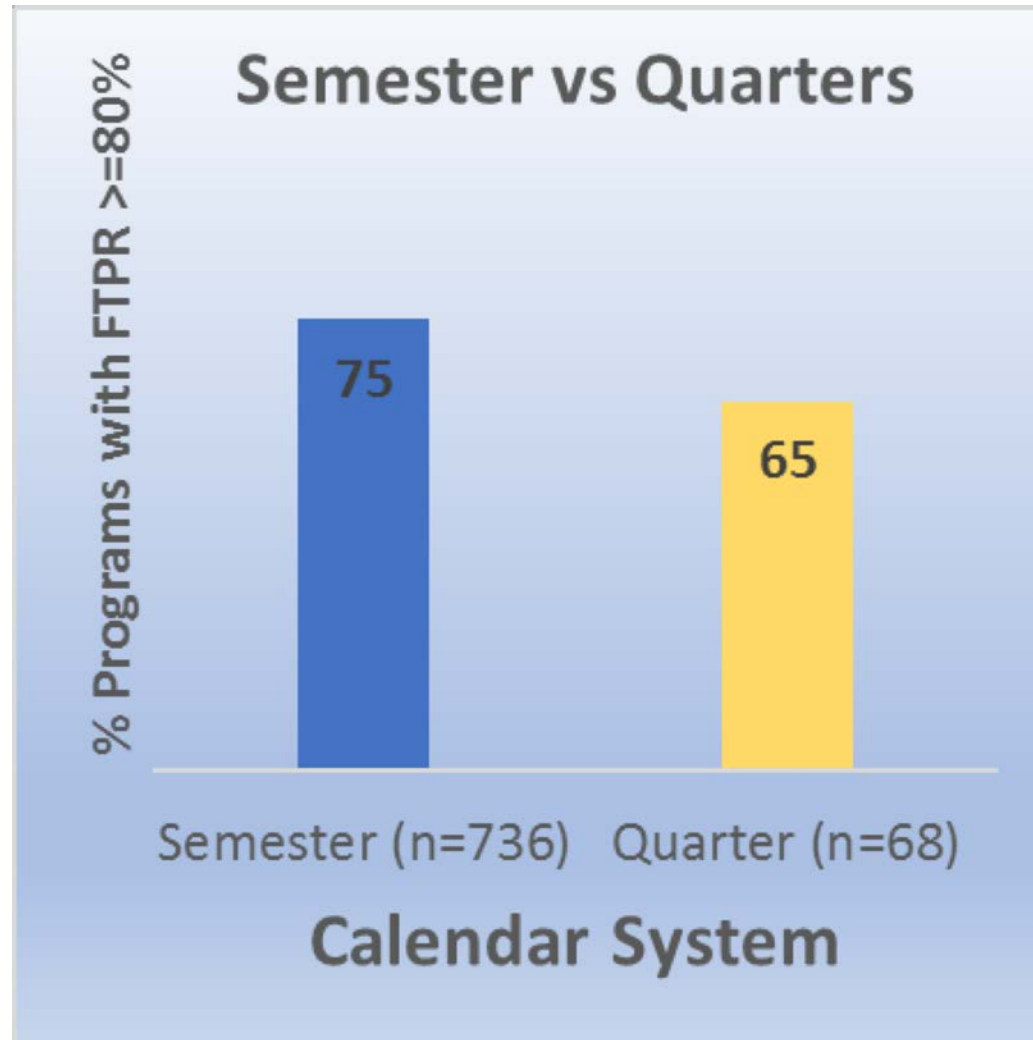


OR=1.47 [1.04, 2.09]
p = 0.03

Other includes private-not for profit (n=179) and private-for profit (n=36) colleges



