

# TX-NCAS

## *Nursing Advisory Council (NAC)*

Meeting 3 – Feb 10, 2026

*Working together to build a new admissions application service to strengthen the nursing workforce in Texas*



# Welcome to our NAC meeting!

## **We will be recording this meeting to:**

- Share with those who are unable to join us
- Create thematic notes to inform the next phases of this work

**Please contact [erin@collectinsight.com](mailto:erin@collectinsight.com) if you have questions or concerns pertaining to how this recording will be used.**

# Meeting Guidelines

- Please use your camera when possible
- Keep microphones muted unless speaking
- Jump in during discussions or raise your hand
- Use Chat to add to the conversation
- Welcome differences in opinions and experiences
- Avoid using acronyms when possible
- Keep to the agenda and try to stay on topic
- End on time
- Take breaks when needed

**Keep the conversation going after the meeting by contacting us directly.**

# Agenda

## **Our Topics for Today**

- Student and Community College Survey Findings
- Feasibility Study Results
- Highest Feasibility Option: Features and Benefits
- Implementation Plan: Approach, Considerations, Challenges
- Next Steps

## **Discussion Time Dedicated**

- Survey Findings
- Feasibility Results
- Highest Feasibility Option
- Implementation Plan

# **Student and Community College Survey Findings**

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# Texas Nursing Program Application Experience Survey

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- **Purpose:** Understand applicant experiences, barriers, and improvement ideas for Texas nursing school applications
- **Fielding window:** Jan 15–Feb 4, 2026 (N = 91, closes 2/10)
- **Outreach strategies:** NAC, Roundtable Participants, Statewide Nursing Organizations, Student Led Organizations

**Special Thank You to Celestina Martinez, TX Nursing Students' Association for Guidance and Support!**

# Respondent Residence

Region	Respondents (n)	% of all ZIPs	Example Cities
North Texas / DFW Metroplex	30	33.7%	McKinney, Frisco, Dallas, Arlington, Denton
Houston / Gulf Coast	14	15.7%	Houston, Katy, Sugar Land, Pasadena, Baytown
West Texas / El Paso	14	15.7%	El Paso
San Antonio / South-Central	13	14.6%	San Antonio, Seguin, New Braunfels
Central Texas / Austin Corridor	5	5.6%	Austin, Round Rock, Killeen, Temple
Texas Panhandle	3	3.4%	Amarillo, Canyon
West-Central / Permian Basin	1	1.1%	Lubbock, Abilene, Midland
Other / Out-of-State	9	10.1%	AR, WV, SC, Harare (INTL), others
<b>Total (ZIPs reported)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>	—

What was your school status when you applied to a nursing program?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
High school student	13.18%	12
<b>Undergraduate student</b>	<b>59.34%</b>	<b>54</b>
Graduate student	12.08%	11
Not enrolled in school at the time	15.38%	14
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>91</b>

# Which type(s) of Texas nursing program(s) did you apply to?

(Select all that apply)

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)	0.00%	0
Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN)	7.59%	6
<b>Registered Nurse (RN) – Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN)</b>	<b>24.05%</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Registered Nurse (RN) – Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)</b>	<b>67.09%</b>	<b>53</b>
RN-to-BSN program	2.53%	2
Advanced Practice Nursing program (e.g., Nurse Practitioner, Nurse Midwife, CRNA)	2.53%	2
Graduate Nursing Degree program (e.g., Masters or PhD)	5.06%	4
I am not sure / I don't know	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	10.13%	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94</b>

# What was the outcome of your nursing program application(s)? (Select all that apply)

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Accepted	91.14%	72
Waitlisted	5.06%	4
Not accepted	11.39%	9
Still awaiting a decision	8.86%	7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>92</b>

## Noteworthy Combinations (Select All)

- Accepted only: 60 (77%)
- Accepted + Not accepted: 5 (6%)
- Still awaiting a decision only: 4 (5%)

# Barriers Faced & Information Desired

## Open-Ended

### **Barriers faced (N=37)**

- Cost/fees/financial strain: 15 (41%)
- Prerequisites / retaking courses: 6 (16%)
- Time/scheduling/work-life constraints: 6 (16%)
- Unclear requirements / confusion about process: 6 (16%)
- Other mentions: paperwork burden, residency/location constraints, competitiveness

