Florida's Nursing Education Programs Continued to Expand in 2013, While Licensure Exams Passage Rates of New Programs Declined

at a glance

To address the nursing shortage in Florida, the 2009 Legislature modified how the Board of Nursing oversees nursing education programs. The intent of the modifications was to increase the number of nursing programs and qualified nurses in Florida. Since the legislation took effect in July 2009,

- the Board of Nursing has approved 231 new nursing education programs, which has increased the total number of programs by 139%;

- the number of nursing student seats has increased by 180%;

- enrollment in nursing programs has increased by 58%, with the greatest increase occurring in nursing bridge programs;

- the number of students graduating from nursing programs has increased by 30%;

- the licensure exam passage rates of the nursing programs created since 2009 that had graduates who took the licensure exam declined— approximately 73% had exam passage rates that were more than 10% below the national average for the 2013 calendar year;

- 73% of practical nursing program graduates that received their initial license in 2011 are employed in a nursing-related field; and

- 90% of associate and bachelor's degree in nursing program graduates that received their initial registered nurse license in 2011 are employed in a nursing-related field.

Also, when comparing the two most recent academic years (2011-12 and 2012-13), nursing program retention rates decreased by 2%.

Scope

The 2009 Legislature directed OPPAGA to conduct a series of five annual reviews of the Board of Nursing's administration of the program approval and accountability processes for nursing programs.[1] This is the fourth report that addresses how nursing programs' capacity, enrollment, and student outcomes have changed since the 2009 law took effect.[2] OPPAGA will issue one more report on the program approval process and outcomes in 2015.

Background

To ensure quality nursing practice, Ch. 464, *Florida Statutes*, establishes the Florida Board of Nursing and grants the board authority to adopt rules, discipline nurses who violate regulations, and approve and monitor nursing education programs.[3] In 2009, the Legislature modified the

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[1] Chapters 2009-168 and 2010-37, *Laws of Florida*.

[2] The prior OPPAGA reports are *Board of Nursing Addressed Statutory Changes; Nursing Program Capacity Expanded in 2009-10*, OPPAGA Report No. 11-06, January 2011; *Florida's Nursing Education Programs Continued to Expand in 2011 with Significant Increases in Student Enrollment and Graduates*, OPPAGA Report No. 12-04, January 2012; and *Florida's Nursing Education Programs Continued to Expand in 2012 with Increases in Program Capacity, Student Enrollment, and Graduates*, OPPAGA Report 13-03, January 2013.

[3] New programs submit an application, fees, and supporting documents to the board office, which then reviews the application for any errors or deficiencies. Upon the receipt of a complete application, board staff places the program's application on the Board of Nursing's agenda for approval. The board monitors approved nursing programs by reviewing their students' scores on the National Council of State Boards of Nursing's National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX).

process for approving new nursing education programs by removing rulemaking authority from the Board of Nursing and specifying the nursing education program approval process in statute.[4] Our 2010 report identified several issues with the board's implementation of the 2009 law and made recommendations to the Legislature and the Board of Nursing.[5] The 2010 Legislature modified statutes to address issues consistent with those raised in our report and by stakeholders.[6] Our 2011 report determined that the board has implemented the revised processes and addressed other issues identified.[7] Our 2012 and 2013 reports found that student enrollment and the number of graduates was increasing.[8]

As shown in Exhibit 1, 294 nursing education programs in Florida had students enrolled during the 2012-13 academic year.[9, 10] These

included 133 programs that offered a licensed practical nursing certificate, 128 programs that offered an associate degree in nursing, and 33 programs that offered a bachelor's degree in nursing. Many of these programs offered both a generic curriculum (also called a track) for students with no medical experience and a bridge curriculum, which is an expedited program for students with nursing licenses or previous medical experience.[11]

These nursing programs are offered by public school districts, Florida colleges, state universities, private institutions licensed by the Commission for Independent Education, and private institutions that are members of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (ICUF). In addition, state law authorizes Pensacola Christian College to offer a bachelor of science in nursing degree.[12, 13]

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[4] Chapter 2009-168, *Laws of Florida.*

[5] *Since Implementing Statutory Changes, the State Board of Nursing Has Approved More Nursing Programs; the Legislature Should Address Implementation Issues*, OPPAGA Report No. 10-14, January 2010.

[6] Chapter 2010-37, *Laws of Florida.*

[7] *Board of Nursing Addressed Statutory Changes; Nursing Program Capacity Expanded in 2009-10*, OPPAGA Report No. 11-06, January 2011.

[8] *Florida's Nursing Education Programs Continued to Expand in 2011 with Significant Increases in Student Enrollment and Graduates*, OPPAGA Report No. 12-04, January 2012; and *Florida's Nursing Education Programs Continued to Expand in 2012 with Increases in Program Capacity, Student Enrollment, and Graduates*, OPPAGA Report 13-03, January 2013.

[9] Two institutions in other states offer two of Florida's nursing education programs. Indiana State University and Western

Governors University have distance learning nursing programs that award a bachelor of science in nursing degree. At Indiana State University students must have a practical nursing certificate to be admitted. These programs are not included in this total.

[10] In addition, 52 programs were approved by the Board of Nursing but did not have students enrolled during the 2012-13 academic year.
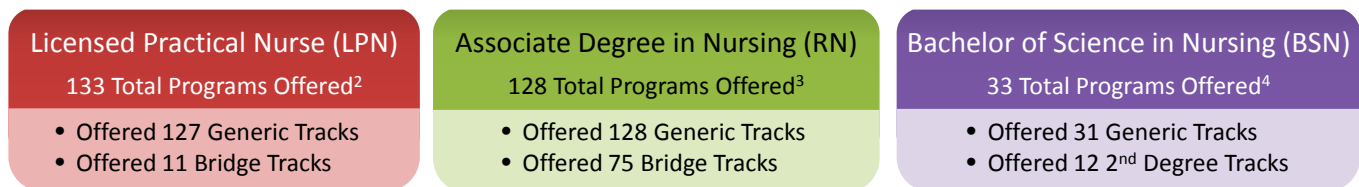
[11] Section 464.019, *F.S.*, does not differentiate between bridge and generic curriculum tracks. In addition, the Florida Board of Nursing does not make a distinction between generic, bridge, or accelerated tracks.

[12] Section 1005.06 (1) (e), *F.S.*

[13] Nursing education programs in Florida that hold specialized nursing accreditation by the National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission (NLNAC) or by the Collegiate Commission on Nursing Education (CCNE) are not regulated by the Florida Board of Nursing.

Exhibit 1
During Academic Year 2012-13, 294 Nursing Education Programs in Florida Had Students Enrolled[1]

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	Associate Degree in Nursing (RN)	Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)
133 Total Programs Offered[2]	128 Total Programs Offered[3]	33 Total Programs Offered[4]
• Offered 127 Generic Tracks • Offered 11 Bridge Tracks	• Offered 128 Generic Tracks • Offered 75 Bridge Tracks	• Offered 31 Generic Tracks • Offered 12 2nd Degree Tracks

[1] The total includes all curriculum tracks for programs, including 70 programs with multiple tracks.

[2] Five licensed practical nurse programs have both a generic and a bridge curriculum track and six have a bridge-only track.

[3] Sixty-three associate degree programs have both a generic and a bridge curriculum track and 12 have a bridge-only track.

[4] Two bachelor's degree programs have both a generic curriculum track and a second degree curriculum track and 10 programs only have a second degree track. In addition, Indiana State University and Western Governors University are not included in these totals but have distance bachelor's degree programs that admit Florida students.

Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs and analysis.

Findings

How many new nursing programs did the board approve, and how is the board monitoring programs?

The 2009 law changed how nursing education programs are approved and monitored by the Board of Nursing. Since the law took effect, the number of new nursing programs has increased significantly. In addition, the 2009 law specified the criteria the board should follow for placing nursing programs on probationary status.