Results: Univariable Models

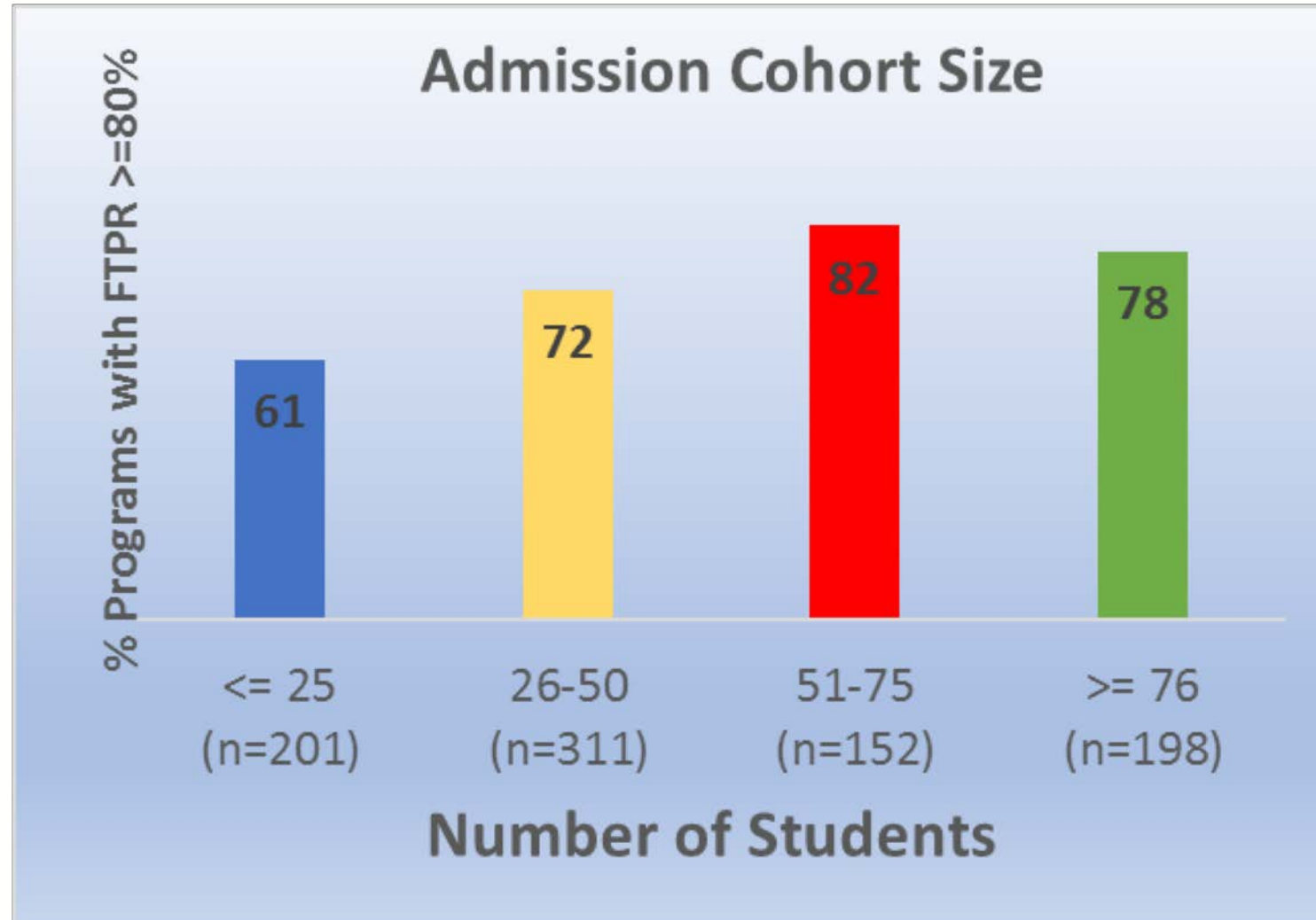


OR = 1.71 [1.01, 2.90],
 $p = 0.05$

Caution: Small sample size for programs on quarters.