### **Info respondents wish they'd had (N=30)**

- Program logistics (schedule, cohort structure, transfer rules, timing to start): 7 (23%)
- Cost/financial aid/scholarships: 4 (13%)
- Acceptance criteria/transparency (what disqualifies, selectivity): 4 (13%)

# Centralized Application Service Reactions and Recommendations to Improve Texas Process

## Reactions (n=36, open-ended)

- Most common perceived benefit: convenience of one application to multiple schools (~47% mentioned)
- Key concerns: one-size-fits-all approach, customer service/support, specific NursingCAS experiences (manual entry of courses, transcripts handling)

## Recommendations to improve Texas process (N=32 open-ended)

- Improve tech/usability (platform, glitches, user-friendly design): 19 (59%)
- Centralize/standardize across schools: 7 (22%)
- Increase transparency (requirements, scheduling, selection criteria): 6 (19%)
- Reduce fees / offer waivers: 5 (16%)
- More guidance/outreach/support: 5 (16%)

# Used NursingCAS vs. Not Used NursingCAS

Dimension	Used NursingCAS	Did <i>not</i> use NursingCAS	Key Takeaway / Interpretation
% of respondents	28 of 65 (43%)	27 of 65 (42%)	Roughly equal groups; remaining 10 (15%) unsure.
Applied to >1 Texas program	4 of 15 (27%)	2 of 13 (15%)	NursingCAS users slightly more likely to apply to multiple TX programs.
Applied outside Texas	4 of 14 (29%)	2 of 11 (18%)	CAS users somewhat more likely to apply beyond Texas, consistent with broader reach.
Perceived application difficulty	Rated as <i>neutral–somewhat difficult</i> more often (43%)	Rated as <i>very easy</i> more often (43%)	NursingCAS users reported more technical or process frustrations.
Affordability	~40% said affordable	~50% said affordable	NursingCase users had slightly more affordability concerns (due to per-program fees).

# Opportunities to Improve CAS Experience

Topic	Comments Specific to CAS Challenges (n=13)
Manual entry of courses, transcripts, and résumé info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Having to enter every course by hand from previous schools</li> <li>-Manually inputting grades and long transcripts, especially with a prior bachelor's and many credits</li> <li>-Re-typing résumé information even after uploading the document</li> </ul>
Transcript handling & repeated uploads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Figuring out which courses transferred or had to be retaken</li> <li>-Being asked to resend transcripts even though they had already been received</li> <li>-Repeated uploads and not understanding why things had to be done again</li> </ul>
Application instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The process of knowing where to go and what to do</li> <li>-Some prompts were vague about what to enter</li> </ul>
Back-and-forth & waiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Back-and-forth between school and student</li> <li>-Waiting for things to process, then being told to repeat steps (like re-uploading)</li> </ul>

*NursingCAS users were more likely to describe difficulties with the application platform.*

*Non-NursingCAS applicants focused more on challenges with essays, exams, and understanding prerequisites.*