Overall, the number of new nursing programs has increased by 139% since the 2009 law went into effect. Of the 370 nursing programs statewide, 231 were approved since the statutory changes took effect in July 2009 (a 139%

increase).[14] As shown in Exhibit 2, all but 10 of the programs that applied since the law took effect have been approved.[15] During calendar year 2013, the board considered 60 and approved 59 applications for new nursing programs offered by private institutions licensed by the Commission for Independent Education.[16]
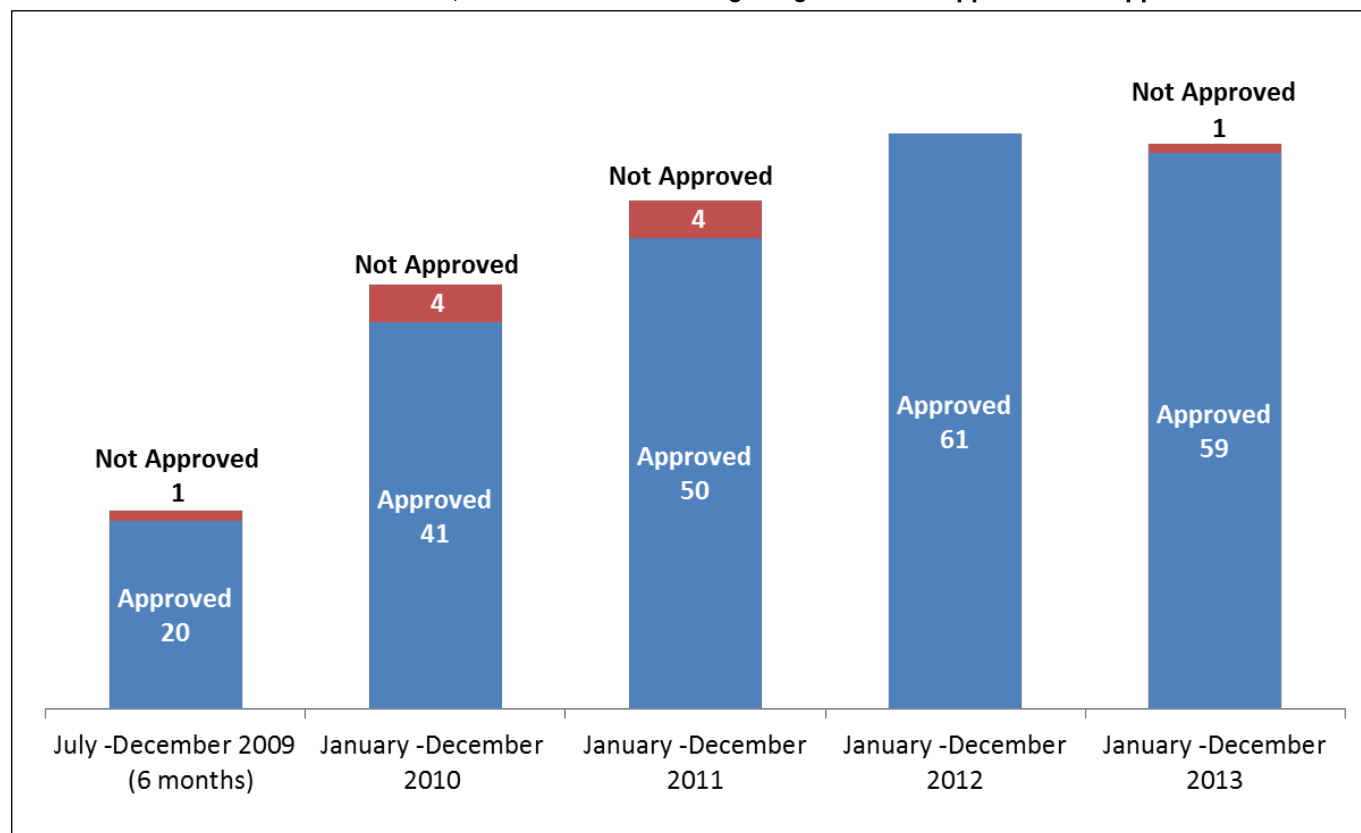
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[14] Nineteen programs closed in 2013 and 52 programs were approved by the Board of Nursing but did not have students enrolled during the 2012-13 academic year. Five programs did not respond to the survey and were not included in our analysis.

[15] Prior to the law taking effect, 17 of 18 nursing program applications were approved from January 2008 through June 2009.

[16] This is an unduplicated count of program applications and board approvals from January through December 2013. Programs may waive the committee's review of their application or their application may be denied. Also, the one program that was denied is in the application process to be reconsidered at the next board meeting.
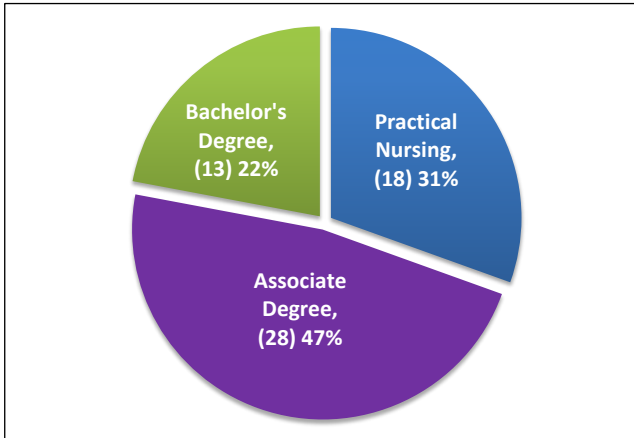
Exhibit 2
Since the 2009 Law Went Into Effect, 231of the 241 Nursing Programs That Applied Were Approved

Source: OPPAGA analysis of Florida Board of Nursing data.

As shown in Exhibit 3, 47% of the 59 new programs approved in 2013 award associate degrees and 31% award practical nursing certificates. The remaining programs (22%) award bachelor's degrees; this is an increase of 11 bachelor's degree programs since last year.

Exhibit 3
Almost Half of the Nursing Programs Approved in 2013 Offer Associate Degrees

Source: OPPAGA analysis of Florida Board of Nursing data.

In 2013, 24 (6%) of the 370 nursing programs in Florida were on probation. The 2009 law requires nursing programs to have a minimum average graduate licensure exam passage rate and to submit an annual report. If a program's average falls below 10% of the national average for two consecutive calendar years, it is placed on probation, must submit a corrective action plan, and must increase its average passage rate within two years.[17, 18]

During 2013, the board placed 18 nursing programs on probation and 6 remained on probation from the prior year because their average graduate licensure exam passage rates were below the required rate for two consecutive years.[19]

How have nursing programs' capacity, enrollment, and student outcomes changed since the 2009 law took effect?

Legislative changes to nursing program accountability processes were intended to increase the number and quality of nursing graduates in Florida by expanding the capacity of existing programs and creating new programs.

The number of seats available in nursing education programs for qualified students continued to increase in academic year 2012-13, while other capacity measures declined. As shown in Exhibit 4, the number of seats available for qualified students increased from 16,420 to 45,942 from 2008-09 to 2012-13 for an overall increase of 180% since the law was enacted. This increase in available seats is the result of the approval of new programs and the expansion of existing programs. The revised law allows existing programs to increase capacity without board approval. In addition, the number of students admitted to nursing programs also increased by 60% from 2008-09 to 2012-13. However, when comparing 2011-12 and 2012-13, other capacity measures declined. For instance, there was a 9% decline in the number of student applications received, a 4% decline in the number of qualified applicants, and a 1% decline in the number of students approved for admission who actually enrolled in nursing programs.

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[17] Section 464.019, *F.S.*, specifies that the first calendar year of scores the board could use was 2010. As a result, 2012 was the first year the board could place programs on probation using the criteria in law, based on calendar years 2010 and 2011.

[18] Fifteen practical nursing and nine associate degree in nursing programs were on probation.

[19] In 2012, there were 11 programs on probation; in 2013, 4 of these programs were closed, 1 increased its average passage rate and was removed from probation, and 6 remained on probation.

