Robert Wood Johnson Foundation New Careers in Nursing

2014

National Program Liaisons' Summit



Creating the Pipeline for Future Nurse Leaders





Charge Nurses' Perceptions of Career-Mobility Barriers

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Background



➢Aging RN workforce and retiring nurse leaders

- Complexity of leadership roles and job demand
- >Inadequate preparation in leadership
- Impending vacancy rate in the manager/CNO groups (Jones, Havens, and Thompson, 2008)

Low interest in nursing management & administration (Sherman, 2005)



Significance

Limited empirical evidence on career barriers in nursing leadership

➢Qualified nurse administrators/managers

Professional role models/mentors

➢Nursing voice at policy level

Succession planning





Study Aims

- To identify perceived career mobility-barriers (CMBs) that prevent Charge nurses (CNs) from pursuing and advancing into mid- and upper-level nursing management positions.
- Identify perceived CMBs that influence CNs to pursue or not pursue management positions,
- Examine the relationship between Career-Barrier Inventory (CBI) scores and reported intentions to pursue a management position above the CN level, and
- Determine if there is a relationship between CNs' demographic variables and CNs' perceptions of CMBs.



Knowledge that will change your wood doon

Method

Design: Cross sectional survey

- ➢ Demographic Tool 16 Items
- Adapted Career Barrier Inventory-Revised 10 Subscales and 57 Items (Swanson, 1991; 1995)
- Sample: 197 participants (response rate 27.4%)

Setting:

- Two acute care hospitals
- Inpatient and outpatient



Results: Demographics (n=195)

Variable	Freq	%	Education Level	Freq	%
Gender Female	162	83.1	Diploma	8	4.1
Inpatient Setting	183	94.8	ADN	71	36.4
Permanent Charge Nurses	119	62.0	BSN	104	53.3
Caucasian	157	80.5	MSN	1	.5
African American	28	14.4	BS non-nursing	9	4.6
Married	125	64.1	MS non-nursing	2	1
Children	99	51.3			

Variable	Range	Mean	SD
Age	25-65	41.9	9.3
RN Years	1-35	14.7	9.0
CN Years	1-30	8.9	8.0

Results: Career Aspirations

Plan to pursue management

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≻No 154 (79.8%)
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≻Yes 39 (20.2%)

→ Nurse manager: 22 (57.9%)

→ Director: 10 (26.3%)

→ CNO single hospital: 4 (10.5%)

 \rightarrow CNE health system: 2 (5.2%)



Results: Perceived CMBs

Highest Ranked Items

Career Barrier-Inventory Subscale	Mean	SD	
1. Inflexible work schedule	4.14	2.15	
2. Lacking educational preparation	4.09	1.97	
3. Not wanting to relocate	3.99	2.12	
4. Conflict between family and job	3.90	2.09	
5. Unable to handle the role demands	3.78	1.90	
6. Not paid as much as others	3.76	2.19	
7. Stress at work affecting my home life	3.69	2.02	
8. Being dissatisfied with my job/career	3.65	1.90	
9. Lacking information about career opportunities	3.62	1.76	
10. Lack of confidence	3.59	1.91	
Knowledge that will change your world			

Results: Career Barrier Inventory Subscales

Career Barrier-Inventory Subscale	Items	α	Mean	SD
1. Inadequate preparation	5	.85	17.9	7.4
2. Dissatisfaction with career	5	.79	17.6	7.0
3. Multiple-role conflict	8	.78	27.0	12.4
4. Decision-making difficulties	8	.83	26.3	10.4
5. Difficulties with networking & socialization	5	.64	16.1	6.8
6. Racial discrimination	6	.84	18.5	11.4
7. Gender discrimination	7	.86	20.7	12.6
8. Lack of confidence	4	.77	11.2	5.8
9. Conflict between children and career demands	7	.75	17.8	10.4
10. Disapproval by others	2	.64	4.5	2.7



Results: Perceived CMBs and Age

Career Barrier-Inventory Subscale	Items	r
Disapproval by others	2	106
Lack of confidence	4	136
Inadequate preparation	5	189**
Dissatisfaction with career	5	219**
Multiple-role conflict	8	259**
Decision-making difficulties	8	162*
Racial discrimination	6	174
Gender discrimination	7	221**
Difficulties networking	4	136
Conflict children/career demands	7	363**

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01

**, Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation was significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).