# Community College Survey

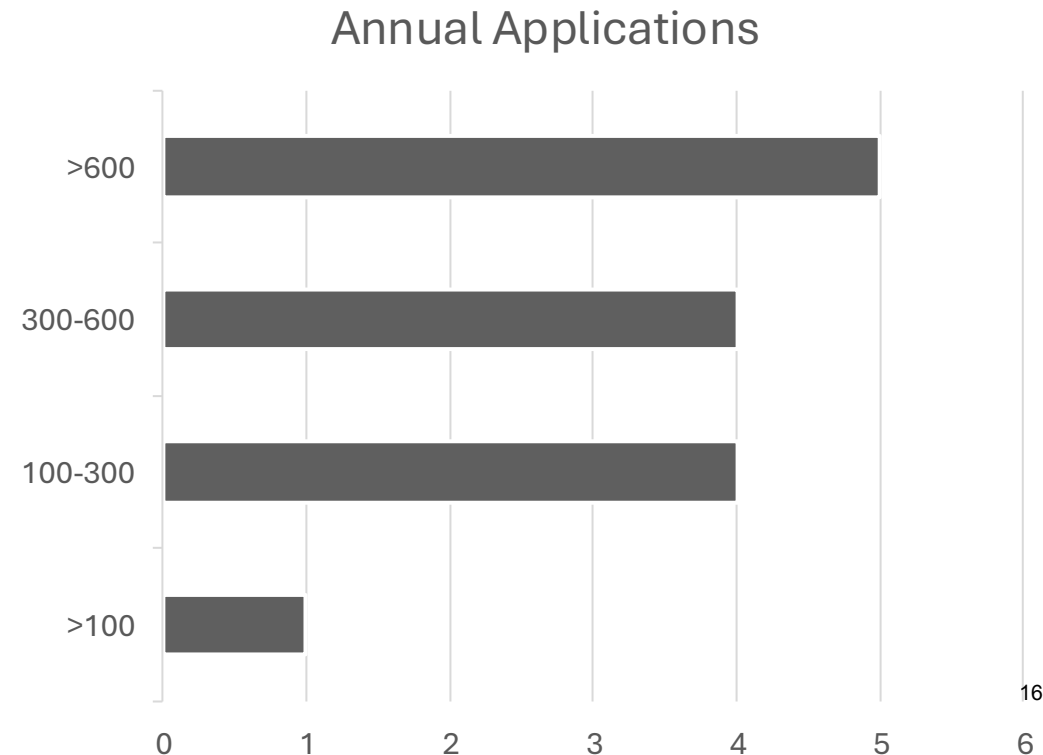
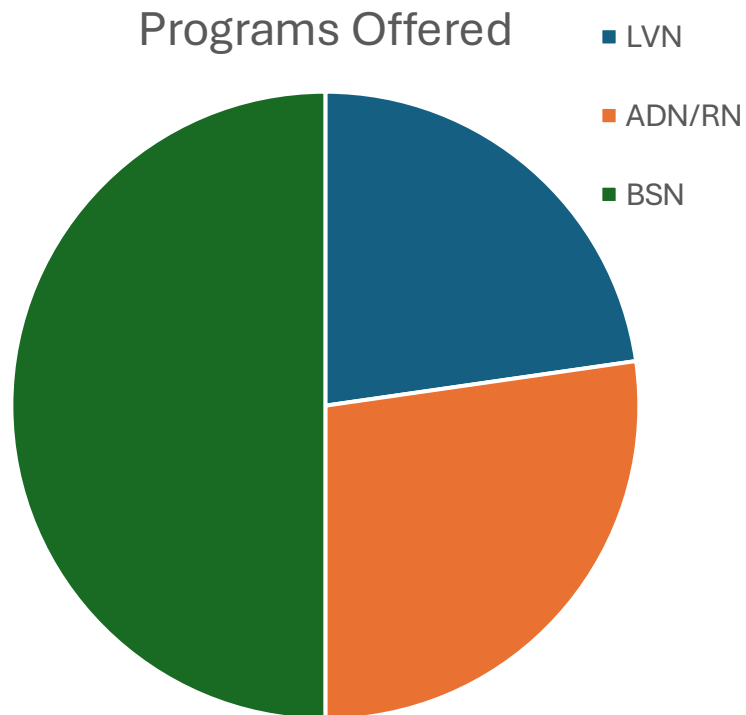
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- **Purpose:** Understand technical, operational, and financial impact to community college nursing programs of transition to a CAS
- **Fielding window:** Feb 3-9, 2026 (N = 14)
- **Outreach strategy:** Email distribution

**Special thank you to Holly Jeffries for distributing the survey!**

# Respondents and Program Characteristics

- Out of 14 respondents, only 7 represented community colleges (4 community colleges represented)
- **Role:** 100% (N=14) program administrators
- **Program locations:** 9 multiple campuses, 5 single campus



# 1. What systems would your program need to integrate with a CAS?

## Common Themes

Student information systems integration, admissions workflows, transcript services, prerequisite tracking, background checks, immunization systems

## Differing Themes

### Community Colleges

- Greater uncertainty
- Reliance on enterprise SIS
- Concern about integration burden

### Other Institutions

- More experience with centralized systems
- Integration viewed as manageable

## 2. Approximately how much does your program currently spend annually on application or admissions systems?

### Common Themes

Minimal or zero reported program-level costs

### Differing Themes

#### Community Colleges

- Near-zero budgets
- High price sensitivity

#### Other Institutions

- Slightly higher but still modest costs

### 3. What one-time costs/efforts would you anticipate to transition from your current application process to a CAS?

#### Common Themes

- Explicit dollar estimates (e.g., \$50,000 for staffing)
- Descriptive but uncertain estimates (training, process changes)
- Skepticism tied to perceived burden