Exhibit 4
The Number of Seats Available in Nursing Programs Continued to Increase Under the New Law[1, 2]

Capacity Measure	2008-09[3]	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Percentage Change 2011-12 to 2012-13	Percentage Change 2008-09 to 2012-13
Seats[4]	16,420	20,021	24,284	29,477	45,942	56%	180%
Applications Received	47,104	70,556	65,816	70,542	63,866	-9%	36%
Qualified Applicants	30,760	41,391	40,410	42,806	41,158	-4%	34%
Students Admitted	17,339	19,815	22,920	26,848	27,689	3%	60%
Students Admitted Who Enrolled	15,691	18,414	21,296	24,171	24,017	-1%	53%

[1] Eighteen programs did not respond to the survey in 2013 but did respond in 2012. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. Five programs did not respond in 2013 and did not have data for the prior year; therefore, we did not include these programs in our analysis.

[2] This data does not include practical nursing (bridge curriculum) programs.

[3] The 2008-09 data is prior to the law taking effect.

[4] Nursing programs reported a large increase in the seats available in 2012-13 compared to prior years. This increase may be attributed to programs that were ramping up, expanding, or had underreported seats in prior years. We contacted programs with large changes in the number of seats reported to resolve potential inaccuracies.

Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs.

Total student enrollment also continued to increase in 2012-13. As shown by Exhibit 5, overall student enrollment in nursing programs grew by 58% from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Enrollment increased in almost all types of curriculum during this four-year period, with the largest percentage increases in nursing bridge curriculum programs. In addition, the associate degree in nursing (generic curriculum) programs experienced a 73% increase in enrollment due to the addition of 28 new programs and the expansion of existing programs. Enrollment in bachelor's in nursing (second degree) programs decreased 19%. However, when comparing the two most recent academic years (2011-12 and 2012-13), student enrollment in all types of nursing programs increased by 3.6% (from 35,831 to 37,127).

Exhibit 5
Student Enrollment Continued to Increase Across Most Types of Nursing Programs

Curriculum Type	Enrollment[1] 2008-09[2]	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Percentage Change 2011-12 to 2012-13	Percentage Change 2008-09 to 2012-13
Practical Nursing (LPN) – Generic	6,534	7,705	9,021	9,555	8,239	-13.8%	26%
Practical Nursing (LPN) – Bridge	30	33	219	176	302	71.6%	907%[3]
Associate Degree in Nursing – Generic	9,825	10,676	13,826	15,118	16,970	12.3%	73%
Associate Degree in Nursing – Bridge	1,935	2,212	3,356	4,371	4,856	11.1%	151%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – Generic	4,081	4,342	4,854	5,600	5,835	4.2%	43%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – 2nd Degree	1,142	1,225	1,012	1,011	925	-8.5%	-19%
Total	**23,547**	**26,193**	**32,288**	**35,831**	**37,127**	**3.6%**	**58%**

[1] Eighteen programs did not respond to the survey in 2013 but did respond in 2012. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. Five programs did not respond in 2013 and did not have data for the prior year; therefore, we did not include these programs in our analysis.

[2] The 2008-09 data is prior to the law taking effect.

[3] Since the law took effect, practical nursing (bridge curriculum) programs have grown from two programs in 2008-09 with enrollment to nine programs with enrollment in 2012-13, which accounts for the large percentage increase in graduates from 2008-09 to 2012-13.
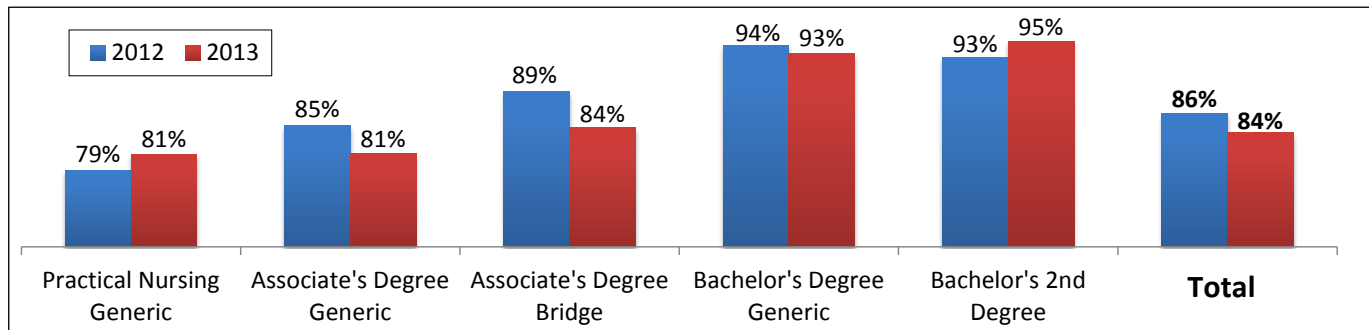
Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs.

The total percentage of students retained in nursing programs has decreased slightly. Retention rates measure whether students persist in or complete their educational program a year later. We assessed retention in each type of nursing program using the cohort of students who entered the programs from 2008 to 2012. To calculate retention, we added the number of graduates and the number of students still enrolled and divided by the number of newly enrolled students for each cohort.[20]

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[20] Nursing programs admit students throughout the year, with several programs admitting students multiple times per year. We requested each nursing program to select a cohort of students for 2008 through 2012 and report to us the outcomes of these students over a one-year period.

The resulting retention rates varied slightly among program types and curriculum tracks, with an overall decrease from 2011-12 to 2012-13 of two percentage points (from 86% to 84%). As shown in Exhibit 6, the one-year retention rates decreased for most curriculum types, with the largest percentage point decrease in associate degree bridge curriculum programs from 89% to 84%. Two curriculum tracks had improved retention rates. The practical nursing programs retention rate increased from 79% to 81%, and the retention rate for bachelor's degree in nursing second degree programs increased from 93% to 95%. Appendix A, Exhibit A-1 provides additional details on the retention rates for nursing programs.

Exhibit 6
The Total Percentage of Students Retained in Nursing Programs Decreased Slightly in 2013[1, 2]

[1] Eighteen programs did not respond to the survey in 2013 but did respond in 2012. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. Five programs did not respond in 2013 and did not have data for the prior year; therefore, we did not include these programs in our analysis.

[2] This data includes graduates and students enrolled and does not include the practical nursing (bridge curriculum) programs.

Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs.

Overall, the number of students graduating from nursing programs continued to increase in 2012-13. Lengths of time for completing nursing programs generally range from one to four years, depending on curriculum. For example, a licensed practical nursing program is a one-year program, while the associate degree in nursing is a two-year program, and the bachelor's degree in nursing is a four-year program. As a result, students who enrolled in new programs or programs that experienced increased capacity as a result of the new law began to graduate during the 2010-11 academic year. As shown in Exhibit 7, overall, the number of students graduating from nursing programs increased by 30% from 2008-09 to 2012-13. However, when comparing the two most recent academic years (2011-12 and 2012-13), the

percentage increase of nursing graduates in all types of nursing programs was only 1.4% (from 14,923 to 15,128).[21] The percentage change in graduates varied among the types of programs. The bridge curriculum programs experienced the largest increases, 74.3% in the number of practical nursing bridge graduates and 17.1% in the number of associate degree bridge curriculum graduates. In contrast, the number of practical nursing generic curriculum graduates decreased by 18.6% from 2011-12 to 2012-13. Graduates from bachelor's degree in nursing programs also declined slightly during this time period.

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[21] Other factors may affect the graduation rate of students. Factors for which OPPAGA could not control include students' economic stability, cost of programs, and curriculum changes.