Results: Perceived CMBs and Other Demographics

Years as CN:

→No Relationship

Difference Between Male and Female:

 \rightarrow No differences – means of the two groups equal; *p* >.05

Difference Between White and Non-white:

 \rightarrow No differences for 9 of the 10 subscales

→ Significant difference for Racial Discrimination

(t = 2.6, *df* = 65.0, *p*=.01)



Limitations

- Instrument
 - Validity and reliability of tool for study population
 - ≻Length of the tool
- Low response rate
- Study sites



Implications

Clarify entry level leadership roles and positions

- Early identification of potential management candidates
- Develop innovative non-traditional management career pathways – start leadership development earlier



Implications

Mentor minority nurses to consider management roles

Design succession plans based on leadership competencies and managerial roles

Low management replacement pool

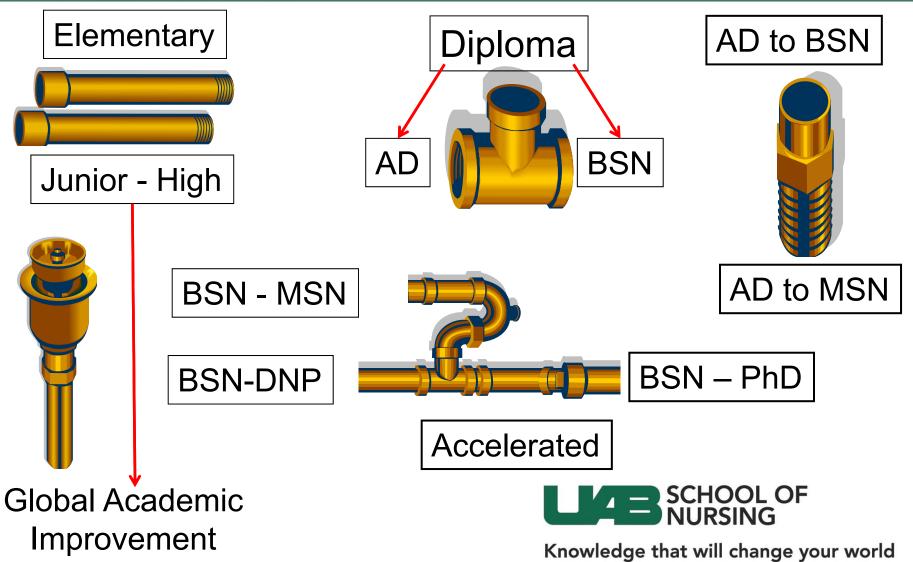


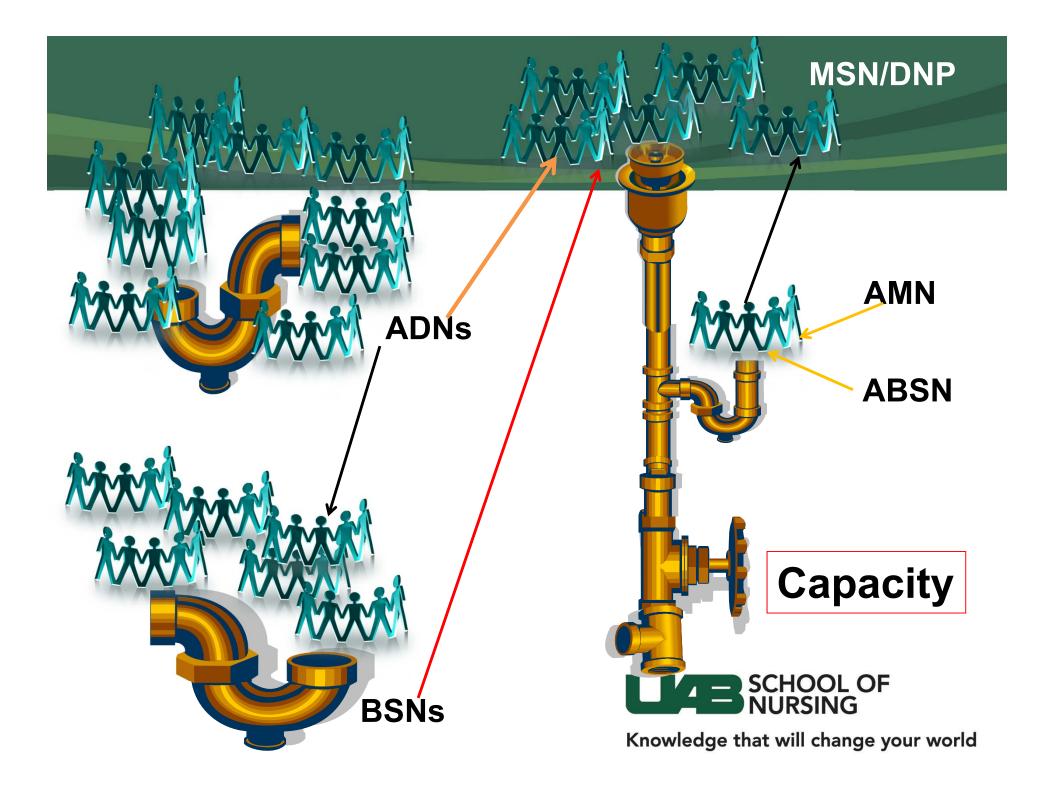
Recommendations

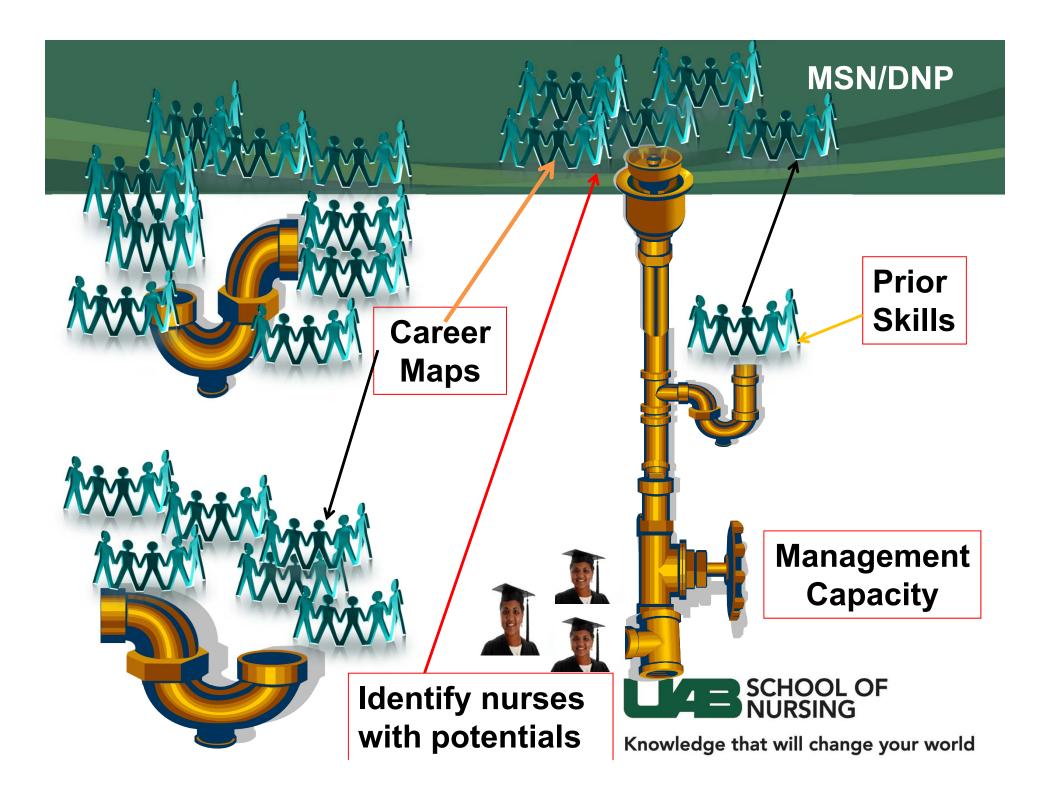
- Clarify the role of charge nurse/relief charge nurse role
- Conduct qualitative studies
- Design a similar study for younger non-charge nurses
- Use purposeful sampling explore minority nurses
- Use online survey method



