

# Comparing First Semester Academic Outcomes Between Two BSN Admission Routes

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# Disclosures

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- Employer
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- Conflicts of Interest and Disclosures
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# Objectives

01

Discuss the significance of the problem.

02

Review the study method.

03

Describe the results of the study.

04

Explore the potential implications of the study.



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# Significance

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Optimal program completion rates are required to meet the demand.

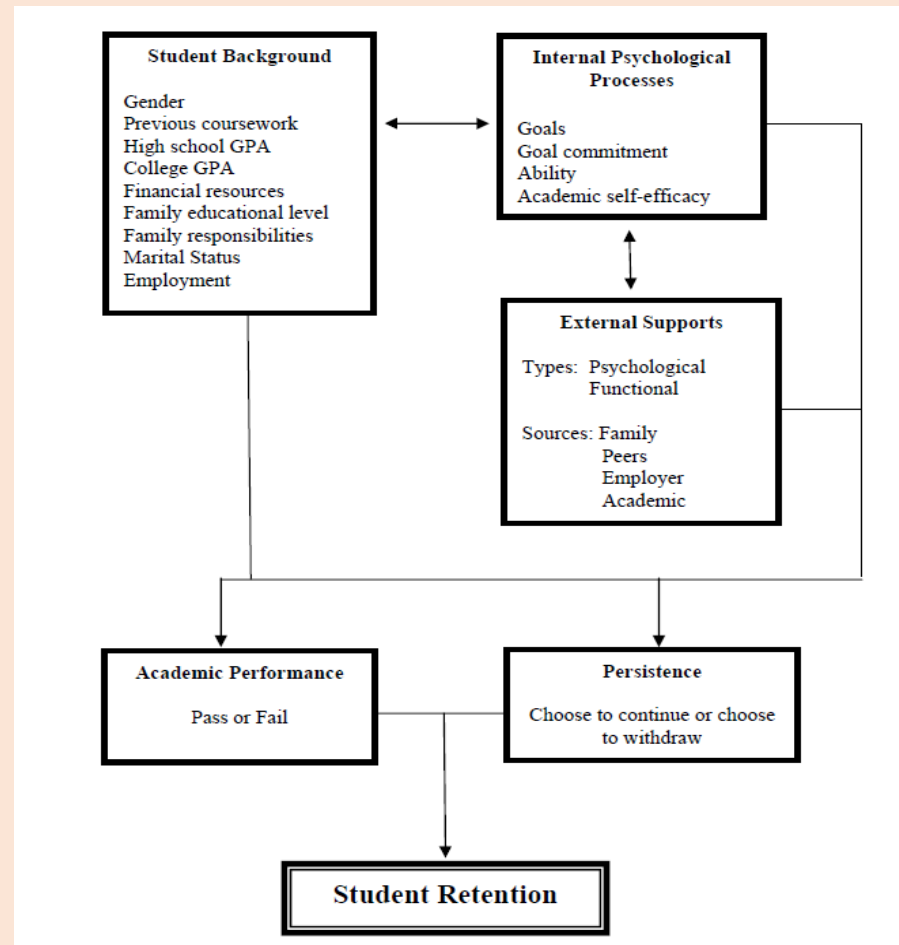
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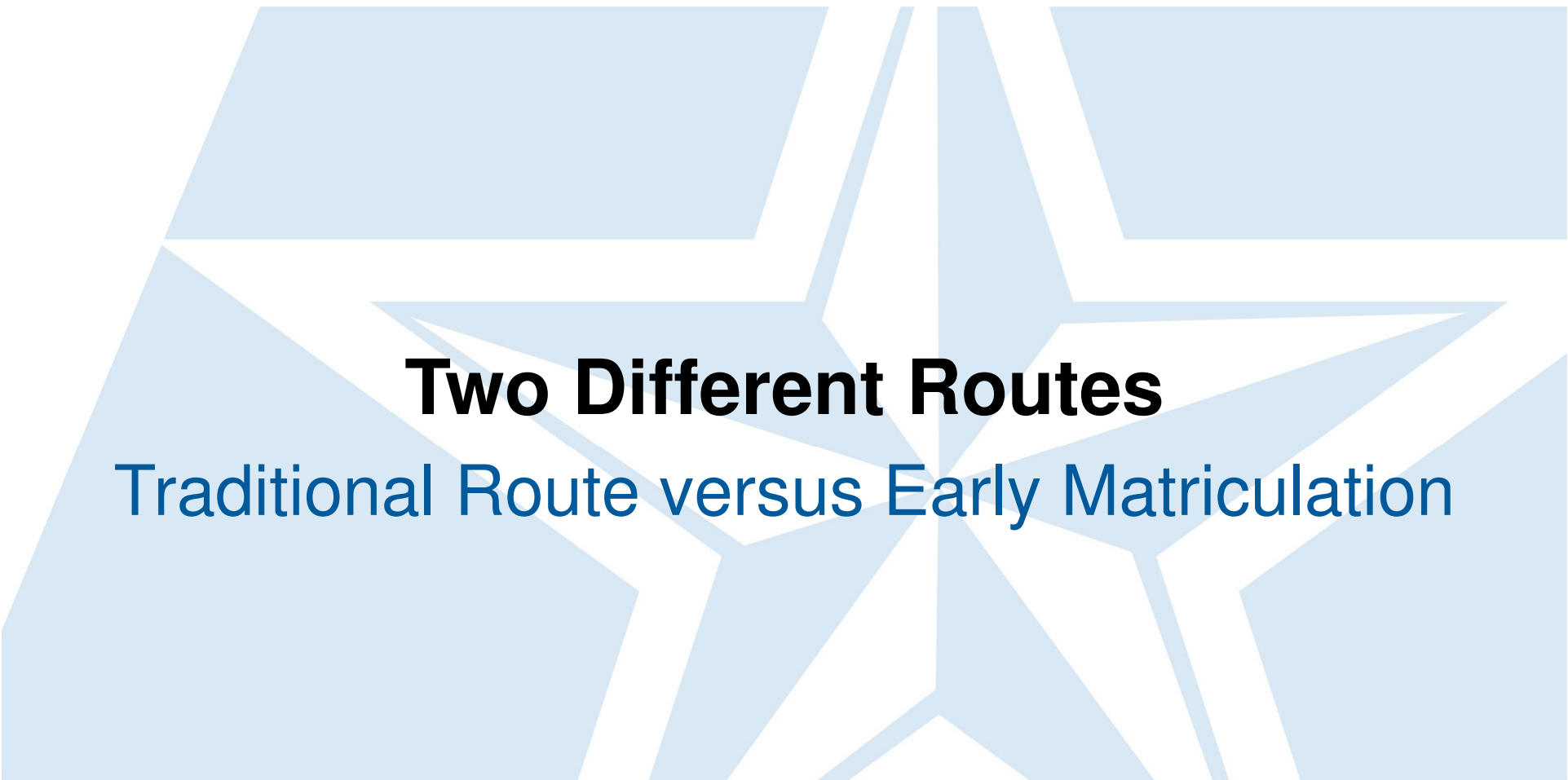
Varied approaches to investigating the predictive factors exist.