Exhibit 7
The Overall Number of Students Graduating from Nursing Programs Continued to Increase Slightly in 2012-13

Curriculum Type	Graduates[1]					Percentage Change	
	2008-09[2]	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12 to 2012-13	2008-09 to 2012-13
Practical Nursing (LPN) – Generic	3,944	3,801	4,591	5,035	4,101	-18.6%	4%
Practical Nursing (LPN) – Bridge	23	19	93	101	176	74.3%	665%[3]
Associate Degree in Nursing – Generic	4,774	4,685	4,920	5,477	6,351	16.0%	33%
Associate Degree in Nursing – Bridge	873	1,014	1,330	1,787	2,092	17.1%	140%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – Generic	1,623	1,757	1,750	2,008	1,900	-5.4%	17%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – 2nd Degree	407	432	508	515	508	-1.4%	25%
Total	11,644	11,708	13,192	14,923	15,128	1.4%	30%

[1] Eighteen programs did not respond to the survey in 2013 but did respond in 2012. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. Five programs did not respond in 2013 and did not have data for the prior year; therefore, we did not include these programs in our analysis.

[2] The 2008-09 data is prior to the law taking effect.

[3] Since the law took effect, practical nursing (bridge curriculum) programs have grown from two programs in 2008-09 with enrollment to nine programs with enrollment in 2012-13, which accounts for the large percentage increase in graduates from 2008-09 to 2012-13.

Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs.

The licensure exam passage rates of the nursing programs created since 2009 that had graduates who took the licensure exam declined—approximately 73% had exam passage rates that were more than 10% below the national average for the 2013 calendar year. Since the statutory changes took effect in July 2009, 112 of the 231 newly-approved programs had graduates who took the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensure Examination (NCLEX) in calendar year 2013. Approximately 73% of these programs (82 of the 112) had exam passage rates that were more than 10% below the national average.[22] During 2013, 24 of the 82 programs were on probation; if the remaining programs continue to have licensure passage rates 10% below the national average for another consecutive calendar year, Florida law requires the Board of Nursing to place these programs on probation.[23] Of the remaining 30 programs that had graduates who took the licensure exam, 10 had passage rates that were slightly below the national average, while the remaining 20 programs met or exceeded the national average for the 2013 calendar year.[24, 25]

The overall licensure exam passage rate in Florida for associate degree in nursing programs was 74%, for licensed practical nursing programs was 75%, and for bachelor's degree in nursing programs was 88%; these rates were a decline from 2012. In addition, the overall number of students who passed the exam decreased compared to 2012. Appendix B lists the passage rates for each nursing program in Florida.

Most practical nursing program graduates (73%) that received their initial license in 2011 were likely employed in a nursing-related field. As the curriculum length for practical nursing programs is typically one year, data was available to determine if practical nursing students who graduated since the passage of the 2009 law were

[22] All of these programs were private institutions licensed by the Commission for Independent Education.

[23] These guidelines do not apply to programs that are accredited by a specialized nursing accrediting agency in accordance with s. 464.003(1), *F.S.*

[24] The national average exam passage rates for each program type vary from 85.18% for a bachelor's degree program, 81.43% for an associate degree program, and 84.63% for a practical nursing program.
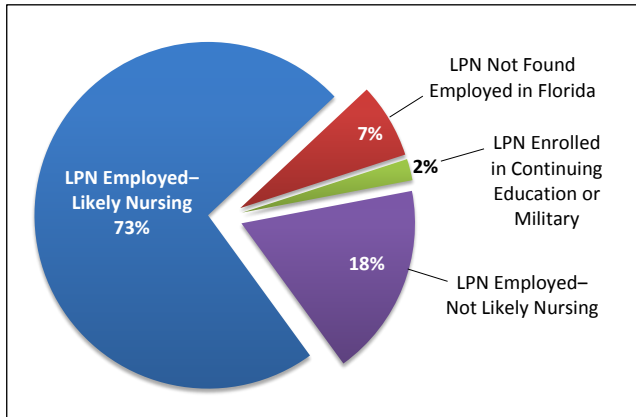
[25] In calendar year 2012, 158 new bachelor's degrees in nursing program graduates took the NCLEX exam, while 2,555 new associate degree in nursing program graduates and 753 new practical nursing program graduates took the exam.

likely employed in a nursing-related field.[26] As of 2012, 73% of the practical nursing program graduates that received their initial license in 2011 were likely employed in a nursing-related field.[27] (See Exhibit 8.)

Exhibit 8
Most Graduates of Practical Nursing (LPN) Programs Who Received Their Initial Nursing Licenses in 2011 Were Likely Employed in Nursing-Related Fields[1]

LPN Not Found Employed in Florida

7%

2%

LPN Enrolled in Continuing Education or Military

LPN Employed– Likely Nursing 73%

18%

LPN Employed– Not Likely Nursing

[1] The FETPIP data used in this analysis shows whether nurses were employed in a nursing-related industry, but it did not indicate that they were employed as nurses.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of licensure data from the Department of Health and unemployment insurance data from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

Most nursing program graduates (90%) that received their initial registered nurse license in 2011 were likely employed in a nursing-related field. Registered nurses (RNs) may be graduates of associate degree and bachelor's degree nursing

programs.[28] As of 2012, 90% of the associate or bachelor's nursing program graduates that received their initial RN license in 2011 were likely employed in a nursing-related field. (See Exhibit 9.) Appendix C shows the percentages of Florida nursing program graduates (practical, associate degree, and bachelor's degree) who received their licenses in 2007 through 2011 and were likely employed in a nursing-related field as of 2012.

Exhibit 9
Most Graduates of Nursing Programs Who Received Their Initial Registered Nursing (RN) Licenses in 2011 Were Likely Employed in Nursing-Related Fields[1][2]

RN Not Found Employed in Florida

3%

1%

RN Enrolled in Continuing Education or Military

RN Employed– Likely Nursing 90%

5%

RN Employed– Not Likely Nursing

[1] The FETPIP data used in this analysis shows whether nurses were employed in a nursing-related industry, but it did not indicate that they were employed as nurses.

[2] Percentages do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of licensure data from the Department of Health and unemployment insurance data from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

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[26] This analysis is based on licensure data from the Department of Health and unemployment insurance data from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP). This data includes any nurses who received their licenses by passing the licensure exam in 2011 and may include students who graduated in prior years. The FETPIP data shows whether nurses are employed in a nursing-related industry but it does not indicate that they are employed as nurses. Nursing-related industries include hospitals, doctors' offices, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and other patient care facilities. Nursing-related industries may also include educational programs that teach health care or health care insurance industries.

[27] This is consistent with the previous findings: in 2011, 72% of the practical nursing program graduates that received their initial license in 2010 were employed in a nursing-related field, while 21% of these graduates were not employed in a nursing-related field.

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[28] This analysis is based on licensure data from the Department of Health and unemployment insurance data from the Florida Ed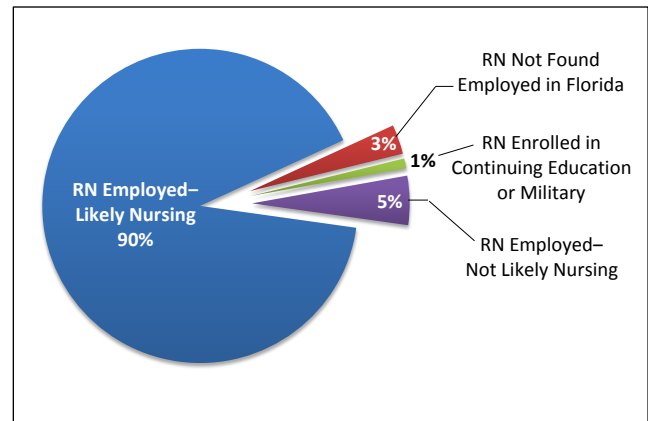ucation and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP). This data includes any nurses who received their licenses by passing the licensure exam in 2011 and may include students who graduated in prior years. The FETPIP data shows whether nurses are employed in a nursing-related industry, but it does not indicate that they are employed as nurses. Nursing-related industries include hospitals, doctors' offices, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and other patient care facilities. Nursing-related industries may also include educational programs that teach health care or health care insurance industries.