Creating the Pipeline for Future Nurse Leaders







Conclusion

> Low interest in management

High need to identify CMBs unique to nursing

- > Underrepresentation of minority groups
- Innovative education models and approaches
- Legitimize management and administration careers



Strategies – Creating Future Nurse Leaders

- Develop career maps for all AD nurses
- Complete BSN prerequisite prior completing AD degree
- Early identification of students without financial penalty to junior colleges
- Revisit core requirements for master's level education
- >Experiential credit for nurses in management roles
- Remove cross-state barriers for distance learning
- Four-year programs should consider credit for ADs with BS and MS in other disciplines



Thank you Committee Members

Laura Nosek, PhD, RN – Chair Cheryl Killion, PhD, RN Katherine Jones, PhD, RN



References

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NCIN Program Liaisons Creating the Pipeline for Future Nurse Leaders

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Catherine M. Millett, Ph.D.

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Four Take-Away Points

- 1. Spotlight on developing leadership skills starts as early as the PIP program.
- 2. Coursework is the key to making progress in leadership development. Time is a precious resource for students.
- 3. AACN's technical assistance is making a valuable contribution.
- 4. Having leadership as a grant priority has lead Schools of Nursing to make it a priority activity.



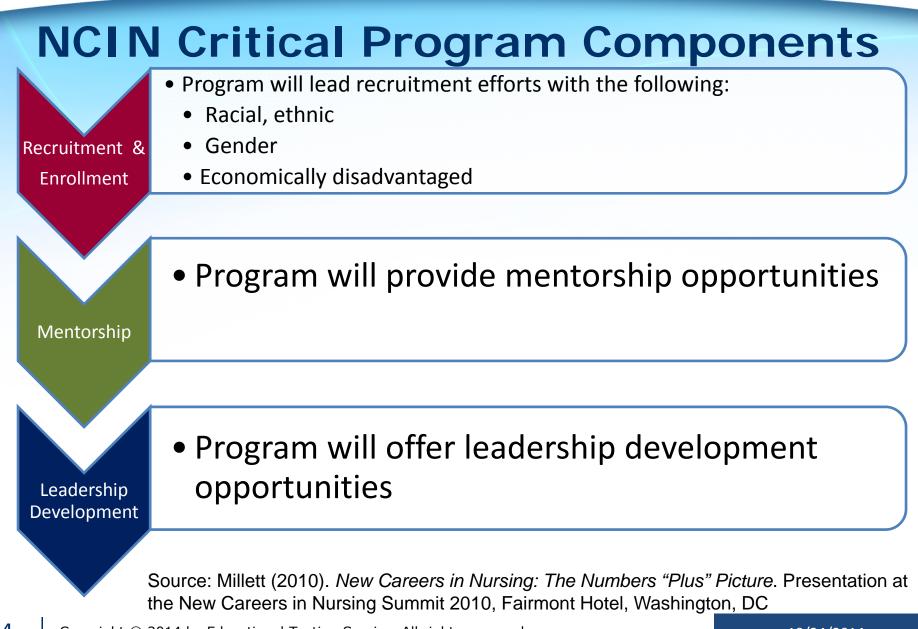
"Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other" John F. Kennedy

"The potential I had was not yet discovered" **NCIN Scholarship Recipient**

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Leadership Development 3 Possible Models



- Join campus or national associations
- Seek community involvement

Student/NS

- Students seek out opportunities
- NS provide opportunities

NS only

- NS build leadership into curriculum
- Students do not see this as an extra "burden" in a fast pace program.