Results: Univariable Models

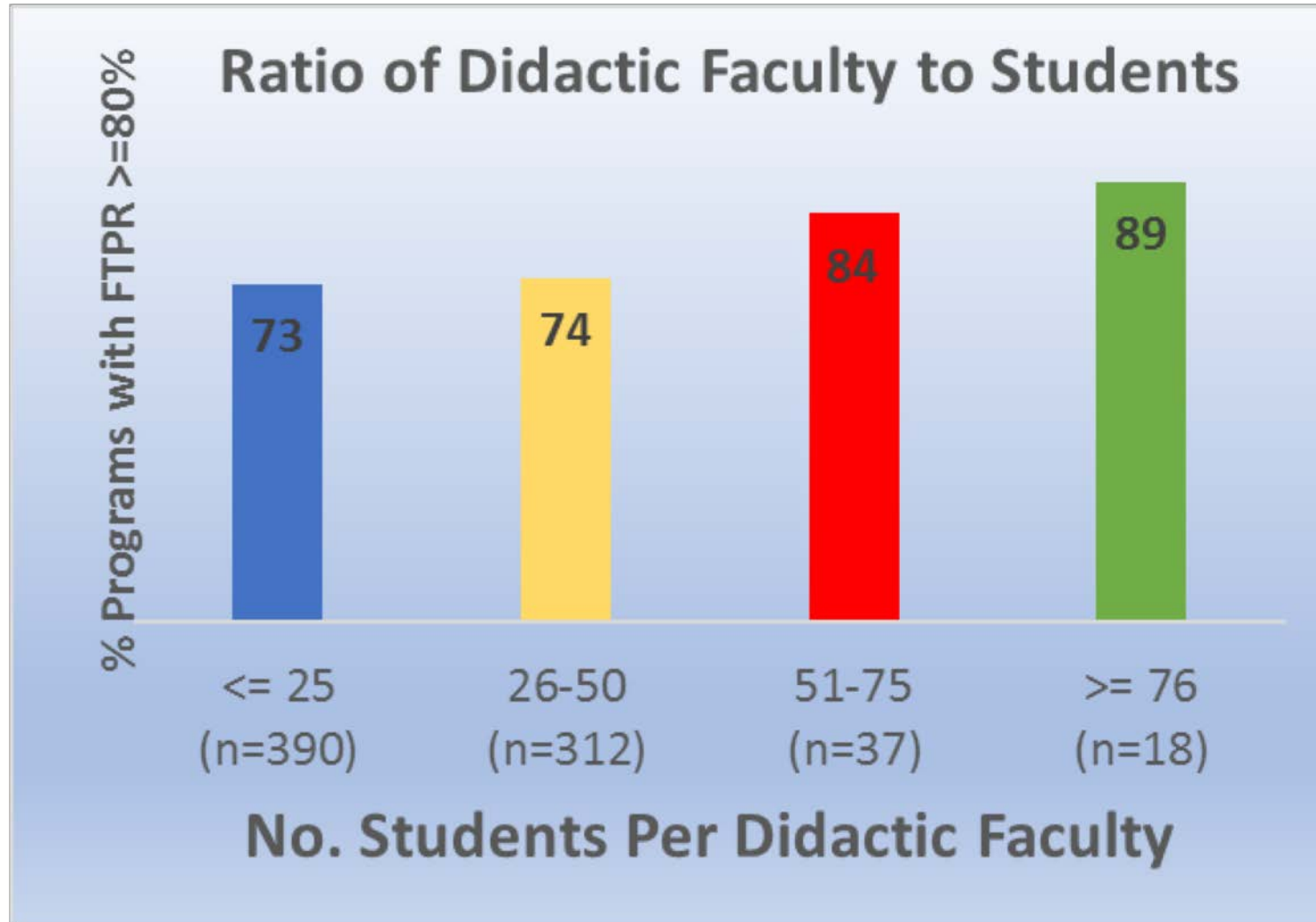


OR=1.07 [1.02, 1.12],
p=0.006

Odds for increase in
cohort size of 10
students



Results: Univariable Models

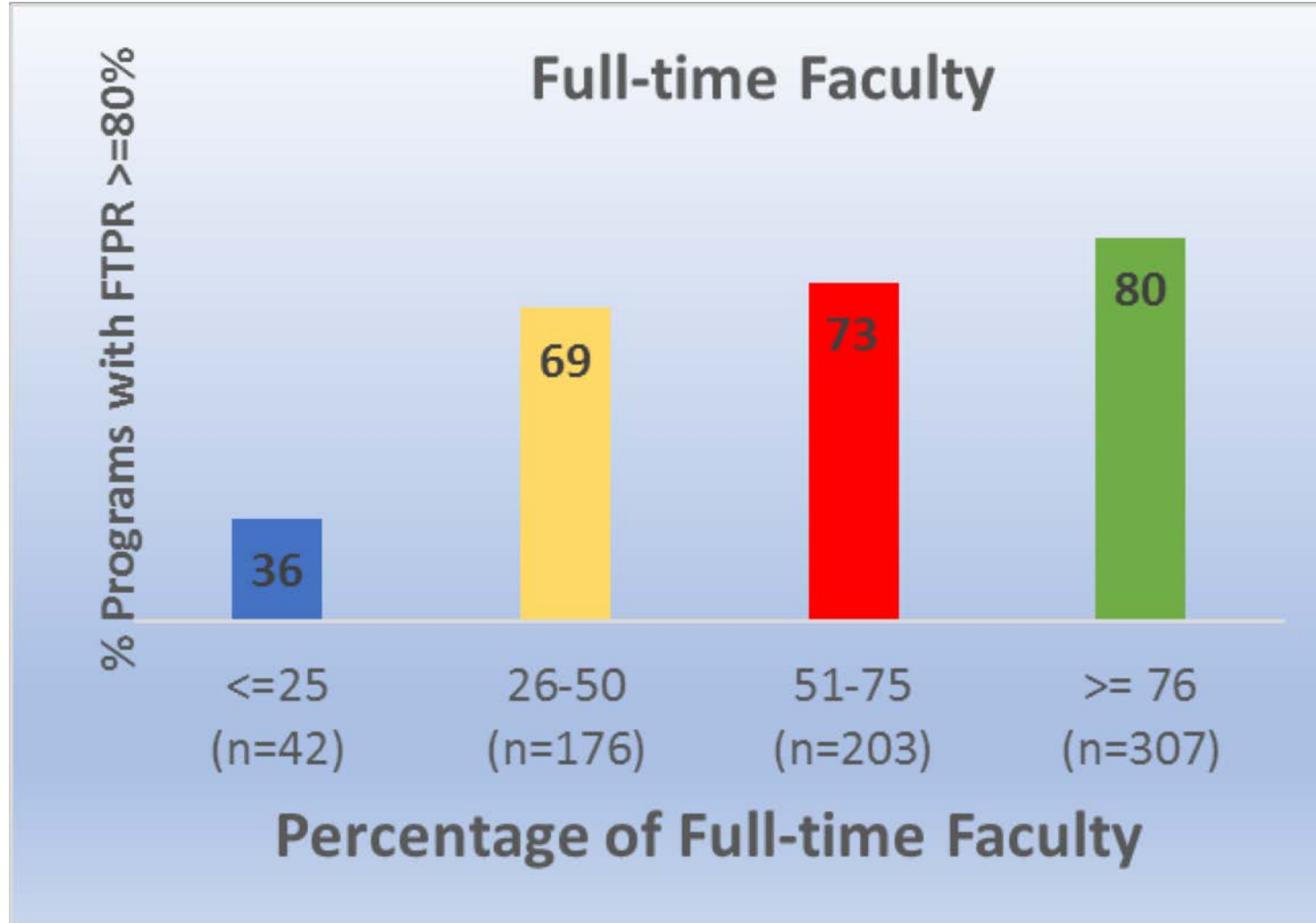


OR=1.12 [1.01, 1.24]
p=0.04

Odd for increase of 10 students



Results: Univariable Models

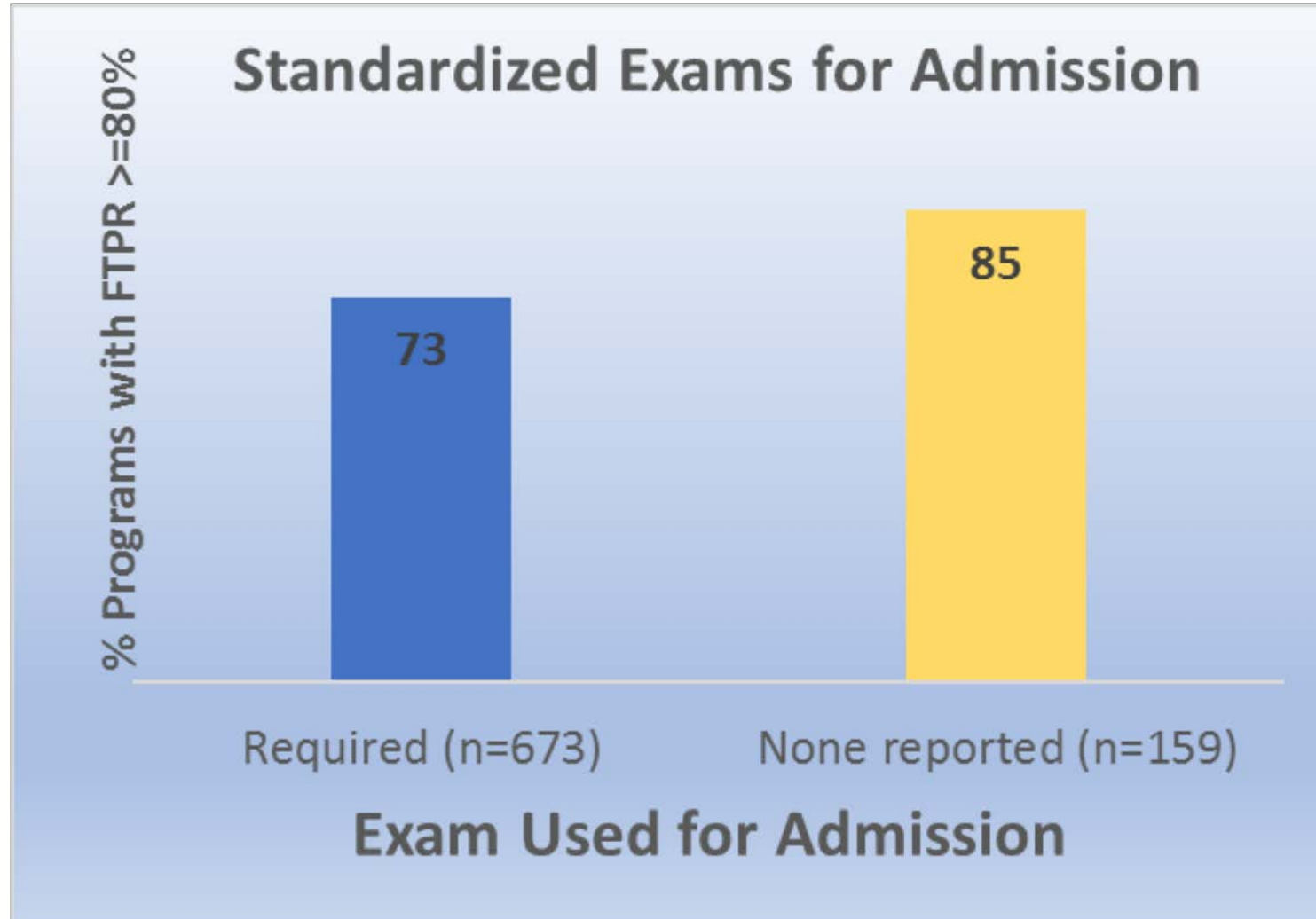


OR=1.11 [1.03, 1.18],
p=0.003

Odd for increase of 10%



Results: Univariable Models

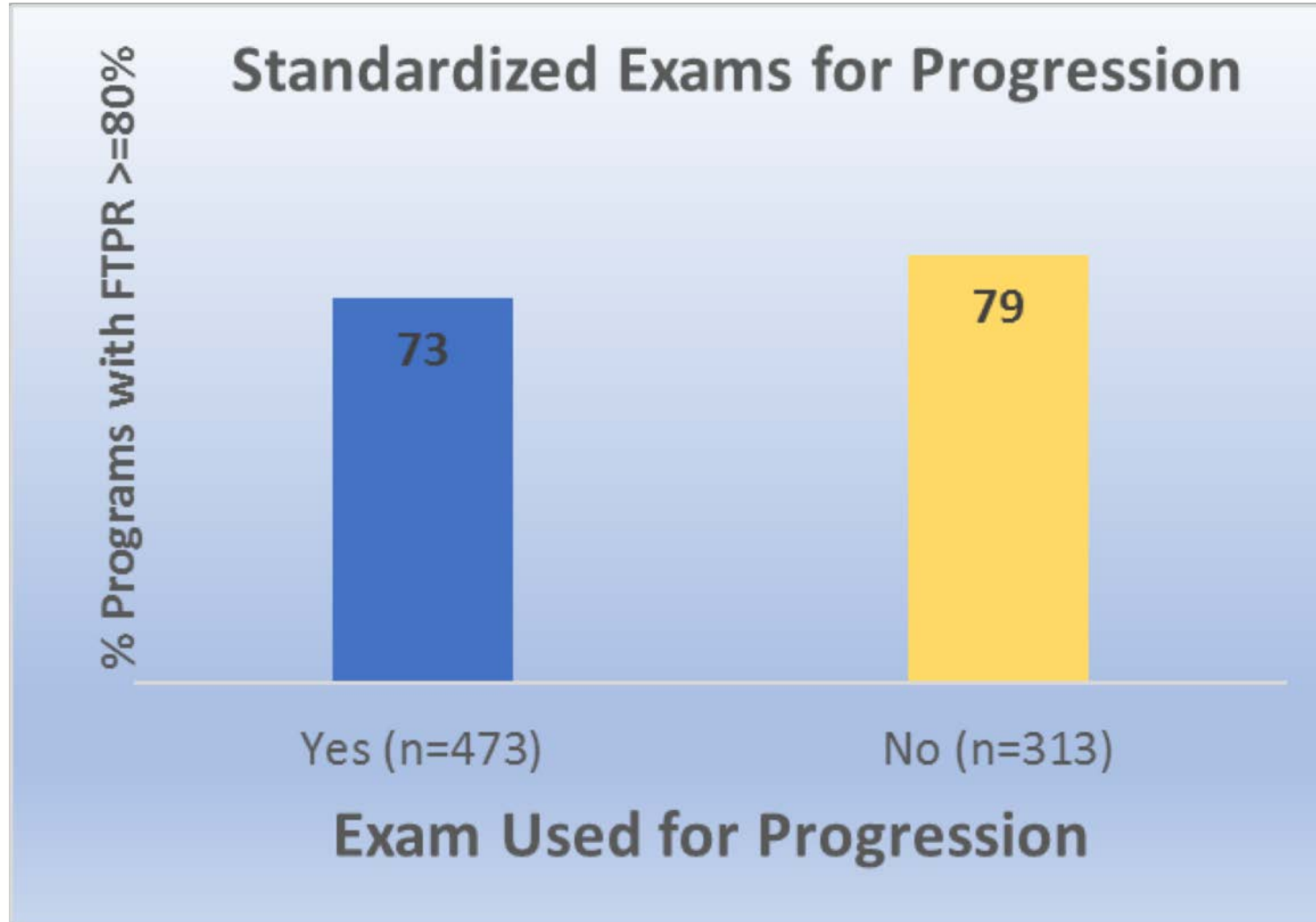


OR=2.14 [1.34, 3.40]
p = 0.002

Odds ratio associated
with not using exam for
admission



Results: Univariable Models



OR= 1.43, [1.02, 2.00],
 $p = 0.04$

Odd ratio associated
with not using exam for
progression