Appendix A

Retention of Florida Nursing Education Programs

Nursing Program Student Retention

Exhibit A-1 shows the number of new students enrolled in each type of nursing program who entered the programs in 2010, 2011, and 2012 and the percentage of students retained (i.e., still enrolled in the programs). Retention rates provide information on whether students persist in or complete their educational program a year later. We assessed retention in each type of nursing program using the cohort of students who entered the programs in 2010, 2011, and 2012. To calculate retention for each cohort, we added the number of graduates and the number of students still enrolled and divided by the number of newly enrolled students. Overall, the retention rate for students who entered in 2012 was slightly lower than the rates for those who entered in 2011.

Exhibit A-1
The Percentage of Students Retained in Nursing Programs Decreased in 2013[1]

Curriculum Type	Students Entering in 2010 (Status as of 2011)		Students Entering in 2011 (Status as of 2012)		Students Entering in 2012[2] (Status as of 2013)	
	Total New Students Enrolled	Percentage Retained	Total New Students Enrolled	Percentage Retained	Total New Students Enrolled	Percentage Retained
Practical Nursing (LPN) – Generic	2,947	79%	2,494	79%	2,954	81%
Associate's Degree in Nursing – Generic	4,605	85%	4,472	85%	6,305	81%
Associate's Degree in Nursing – Bridge	1,173	83%	1,440	89%	2,299	84%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – Generic	1,478	92%	2,023	94%	1,665	93%
Bachelor's Degree in Nursing – 2nd Degree	538	87%	459	93%	576	95%
Total	**10,741**	**84%**	**10,888**	**86%**	**13,799**	**84%**

[1] Nursing programs admit students throughout the year, with several programs admitting students multiple times per year. We requested each nursing program to select a cohort of students for 2010, 2011, and 2012 and report to us the outcomes of these students over a one-year period.

[2] Eighteen programs did not respond to the survey in 2013 but did respond in 2012. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. For these programs, we used the data reported for 2011-12. Five programs did not respond in 2013 and did not have data for the prior year; therefore, we did not include these programs in our analysis.

Source: OPPAGA survey of nursing education programs.

Appendix B
Licensed Practical Nurse Program Graduate Exam Scores

Exhibit B-1 shows for each institution the passage rates for licensed practical nurse program graduates who took the National Council of State Boards of Nursing's National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) during calendar years 2011 through 2013.[1,2] The percentage of exam takers who passed the exam continued to decline from 2012 to 2013 (77% to 75%). Programs approved since the 2009 law are highlighted in yellow.

Exhibit B-1
Passage Rates for Licensed Practical Nurse Program Graduates[1]

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–201	Academy for Nursing and Health Occupations	149	116	78%	114	92	81%	63	55	87%
70–240	American Health Institute							4	2	50%
70–138	American Medical Academy				6	5	83%	0	0	
70–152	Azure College – Boca Raton							1	1	100%
70–117	Azure College – Miami Gardens				20	4	20%	56	11	20%
70–147	Azure College – Sebring							24	18	75%
70–107	Bradford-Union Area Vocational Technical Center	17	16	94%	15	15	100%	19	17	89%
70–172	Brevard Community College	38	26	68%	32	28	88%	30	25	83%
70–133	Brewster Technical Center	17	15	88%	15	13	87%	21	19	90%
70–186	Broward Atlantic Technical Center	89	85	96%	88	84	95%	93	86	92%
70–210	Broward Blanche Ely High School	9	8	89%	18	17	94%	10	7	70%
70–202	Broward McFatter Technical Center	126	105	83%	122	105	86%	122	104	85%
70–205	Broward Sheridan Technical Center	104	91	88%	101	83	82%	120	93	78%
70–127	Cambridge Institute of Allied Health and Technology – Altamonte Springs	16	6	38%	12	7	58%	32	24	75%

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[1] This includes both licensed practical nurse (generic program) students as well as licensed practical nurse (bridge program) students.

[2] This data includes only first-time test takers.