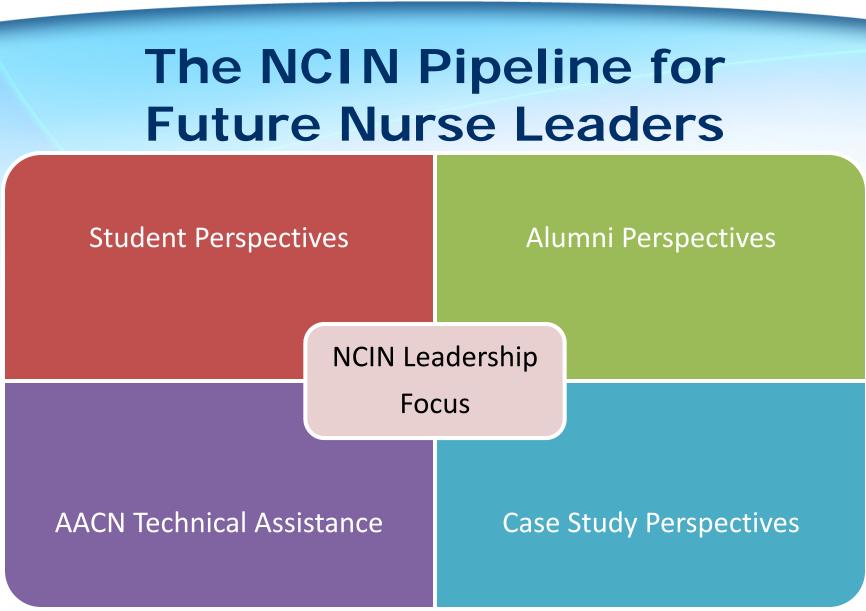
Issue to Consider:

Are there tradeoffs in what students can accomplish in an accelerated versus traditional nursing program?

If yes, what is the strategy for showing this is not a deficit?

Source: Millett (2011). *The RWJF New Careers in Nursing Program Results Overview*. Presentation at the New Careers in Nursing Summit 2011, Fairmont Hotel, Washington, DC





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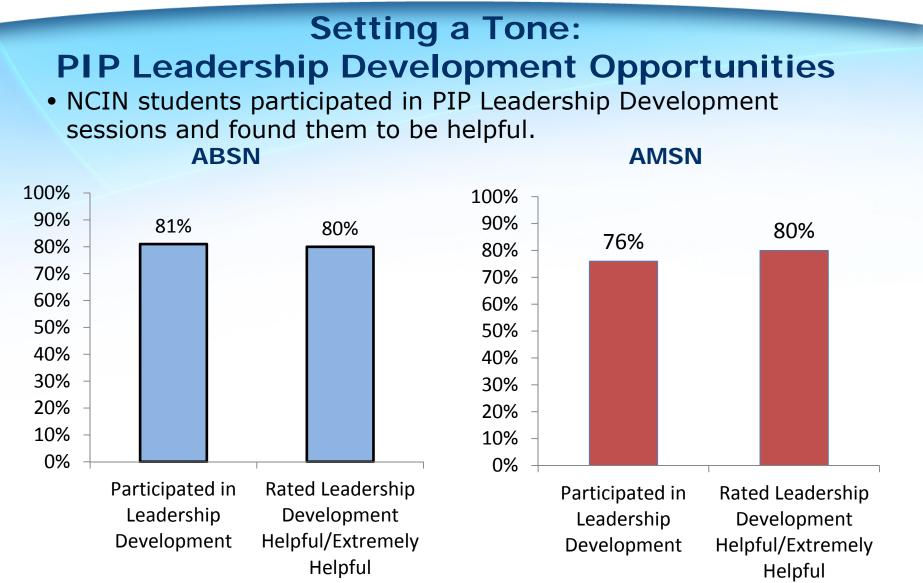
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1 STUDENT PERSPECTIVES

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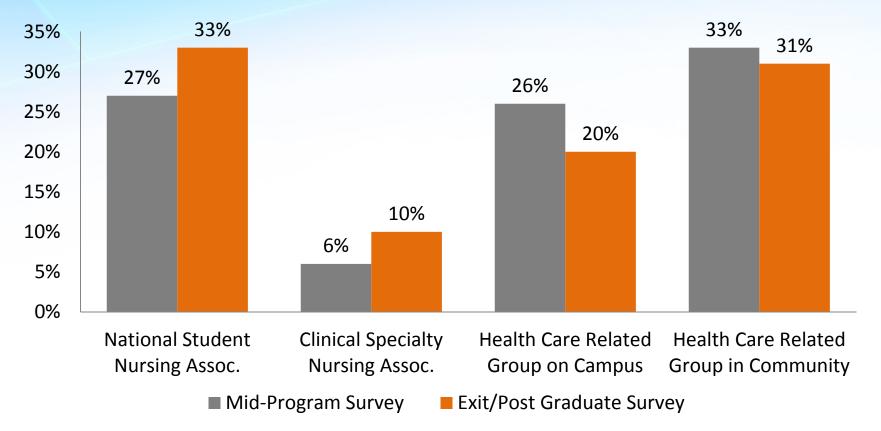
Notes: (1) Entry Survey (R3-5) ABSN=706 and AMSN =182.