Multivariable Results

Institutional Characteristic	Categories	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Percent full-time faculty	Increase of 10% of faculty	1.12 (1.03, 1.21)	0.002
Standardized exam required for admission	No	2.28 (1.30, 3.09)	0.005
	Yes	reference group	
Organization Type	Public	1.65 (1.12, 2.43)	0.01
	Other	reference group	



Discussion: Institutional Characteristics

- Association between public schools and higher FTPR
 - Public schools have larger admission cohort sizes (>50 students) compared to other (49% versus 39%)
 - Pass rates for schools with smaller cohort sizes are more heavily influenced by individual student performance



Discussion: Admission and Progression

- Association between use of standardized exams for pre-admission and lower FTPR
 - High performing schools may not have needed to implement standardized exams
 - Interventions to address poor NCLEX-RN outcomes began as early as 2011 (Koestler, 2015), but may not have been in place long enough to impact 2014 FTPR



Discussion: Faculty Attributes

- Consistent with Longbach (2012), non-significant association between higher FTPR and:
 - Percentages of faculty with doctoral degrees
 - Faculty certified in their specialty
 - Faculty certified in nursing education
- Association between more full-time faculty and higher FTPR



Limitations

- Possible recall bias by administrators
- Aggregated student-level data versus individual student-level data



Implications: Future Research

- Need for a longitudinal study that includes:
 - Both institution-level and student-level data
 - More recent data that may capture the impact of programmatic changes
 - Multiple years of data
 - Additional student attributes



Implications: Administrators and Leaders

- Compare their school's institutional characteristics to a large, national sample
 - 38% of programs reported half or more of their students work greater than 20 hours per week
 - 57% of program reported that they do not provide assistance for non-native speakers of English
- Align and standardized data collection efforts for future



Questions?