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–227	Cambridge Institute of Allied Health and Technology – Delray Beach				3	1	33%	4	2	50%
70–135	Capscare Academy for Healthcare Education				13	4	31%	42	15	36%
70–277	Caregiver Education	30	10	33%	32	11	34%	6	0	0%
70–272	Carleen Home Health School	24	19	79%	15	5	33%	9	2	22%
70–288	Casel Healthcare Training Center				41	24	59%	31	16	52%
70–132	Center for Allied Health & Nursing Education – Jacksonville				47	41	87%	53	43	81%
70–155	Center for Allied Health & Nursing Education – Tampa	78	76	97%	110	100	91%	62	61	98%
70–131	Centura Institute	42	20	48%	50	30	60%	25	16	64%
70–166	Charlotte Technical Center	48	44	92%	39	29	74%	75	62	83%
70–100	Chipola College	11	11	100%	8	8	100%	10	10	100%
70–105	Choice Technical Center	36	35	97%	41	40	98%	35	35	100%
70–237	Christian International School of Healthcare Professions				9	9	100%	3	3	100%
70–102	College of Central Florida	27	27	100%	28	26	93%	31	28	90%
70–282	Community Educational School – Indian River County	7	6	86%	7	7	100%	8	8	100%
70–125	Concorde Career Institute	53	45	85%	41	37	90%	38	36	95%
70–221	Coral Ridge Training School	47	10	21%	20	2	10%	2	0	0%
70–268	Dade County – Homestead Senior High	14	13	93%	11	8	73%	6	5	83%
70–153	Dade County – Lindsey Hopkins Technical Center	71	63	89%	62	52	84%	97	71	73%
70–254	Dade County – Miami Lakes Technical Center	124	102	82%	116	87	75%	81	64	79%
70–248	Dade County – Robert Morgan Technical Center	120	105	88%	109	100	92%	70	63	90%
70–148	Dade Medical College – Hialeah				31	18	58%	0	0	
70–270	Dade Medical College – Hollywood				5	3	60%	0	0	
70–284	Dade Medical College – Homestead				8	4	50%	2	1	50%
70–274	Dade Medical College – Miami				4	1	25%	0	0	
70–185	Daytona State College	65	64	98%	86	81	94%	64	61	95%
70–163	DeSoto County School of Practical Nursing	11	6	55%	10	8	80%	8	6	75%
70–110	Dr. Earl Lennard High School – Ruskin	4	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	
70–154	Erwin Vocational Technical Center	137	117	85%	155	143	92%	133	122	92%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–156	Express Training Services							15	10	67%
70–279	Faith Medical Institute				6	5	83%	8	2	25%
70–182	First Coast Technical College	44	37	84%	45	38	84%	74	60	81%
70–106	Florida Gateway College	56	50	89%	32	31	97%	57	51	89%
70–216	Florida National University – Hialeah	22	12	55%	19	8	42%	17	4	24%
70–231	Florida National University – Miami	26	23	88%	25	11	44%	5	3	60%
70–179	Florida State College at Jacksonville	99	70	71%	104	72	69%	74	40	54%
70–181	Fort Myers Institute of Technology – Fort Myers	79	73	92%	35	34	97%	48	45	94%
70–219	Fort Myers Institute of Technology – Labelle	3	3	100%	8	8	100%	5	5	100%
70–123	Fortis College – Tampa	63	48	76%	67	52	78%	52	45	87%
70–161	Gadsden Health Center for Education				9	9	100%	4	4	100%
70–104	Galen School of Nursing	212	193	91%	218	190	87%	119	91	76%
70–224	Genesis Vocational Institute							1	0	0%
70–260	Green Cross School of Nursing	31	15	48%	11	1	9%	10	4	40%
70–197	Gulf Coast State College	30	27	90%	32	28	88%	29	25	86%
70–118	Health Opportunity Technical Center	74	25	34%	51	10	20%	16	0	0%
70–126	Heath Education Training School				4	0	0%	4	1	25%
70–264	Hope Health Career Institute	16	8	50%	29	8	28%	13	3	23%
70–149	Horizon Healthcare Institute – Ft. Myers							22	8	36%
70–246	Horizon Healthcare Institute – Palm Bay							1	0	0%
70–206	Horizon Healthcare Institute – Port Charlotte							7	2	29%
70–243	Ideal Professional Institute							1	1	100%
70–145	Immokalee Technology Center	14	11	79%	32	29	91%	15	12	80%
70–177	Indian River State College	58	53	91%	72	66	92%	59	55	93%
70–169	Inlet Grove Adult Community High School				9	8	89%	3	3	100%
70–116	Inlet Grove Community High School	48	32	67%	5	1	20%	1	0	0%
70–213	International Academy Training Center				18	5	28%	11	1	9%
70–217	International Institute for Healthcare Professionals – Boca Raton							3	2	67%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–241	International Institute for Healthcare Professionals – Ft. Pierce							9	2	22%
70–178	Lake County Technical Center	71	67	94%	72	66	92%	50	44	88%
70–142	Lee County High Technical Center North	33	33	100%	32	31	97%	28	27	96%
70–130	Lincoln Technical Institute	68	50	74%	123	58	47%	78	45	58%
70–199	Lively Technical Center	53	49	92%	42	36	86%	38	34	89%
70–236	Locklin Technical Center	1	1	100%	9	8	89%	20	18	90%
70–170	Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology	62	44	71%	44	33	75%	55	40	73%
70–183	Manatee Technical Institute	75	69	92%	63	58	92%	76	65	86%
70–139	Medical Prep Institute of Tampa Bay				50	24	48%	27	20	74%
70–141	Med-Life Institute – Bradenton							14	4	29%
70–209	Med-Life Institute – Kissimmee							28	11	39%
70–208	Med-Life Institute – Miramar							6	1	17%
70–239	Med-Life Institute – Naples				2	0	0%	46	9	20%
70–238	Med-Life Institute – Pompano Beach				13	2	15%	56	6	11%
70–223	Med-Life Institute – West Palm Beach							3	0	0%
70–124	Medtech Institute				4	1	25%	27	11	41%
70–115	MedVance Institute – Miami	33	25	76%	27	23	85%	15	13	87%
70–111	MedVance Institute – Palm Springs	38	19	50%	39	24	62%	41	27	66%
70–109	MedVance Institute – Stuart	40	26	65%	75	58	77%	42	39	93%
70–160	Mercy Hospital School of Practical Nursing	68	52	76%	65	56	86%	63	58	92%
70–140	Miami Dade College	5	4	80%	84	51	61%	60	43	72%
70–220	North Broward Technical Center							11	7	64%
70–189	North Florida Community College	24	20	83%	23	19	83%	18	18	100%
70–187	Orlando Tech	64	57	89%	60	49	82%	63	47	75%
70–180	Palm Beach County Schools	9	0	0%	1	0	0%	16	0	0%
70–150	Palm Beach State College	35	34	97%	44	41	93%	30	27	90%
70–228	Palm Beach Vocational Institute				44	12	27%	33	5	15%
70–164	Pasco Hernando Community College	95	86	91%	81	78	96%	75	73	97%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–157	Pensacola State College	27	26	96%	39	34	87%	42	35	83%
70–194	Pinellas Technical Education Center – Clearwater	125	107	86%	98	92	94%	78	75	96%
70–151	Pinellas Technical Education Center – St. Petersburg	86	80	93%	72	64	89%	81	81	100%
70–129	Premiere International Institute[2]				7	6	86%	3	0	0%
70–222	Rasmussen College – Land O' Lakes							27	25	93%
70–119	Rasmussen College – New Port Richey	45	43	96%	31	23	74%	4	2	50%
70–214	Rasmussen College – Ocala							3	2	67%
70–232	Rasmussen College – Tampa				1	0	0%	0	0	
70–108	Ridge Career Center	58	55	95%	29	29	100%	52	47	90%
70–290	Rose Training Institute	37	12	32%	15	5	33%	5	0	0%
70–249	Saber, Inc.	114	62	54%	99	56	57%	72	43	60%
70–196	Santa Fe College	22	22	100%	20	19	95%	22	22	100%
70–193	Sarasota County Technical Institute	62	58	94%	58	54	93%	54	52	96%
70–175	Seminole State College	33	31	94%	32	31	97%	31	29	94%
70–112	Sigma College – Oakland Park	111	25	23%	82	24	29%	75	14	19%
70–192	Sigma College – Royal Palm Beach				1	0	0%	0	0	
70–168	South Florida Community College	25	25	100%	20	20	100%	24	23	96%
70–159	South Technical Academy	4	0	0%	2	1	50%	9	7	78%
70–134	Southeastern College – Green Acres	50	37	74%	36	22	61%	18	17	94%
70–144	Southeastern College – Jacksonville	54	53	98%	45	39	87%	37	31	84%
70–269	Southeastern College – Miami Lakes	61	54	89%	29	28	97%	19	19	100%
70–207	Southeastern College – New Port Richey	82	75	91%	49	46	94%	32	29	91%
70–190	Southeastern College – St. Petersburg	42	39	93%	32	28	88%	30	27	90%
70–121	Southwest Florida Technical Institute				35	16	46%	42	18	43%
70–203	Sunshine Training Center				5	1	20%	10	4	40%
70–173	Suwannee-Hamilton Technical Center	15	11	73%	18	17	94%	17	14	82%
70–128	Tampa Bay Technical High School	17	4	24%	5	2	40%	0	0	
70–114	Taylor College	47	33	70%	57	48	84%	53	45	85%
70–136	Technical Education Center Osceola	61	60	98%	30	29	97%	31	30	97%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–286	Techni-Pro Institute	5	4	80%	20	8	40%	38	6	16%
70–191	Tom P. Haney Technical Center	40	38	95%	45	42	93%	32	28	88%
70–195	Traviss Career Center	65	59	91%	70	62	89%	52	49	94%
70–113	Victoria Medical College				10	3	30%	1	0	0%
70–162	Vintex Training Institute	57	23	40%	18	6	33%	8	2	25%
70–215	Virginia College at Pensacola	22	19	86%	24	22	92%	30	28	93%
70–120	Walton Career Development Center	31	30	97%	42	41	98%	37	36	97%
70–171	Washington-Holmes Technical Center	40	38	95%	49	40	82%	37	34	92%
70–212	West Lawrence School of Nursing							6	3	50%
70–167	Withlacoochee Technical Institute	16	15	94%	26	25	96%	11	11	100%
Total Statewide[3]		4,617	3,695	80%	4,724	3,657	77%	4,315	3,251	75%
National Average				85%			85%			85%

[1] All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Remedial programs were not included in the table or statewide totals.

[2] Premiere International Institute was previously named West Lawrence Academy.

[3] The statewide totals include graduates of closed programs.

Source: *National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses Quarterly Report* from the Florida Board of Nursing.

Associate Degree in Nursing (Generic and Bridge) Program Graduate Exam Scores

Exhibit B-2 shows for each institution the passage rates for associate degree in nursing program graduates who took the National Council of State Boards of Nursing's National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) during calendar years 2011 through 2013.[3] This includes both associate degree in nursing (generic curriculum) program students as well as associate degree in nursing (bridge curriculum) program students. While the percentage of exam takers who passed declined from 2012 to 2013 (83% to 74%), the overall number of students passing the exam increased (6,182 to 6,407). Programs approved since the 2009 law are highlighted in yellow.