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Student Participation in Nursing Sponsored Activities at Program Mid-point and Completion

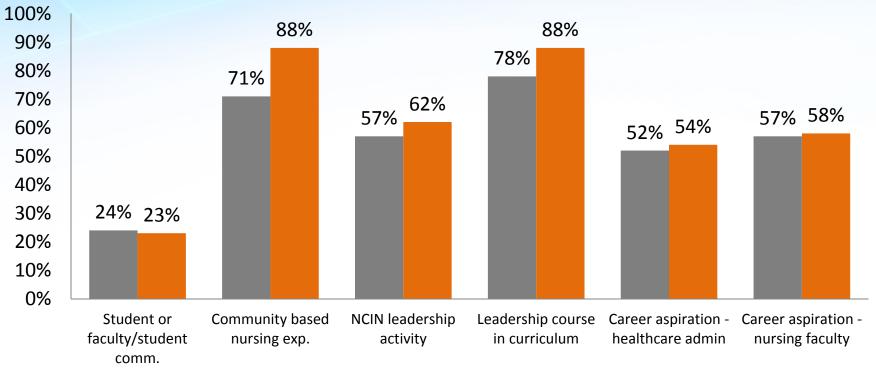
Question – Do students feel they cannot fit this into their schedule?



Notes: (1) Mid-Program \approx 1485 and Exit Survey \approx 1157 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.

Additional Leadership Participation and Aspirations for Leadership Positions

• Students aspire to a career as healthcare admin or nursing faculty



Mid-Program Survey
Exit/Post Graduate Survey

Notes: (1) Mid-Program ≈ 965 and Exit Survey ≈ 780
(2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.

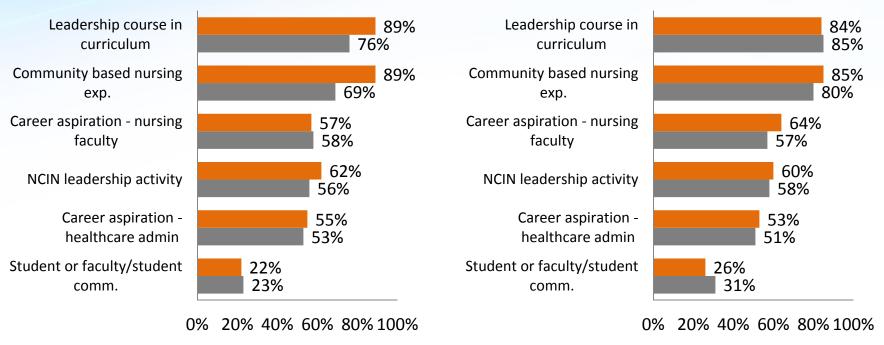


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Additional Leadership Participation and Aspirations for Leadership Positions