#### Differing Themes

##### Community Colleges

- High uncertainty
- Limited ability to estimate costs
- Concern about training burden, staffing strain, process overhaul
- Several responses conveyed discomfort with transitioning absent strong support

##### Other Institutions

- More likely to provide specific cost estimates
- More comfortable framing transition as temporary staffing, defined project work
- Some had prior experience with NursingCAS, lowering perceived risk

## 4. What additional staffing or staff time would be required to implement and operate under a CAS?

### Common Themes

- Most respondents expect additional workload, especially during transition
- Staffing needs clustered around:
  - Applicant support
  - Training
  - Data review and verification

### Differing Themes

#### Community Colleges

- Fractional FTE needs (PT support, shared roles)
- Limited flexibility to absorb new responsibilities
- Desire to avoid permanent staffing increases
- Several responses explicitly stated that current staffing is already stretched.

#### Other Institutions

- More likely to assume:
  - 1 FTE or temporary transition staff
  - Reallocation of duties within existing teams
- Less concern about sustainability of staffing changes

## 5. What aspects of your admissions and selection process must be configurable within a CAS for it to work for your program?

### Common Themes

- Texas residency determination
- Prerequisite verification
- Applicant scoring or ranking
- Multiple program tracks (LVN, ADN, BSN)
- Program-specific deadlines and criteria
- Background checks and compliance steps

### Differing Themes

#### Community Colleges

- Manual or paper-based scoring processes
- Multiple tracks and entry points
- High reliance on program-specific rules

#### Other Institutions

- Also required configurability
- More likely to describe processes already aligned with centralized systems
- Less concern about standardization risk

## 6. What fees does your program currently charge applicants and what do those fees cover?

### Common Themes

- Many programs charge no additional fees
- Where fees exist, they are typically:
  - Modest (\$10–\$45)
  - Tied to transcript evaluation or administrative processing
- Background checks and testing are often paid outside the application fee

### Differing Themes

#### Community Colleges

- More likely to charge **no fees at all**
- Strong sensitivity to applicant cost
- Concern that new fees could affect access and equity

#### Other Institutions

Slightly more likely to charge modest fees  
More comfortable justifying fees for administrative services

## Cross-Question Takeaways

### Community Colleges

- **Very limited admissions budgets** → New recurring costs or fee layering could present adoption barriers.
- **Minimal staffing elasticity** → Transition workload (training, applicant support, data review) is a primary risk.
- **Need high configurability** → Programs vary widely in prerequisites, scoring, tracks, and compliance steps.
- **Prefer risk-reduction strategies** → Phased onboarding, pilots, and strong vendor/TXHES implementation support.
- **Want clarity on who does what** → Division between CAS support vs. program advising must be explicit.

## Cross-Question Takeaways

### Other Institutions

- **Integration with SIS/ERP/CRM is critical** → Automation and data flow drive program-level feasibility.
- **Maintain complex review and ranking models** → Holistic and formula approaches must translate into the system.
- **Reporting and analytics are major value drivers** → Dashboards, pipeline tracking would be useful.
- **Concern about timeline and operational disruption** → Need predictable sequencing and parallel-run options.
- **Interested in scalability** → Ability to expand features and integrations over time.

## Cross-Question Takeaways

### Required For Success

- **Clear governance and guardrails** → Defined decision rights, data access rules, and protection of program autonomy.
- **Affordability strategy** → Approach to applicant fees and program transitional costs to prevent barriers for applicants and institutions.
- **Phased, readiness-based implementation** → Readiness assessment, cohort onboarding, realistic timelines.
- **Strong transition support** → Training, integration guidance, centralized help resources.
- **Strong vendor accountability** → Service expectations for performance, responsiveness, and continuous improvement.