Exhibit B-2
Passage Rates for Associate Degree in Nursing Program Graduates[1]

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–463	Academy for Nursing and Health Occupations							191	135	71%
70–410	Adventist University of Health Sciences	136	116	85%	162	138	85%	178	147	83%
70–458	Azure College – Miami Gardens				48	19	40%	140	39	28%
70–459	Azure College – Sebring							8	5	63%
70–470	Brevard Community College – Cocoa Campus	74	65	88%	59	52	88%	68	55	81%
70–438	Brevard Community College – Palm Bay Campus	59	55	93%	53	47	89%	52	45	87%
70–475	Broward College	373	342	92%	360	352	98%	329	309	94%
70–466	Brown Mackie College							48	25	52%
70–700	Burnett International College							31	9	29%
70–429	Cambridge Medical Institute	13	9	69%	50	18	36%	36	14	39%
70–479	Carleen Home Health School				23	13	57%	199	45	23%
70–401	Chipola College	53	48	91%	67	50	75%	62	49	79%
70–715	Christian International School of Healthcare Professions							5	4	80%
70–437	City College – Ft. Lauderdale	46	30	65%	107	55	51%	66	28	42%

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[3] This data includes only first-time test takers.

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–449	City College – Miami	1	1	100%	104	68	65%	41	22	54%
70–451	College of Central Florida – Lecanto Campus	4	4	100%	20	19	95%	0	0	
70–482	College of Central Florida – Ocala Campus	91	87	96%	70	67	96%	103	93	90%
70–433	Concorde Career Institute – Jacksonville	36	18	50%	34	27	79%	32	22	69%
70–499	Concorde Career Institute – Miramar	26	15	58%	40	30	75%	35	18	51%
70–419	Concorde Career Institute – Orlando				5	3	60%	23	16	70%
70–421	Concorde Career Institute – Tampa	14	10	71%	24	18	75%	29	24	83%
70–431	Dade Medical College – Hollywood	42	14	33%	267	103	39%	106	41	39%
70–432	Dade Medical College – Homestead				32	26	81%	37	22	59%
70–408	Dade Medical College – Miami	22	12	55%	128	59	46%	117	39	33%
70–452	Dade Medical College – Miami Lakes				77	43	56%	51	23	45%
70–723	Dade Medical College – West Palm Beach							9	7	78%
70–483	Daytona State College	188	178	95%	220	203	92%	215	195	91%
70–472	Edison State College	270	240	89%	241	222	92%	226	202	89%
70–430	Everest University – Brandon	15	14	93%	29	27	93%	33	20	61%
70–417	Florida Career College – Boynton Beach				105	42	40%	83	32	39%
70–722	Florida Career College – Lauderdale Lakes							4	4	100%
70–478	Florida Gateway College	73	66	90%	76	74	97%	65	55	85%
70–474	Florida Keys Community College	33	32	97%	61	56	92%	40	37	93%
70–453	Florida National University – Hialeah Main Campus	22	12	55%	33	15	45%	56	22	39%
70–443	Florida National University – Hialeah Training Campus				30	21	70%	51	17	33%
70–454	Florida National University – Miami				61	35	57%	39	17	44%
70–473	Florida State College at Jacksonville	394	331	84%	373	332	89%	304	266	88%
70–412	Fortis College – Largo				2	1	50%	55	38	69%
70–447	Fortis College – Pensacola	114	70	61%	59	57	97%	66	55	83%
70–422	Fortis Institute				21	17	81%	52	37	71%
70–411	Galen Health Institute	133	115	86%	147	139	95%	203	160	79%
70–481	Gulf Coast State College	70	66	94%	101	96	95%	110	87	79%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–444	Herzing College	45	42	93%	17	10	59%	85	70	82%
70–469	Hillsborough Community College	225	179	80%	321	270	84%	283	214	76%
70–702	Hope College of Arts and Sciences							35	17	49%
70–477	Indian River State College	136	123	90%	119	117	98%	107	97	91%
70–732	International Institute for Healthcare Professionals – Boca Raton							5	4	80%
70–729	International Institute for Healthcare Professionals – Ft. Pierce							1	1	100%
70–448	ITT Technical Institute – Ft. Lauderdale							1	1	100%
70–488	ITT Technical Institute – Ft. Myers	3	1	33%	1	1	100%	17	13	76%
70–435	ITT Technical Institute – Jacksonville				2	0	0%	28	12	43%
70–434	ITT Technical Institute – Lake Mary				4	4	100%	47	22	47%
70–446	ITT Technical Institute – Miami							2	1	50%
70–445	ITT Technical Institute – Tallahassee							25	14	56%
70–498	ITT Technical Institute – Tampa				65	42	65%	66	28	42%
70–404	Jersey College – Tampa[2]	24	23	96%	140	110	79%	99	65	66%
70–456	Jersey College – Jacksonville[2]				21	20	95%	73	49	67%
70–735	Jersey College – Ft. Lauderdale[2]							1	0	0%
70–442	Kaplan College				1	1	100%	46	23	50%
70–441	Kaplan University	22	11	50%	1	1	100%	19	9	47%
70–423	Keiser University – Ft. Lauderdale	33	26	79%	57	53	93%	51	41	80%
70–490	Keiser University – Jacksonville	28	22	79%	43	38	88%	28	21	75%
70–407	Keiser University – Kendall	33	28	85%	39	38	97%	32	20	63%
70–403	Keiser University – Lakeland	33	27	82%	54	49	91%	64	49	77%
70–415	Keiser University – Melbourne	55	47	85%	54	49	91%	61	55	90%
70–455	Keiser University – Orlando	36	32	89%	34	31	91%	64	52	81%
70–440	Keiser University – Port Saint Lucie							32	31	97%
70–420	Keiser University – Sarasota	45	43	96%	36	35	97%	36	34	94%
70–426	Keiser University – Tallahassee	18	15	83%	11	10	91%	27	21	78%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–418	Keiser University – Tampa	9	8	89%	40	35	88%	33	28	85%
70–406	Keiser University – West Palm Beach	47	35	74%	50	43	86%	54	48	89%
70–405	Lake-Sumter State College	70	68	97%	86	80	93%	74	59	80%
70–713	Management Resources Institute							56	45	80%
70–733	Medical Prep Institute of Tampa Bay							23	23	100%
70–719	Med-Life Institute – Pompano Beach							15	2	13%
70–409	Mercy Hospital College of Nursing – Miami	35	30	86%	34	32	94%	37	31	84%
70–484	Miami Dade College	515	434	84%	539	454	84%	575	446	78%
70–416	North Florida Community College	23	19	83%	21	21	100%	24	22	92%
70–450	Northwest Florida State College	55	55	100%	48	48	100%	68	61	90%
70–492	Palm Beach State College – Belle Glade	13	13	100%	11	8	73%	16	14	88%
70–486	Palm Beach State College – Lake Worth	143	138	97%	154	145	94%	161	136	84%
70–728	Palm Beach Vocational Institute							20	9	45%
70–464	Pasco Hernando Community College	161	138	86%	151	129	85%	175	148	85%
70–487	Pensacola State College – Warrington Campus	218	178	82%	302	220	73%	255	154	60%
70–476	Polk State College	142	139	98%	147	143	97%	154	140	91%
70–414	Professional Training Center				20	10	50%	42	15	36%
70–436	Rasmussen College – Ft. Myers Campus				34	26	76%	96	65	68%
70–491	Rasmussen College – New Port Richey				55	46	84%	135	92	68%
70–495	Rasmussen College – Ocala Campus	44	36	82%	93	75	81%	103	82	80%
70–494	Rasmussen College – Tampa Campus							52	33	63%
70–493	Saber, Inc.				33	21	64%	83	51	61%
70–428	Sanford Brown Institute	40	21	53%	34	23	68%	24	12	50%
70–471	Santa Fe College	137	129	94%	131	124	95%	134	115	86%
70–705	Schiller International University							1	1	100%
70–462	Seminole State College	187	181	97%	150	149	99%	206	197	96%
70–701	Sigma College – Oakland Park							60	18	30%
70–718	Sigma College – Royal Palm Beach							1	0	0%

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–400	South Florida State College	53	47	89%	36	34	94%	47	42	89%
70–413	Southeastern College – Miami Lakes	19	14	74%	23	22	96%	34	24	71%
70–439	Southeastern College – St. Petersburg							5	4	80%
70–714	Southwest Florida College							1	1	100%
70–731	Southwest Florida Technical Institute							8	2	25%
70–425	St. Johns River State College	65	59	91%	65	64	98%	71	63	89%
70–489	St. Petersburg College	397	348	88%	344	315	92%	340	282	83%
70–480	State College of Florida – Manatee-Sarasota	145	143	99%	137	135	99%	148	138	93%
70–468	Tallahassee Community College	49	44	90%	73	72	99%	84	75	89%
70–427	Taylor College – Belleview				17	10	59%	16	11	69%
70–457	Taylor College – Belleview	15	12	80%	30	16	53%	42	22	52%
70–740	Techni-Pro Institute							9	0	0%
70–497	Ultimate Medical Academy							27	17	63%
70–467	Valencia College	293	275	94%	266	252	95%	237	223	94%
70–703	Victoria Medical College							6	1	17%
70–424	Virginia College				12	8	67%	22	11	50%
Total Statewide[3]		4,690	4,010	86%	7,444	6,182	83%	8,707	6,407	74%
National Average				87%			90%			81%

[1] All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Remedial programs were not included in the table or statewide totals.