Students aspire to have a career as a healthcare admin or nursing faculty

ABSN Students



Exit Mid-Program

Exit Mid-Program

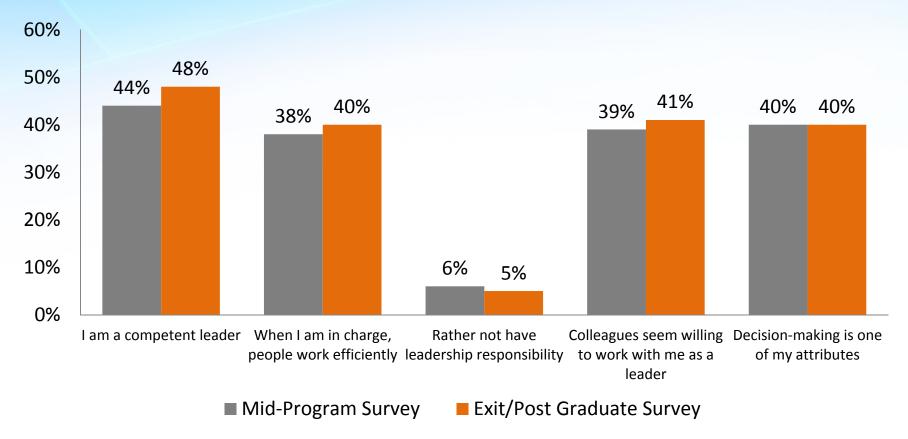
AMSN Students

Notes: (1) Mid-Program (R3-5) ABSN \approx 757, AMSN \approx 205 and Exit Survey (R2-5) ABSN \approx 740, AMSN \approx 140 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.



Self-Assessment of their Leadership Skills (Percentage of students who agree with statement)

• A minority of NCIN students would prefer not to be leaders



Notes: (1) Mid-Program ≈ 958 and Exit Survey ≈ 878
(2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.



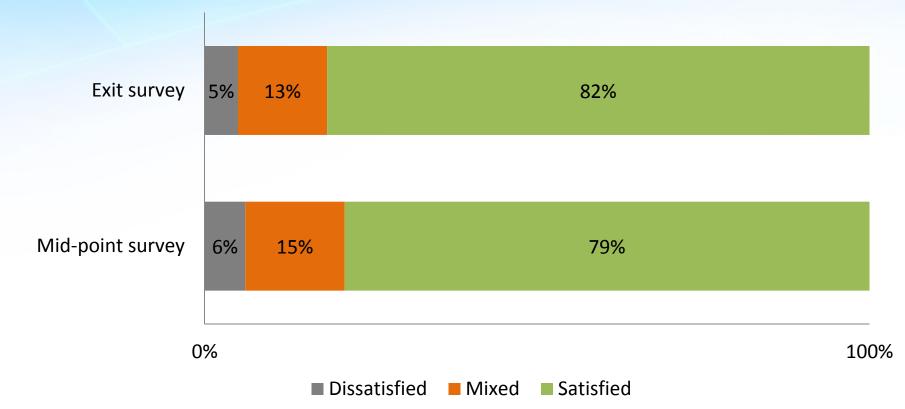
Self-Assessment of their Leadership Skills (Percentage of students who agree with statement) ABSN students tend to have slightly more positive self-assessment of their leadership skills than AMSN students in some categories **Mid-point Survey Exit Survey** 46% 48% I am a competent leader I am a competent leader 36% 50% Decision-making is one of 41% 41% Decision-making is one of my attributes 36% my attributes 36% When I am in charge, people 40% When I am in charge, people 41% work efficiently 32% work efficiently 35% Colleagues seem willing to 39% Colleagues seem willing to 42% work with me as a leader 39% work with me as a leader 37% 6% 5% Rather not have leadership Rather not have leadership responsibility 5% responsibility 7% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 0% 20% 40% 60% ABSN AMSN ABSN AMSN

Notes: (1) Mid-Program (R3-5) ABSN \approx 750, AMSN \approx 207 and Exit Survey (R2-5) ABSN \approx 740, AMSN \approx 138 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.



Student Satisfaction with Mentor in Guiding the Development of Leadership Skills

Majority of students were satisfied with guidance provided by mentors



Notes: (1) Mid-Program (R3-5) =722 and Exit Survey (R2-5)=679 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.

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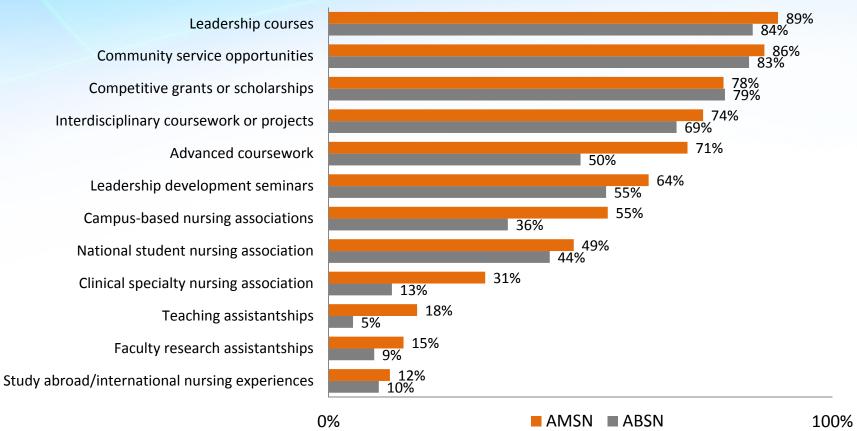
2 ALUMNI PERSPECTIVES