# Survey Takeaways

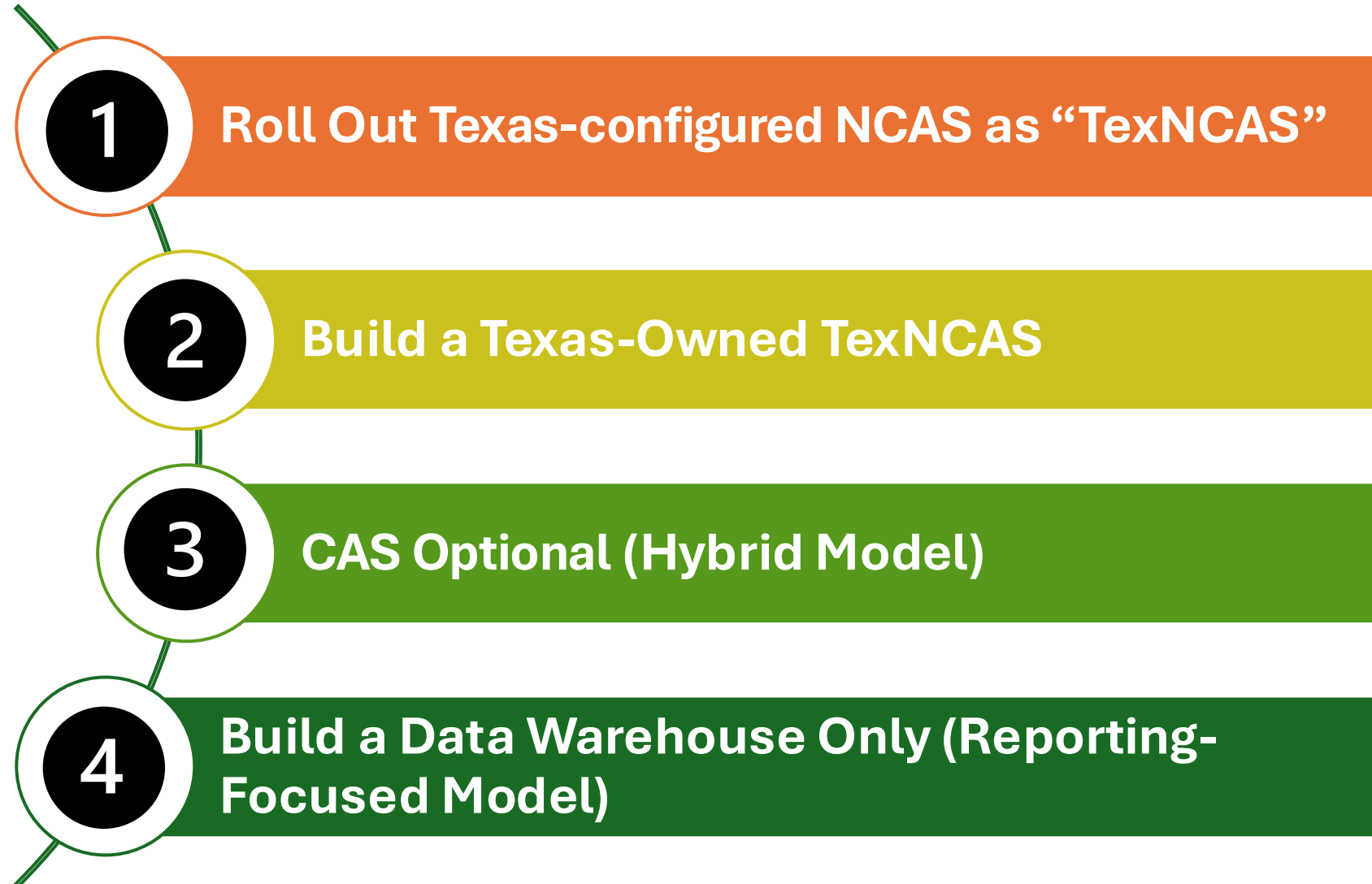
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# Feasibility Study Results

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# Centralized Application System Options



# Feasibility Domains



**Technical Feasibility** – System compatibility and data architecture issues, scalability, change management.



**Operational Feasibility** – Workflow alignment, staffing/training needs, complexity, need for manual workload or workarounds.



**Stakeholder Feasibility** – Perceptions and concerns of nursing programs, applicants.



**Governance Feasibility** – Statutory authority, data ownership, decisionmaking and oversight.



**Financial Feasibility** – System implementation and operating costs, financial impact to applicants, predictability and sustainability of costs over time

# Feasibility Criteria

- A few modifications to draft criteria (shown in red on subsequent slides)
  - 4 technical
  - 1 operational
  - 2 stakeholder
  - 1 financial
- These reflect feedback from NAC, stakeholders providing state legislative and policy perspective

# Feasibility Rating Rubric

- Assesses level of feasibility of each criterion
- Ratings informed by evidence base developed since October
  - Statutes, regulations, nursing program accreditation requirements
  - Advisory committee meetings
  - Stakeholder roundtables and surveys
  - Technical, operational, cost analyses
- 3 point scale