[2] Jersey College was previously named Center for Allied Health and Nursing Education.

[3] The statewide totals include graduates of closed programs.

Source: *National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses Quarterly Report* from the Florida Board of Nursing.

Bachelor of Science in Nursing (Generic and Second Degree) Program Graduate Exam Scores

Exhibit B-3 shows for each institution the passage rates for bachelor of science in nursing program graduates who took the National Council of State Boards of Nursing's National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) in calendar years 2011 through 2013.[4] This includes both bachelor of science in nursing (generic program) students and bachelor of science in nursing second degree students. The percentage of exam takers who passed decreased from 2012 to 2013 (94% to 88%) as did the number of students passing the exam (2,300 to 2,246).

Exhibit B-3
Passage Rates for Bachelor of Science in Nursing Program Graduates[1]

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–592	Barry University	150	127	85	154	145	94	103	75	73%
70–569	Bethune-Cookman University	63	49	78	52	45	87	52	32	62%
70–525	Chamberlain College of Nursing – Jacksonville	7	6	86	56	50	89	71	50	70%
70–540	Chamberlain College of Nursing – Miramar							9	9	100%
70–598	Florida A&M University	73	62	85	84	76	90	82	61	74%
70–566	Florida Atlantic University	62	58	94	76	70	92	75	70	93%
70–503	Florida Gulf Coast University	57	53	93	63	62	98	51	47	92%
70–589	Florida International University	149	140	94	223	211	95	175	156	89%
70–520	Florida Southern College	21	16	76	27	21	78	28	17	61%
70–590	Florida State University	108	103	95	110	106	96	121	107	88%
70–560	Jacksonville University	72	66	92	74	73	99	87	80	92%
70–508	Miller's College of Nursing							1	1	100%
70–578	Nova Southeastern University – Ft. Lauderdale	145	137	94	216	195	90	249	221	89%
70–596	Nova Southeastern University –Ft. Myers	21	19	90	59	49	83	76	50	66%
70–530	Palm Beach Atlantic University	30	29	97	52	48	92	41	35	85%

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[4] This data includes only first-time test takers.

NCLEX Code	School	2011 Calendar Year			2012 Calendar Year			2013 Calendar Year		
		Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Exam Takers	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
70–568	Pensacola Christian College	84	69	82	86	81	94	98	88	90%
70–513	Professional Training Centers							1	0	0%
70–515	Remington College of Nursing	71	66	93	76	73	96	73	69	95%
70–504	South University – Tampa	80	69	86	85	70	82	86	69	80%
70–570	South University – West Palm Beach	57	52	91	58	55	95	70	55	79%
70–567	University of Central Florida	237	227	96	218	215	99	222	212	95%
70–585	University of Florida – Gainesville	128	117	91	186	179	96	239	221	92%
70–591	University of Miami	180	172	96	120	118	98	189	181	96%
70–594	University of North Florida	128	113	88	115	112	97	106	102	96%
70–565	University of South Florida	210	199	95	184	172	93	186	169	91%
70–510	University of Tampa	39	38	97	37	36	97	40	39	98%
70–505	University of West Florida	29	27	93	38	38	100	34	30	88%
Total Statewide		2,201	2,014	92%	2,449	2,300	94%	2,565	2,246	88%
National Average				89%			92%			85%

[1] All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Remedial programs were not included in the table or statewide totals.

[2] The statewide totals include graduates of closed programs.

Source: *National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses Quarterly Report* from the Florida Board of Nursing.
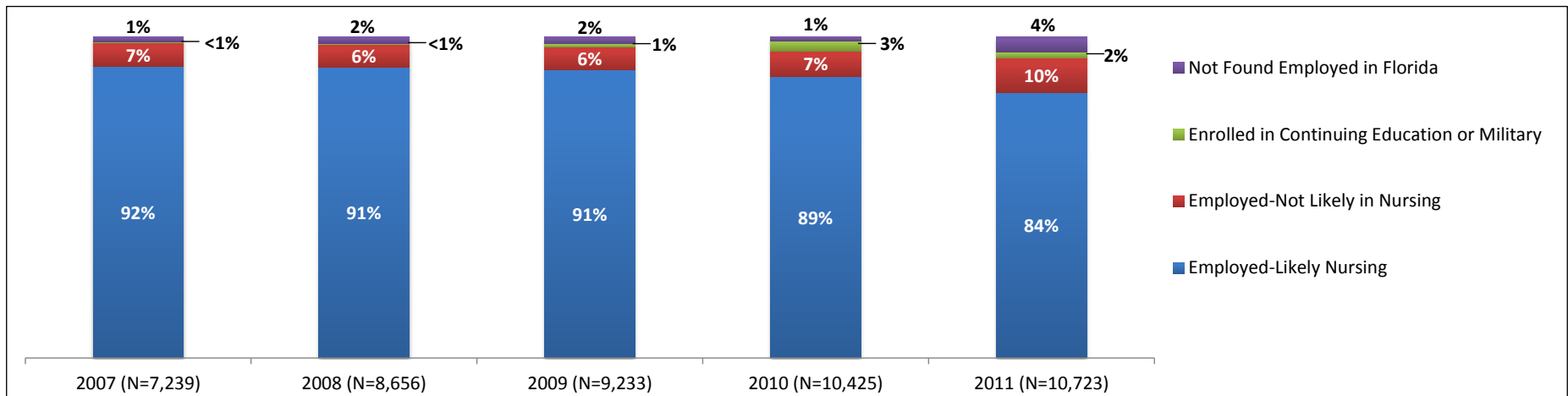
Appendix C

Employment Outcomes of Florida Nursing Education Program Graduates

Exhibit C-1 shows the percentages of Florida nursing program graduates who received their licenses in 2007 through 2011 and were employed in a nursing-related field as of 2012. The data showed that most individuals who graduated from a Florida nursing program and received a license to practice nursing were employed in nursing-related fields in Florida.[5] For example, 92% of 2007 licensees, 91% of 2008 licensees, 91% of 2009 licensees, 89% of 2010 licensees, and 84% of 2011 licenses were employed in a health care-related field in Florida.[6] To determine how many graduates were likely employed in nursing fields in Florida, we obtained data on individuals who were approved for a nursing license (practical nursing or professional nursing) in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 and selected those individuals who reported graduating from a Florida nursing school. We matched these individuals to the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) unemployment insurance database to determine if they were employed in Florida and where they were employed.

Exhibit C-1
Most Graduates of Florida Nursing Programs Who Received a Nursing License from 2007 through 2011 Were Likely Employed in Nursing-Related Fields in 2012[1]

[1] Percentages do not add exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of licensure data from the Department of Health and unemployment insurance data from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

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[5] The 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 calendar years were the most recent years available for this analysis, as the unemployment insurance database runs a year behind.

[6] In 2011, all of the licensees identified as "enrolled in continuing education or in the military" were enrolled in continuing education.

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