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Varied Participated in Leadership Development Activities during Nursing Degree Program

Many alumni report participation in course work related activities

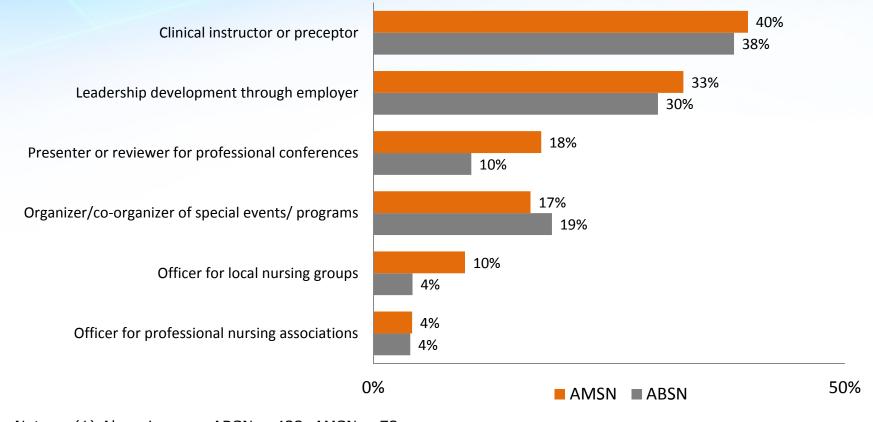


Notes: (1) Alumni survey ABSN ≈ 433, AMSN ≈ 74 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered all items.



Leadership Roles Taken on Since Completing Nursing Degree Program

NCIN alumni are taking on leadership roles at work.

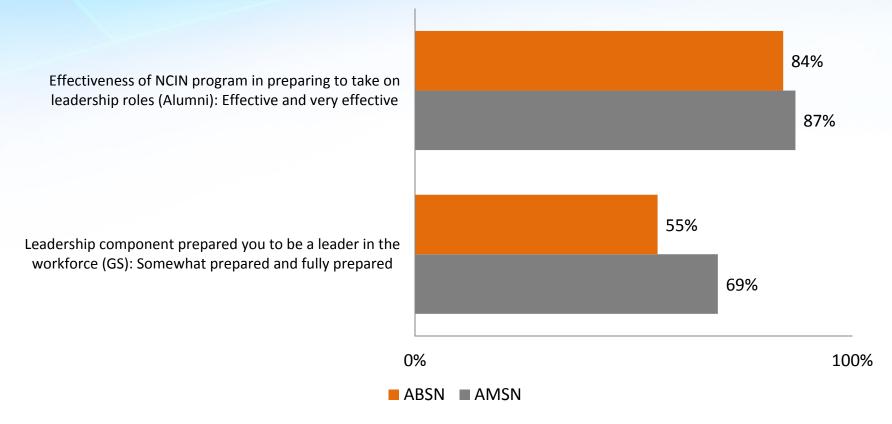


Notes: (1) Alumni survey ABSN \approx 433, AMSN \approx 73 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered all items.



Prepared to be a Leader in Nursing Profession

AMSN students/alumni tend to rate the effectiveness of NCIN program in preparing to be a leader slightly higher than ABSN students/alumni



Notes: (1) Exit survey (R4-5) ABSN = 229, AMSN = 26 and Alumni Survey ABSN = 417, AMSN = 69 (2) Not filtered to include only students who answered both surveys.

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3 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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Leadership Development	Leadership Development
Toolkit	Plan
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4 CASE STUDY PERSPECTIVES

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NCIN To Do List

- Key grant activity
- Intentional effort
- Buy-in from faculty peers
- Spillover to other students
- Sustainable post NCIN



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The "SEC" Effect



Employer Hiring Preferences



Traditional Program



Accelerated Program



Accelerated Program Plus NCIN





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