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Student attrition results in the loss of potential graduates yearly.

# Shelton's (2012) Model of Nursing Student Retention<sup>1</sup>





# **Two Different Routes**

## Traditional Route versus Early Matriculation



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**How many programs admit students  
directly from high school?**



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## Literature Review

### Traditional Route Programs (TR)

- Preadmission cumulative GPA<sup>2,3</sup>
- Prerequisite Science GPA<sup>2,3</sup>
- Test of Essential Academic Skills (TEAS)<sup>3,4</sup>

### Early Matriculation Students (EM)

- High School GPA<sup>5,6</sup>
- ACT and SAT scores<sup>7,8</sup>







# Study Aim



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# Purpose

*To examine the differences among selected academic variables in two groups of students in the same program.*

- Are EM students as successful as students who are chosen via a traditional route?
  - Do pre-program variables predict performance in the first semester of a nursing program?



# Methods



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# Methods

- A retrospective matched cohort study design (n=136)
  - Propensity score matching
  - Age, gender, ethnicity, and scholarship level
- IRB approval
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria
  - >18 years of age
  - Completed their entire first semester of the formal nursing program
- Mann-Whitney U tests

# Study Variables

- Demographic variables
- Pre-university variables
  - Dual credit
  - SAT scores
- Pre-program variables
  - Science GPA
  - Pre-program GPA
- In-program variables
  - First semester (J1) GPA
  - RN Fundamentals Assessment Technologies Institute (ATI) score



# Results



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## *Sample Demographics*

|                             | TR (n=68) |         | EM (n=68) |         | Total Sample (N=136) |         |          |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------|
|                             | $\bar{X}$ | SD      | $\bar{X}$ | SD      | $\bar{X}$            | SD      | <i>p</i> |
| <b>Age</b>                  | 20.57     | .779    | 20.51     | .763    | 20.54                | .769    | .704     |
| <b>Merit Scholarship</b>    | 6659.96   | 2572.08 | 6425.22   | 2658.11 | 6542.59              | 2648.41 | .504     |
|                             | n         | %       | n         | %       | n                    | %       | <i>p</i> |
| <b>Gender (Female)</b>      | 57        | 83.82%  | 56        | 82.35%  | 113                  | 83.09%  | .819     |
| <b>Ethnicity</b>            |           |         |           |         |                      |         | .813     |
| <b>White</b>                | 18        | 26.47%  | 14        | 20.59%  | 32                   | 23.53%  |          |
| <b>Black/African Amer.</b>  | 9         | 13.24%  | 8         | 11.76%  | 17                   | 12.50%  |          |
| <b>Asian</b>                | 19        | 27.94%  | 25        | 36.76%  | 44                   | 32.35%  |          |
| <b>Hispanic/Latino</b>      | 18        | 26.47%  | 15        | 22.06%  | 33                   | 24.26%  |          |
| <b>Multiple Ethnicities</b> | 3         | 4.41%   | 4         | 5.88%   | 7                    | 5.15%   |          |
| <b>Foreign</b>              | 1         | 1.47%   | 2         | 2.94%   | 3                    | 2.21%   |          |
| <b>First Generation</b>     | 51        | 25.00%  | 53        | 22.06%  | 104                  | 76.47%  | .686     |
| <b>Dual Credit (Y)</b>      | 38        | 44.12%  | 37        | 45.59%  | 75                   | 55.15%  | .863     |

## *Comparison of Academic Variables*

|                        | Total Sample<br>Mean (SD)<br>(n=136) | Early<br>Matriculators (EM)<br>Mean (SD)<br>(n=68) | Traditional Route (TR)<br>Mean (SD)<br>(n=68) | p value |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------|
| SAT score              | 1269.94 (91.999)                     | <b>1286.78 (89.890)</b>                            | 1253.09 (91.639)                              | .013*   |
| Science GPA            | 3.45 (.426)                          | 3.35 (.448)  | <b>3.54 (.382)</b>                            | .013*   |
| Pre-program GPA        | 3.72 (.232)                          | 3.68 (.228)  | <b>3.76 (.230)</b>                            | .022*   |
| J1 GPA                 | 3.38 (.627)                          | 3.29 (.640)  | <b>3.46 (.606)</b>                            | .044*   |
| RN<br>Fundamentals ATI | 67.78 (10.214)                       | 66.97 (10.329)                                     | 68.58 (10.110)                                | .384    |

\*significant at p<.05





# Discussion



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# Discussion of Findings

- EM students can be as successful as their counterparts on standardized exams
  - RN Fundamentals ATI significantly predicted NCLEX-RN pass on first attempt<sup>9</sup>
- Use of ATI rather than GPA allows for direct comparison
  - Differences in other academic variables

# Limitations

- Generalizability
- Matching criteria
- Psychosocial factors

# Implications and Conclusion

# Future Research Directions

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These students' performance needs to be followed to explore relevant connections.

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More matched cohort research is needed to understand program outcomes associated with different admission routes.

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Other non-academic factors that influence retention and success should be explored.

# Implications for Nursing Education

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Evaluate evidence-based admission criteria in nursing programs.

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Both internal and external factors are related to retention.

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A comprehensive, predictive model that includes academic criteria with more holistic approaches should be considered.

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## Conclusion

- These results are encouraging as they support the premise that benchmark criteria could be used to effectively predict the success of nursing students.
- Early retention efforts may be enhanced by a different selection process.

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## Article Link





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**Thank you for coming!**  
**Questions?**