<b>RATING</b>	High	Medium	Low
<b>POINTS</b>	3	2	1

# Technical Feasibility Results



CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
<b>T.1</b>	Ability to identify unique applicants and capture capacity-constrained denials	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
<b>T.2</b>	Identify applicants via unique identifiers that can also be transmitted to NPs to follow the applicant through matriculation, and follow-on education history	Green	Green	Yellow	Red
<b>T.3</b>	Ability to capture, update, and synchronize open seat status across institutions in a timely and reliable manner.	Green	Green	Red	Red
<b>T.4</b>	Ability to support analytics related to applicant numbers, duplication rates (ratio of applications to applicants), system wide capacity, and related metrics that State, Nursing Program, and TXHES stakeholders need.	Green	Green	Yellow	Red
<b>T.5</b>	Enables state, nursing programs, TXHES to access aggregated national data for benchmarking local applicant and application trends for comparative measures (e.g., demographics, applicant profiles, age mix, gender mix)	Green	Red	Red	Red
<b>T.6</b>	Enables bi-directional data exchange with institutions' application platforms and related systems	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
<b>T.7</b>	Provides role-based access to functions, data, and reporting (applicant, nursing program, evaluator, etc.)	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
<b>T.8</b>	Supports efficient operations and application volumes via scalable architecture	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
<b>T.9</b>	Ability to support configurable workflows, data fields, and rules without requiring institution-specific custom development.	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red
<b>T.10</b>	Has auditable change management capabilities	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow
<b>T.11</b>	Can be implemented within realistic timeframes using identified available resources and technologies	Green	Red	Red	Yellow
<b>T.12</b>	Maximizes TXHES control over system architecture, data models, and future enhancements	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow
<b>T.13</b>	Ability to incorporate varied admissions criteria, prerequisites, and verification requirements	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
<b>T.14</b>	Ability to meet all applicable federal and state data privacy, security, compliance requirements.	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow

# Operational Feasibility Results

CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
O.1	Ability to operate across varied admissions models, timelines, and program pathways (BSN, ABSN, RN-to-BSN, ADN, <b>graduate programs</b> ) while minimizing impact on institutional cycles.	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
O.2	Ability to support program-specific admissions requirements and workflows with minimal need for workarounds	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red
O.3	Delivers a common applicant-facing process that also accommodates individual program variation and branding	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
O.4	Minimizes workflow complexity and the need for manual workload for admissions staff, registrars, and committees	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
O.5	Offers support for training, onboarding, and user assistance	Green	Red	Red	Red
O.6	Can be implemented within a reasonable timeframe and in phases based on institution readiness and program type	Green	Red	Red	Yellow
O.7	Minimizes complexity in workflows requiring supplemental student application systems or parallel systems.	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
O.8	Minimizes the effort required to reconcile CAS-verified data with institutional prerequisite, eligibility, and admissions requirements	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red

# Stakeholder Feasibility Results

CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
S.1	Delivers clear value to community colleges, universities, private institutions, and programs with varying demand	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
S.2	Preserves institutional autonomy over admissions criteria and decision-making	Green	Green	Green	Green
S.3	Delivers transparency to applicants on seat availability, costs (total cost of attendance, not just tuition), graduation and NCLEX pass rates	Green	Green	Yellow	Red
S.4	Minimizes process burden on applicants through redundant data entry, navigation of multiple portals, or complex workflows.	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
S.5	Minimizes application fees and related costs to applicants.	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
S.6	Maintains access to individualized navigation and advising support	Green	Green	Green	Green
S.7	Engages stakeholders in all implementation and operational phases through small groups, pilots, ongoing feedback loops	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow

# Governance Feasibility Results

CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
G.1	TXHES has clear and sufficient authority under existing statutes and regulations to implement and govern the option without requiring legislative or regulatory changes.	Green	Green	Yellow	Red
G.2	Participating institutions can implement and participate in governance of the option within existing legal, accreditation, and institutional governance constraints.	Green	Green	Yellow	Green
G.3	Clear, enforceable data ownership, access, privacy, and confidentiality frameworks can be established that meet legal, institutional, and stakeholder expectations.	Green	Green	Red	Yellow
G.4	The option can be governed through a shared or advisory model that is viable across institution types, systems, and regions.	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
G.5	Governance structures can meaningfully incorporate operational expertise (e.g., admissions and registrar perspectives) in decision-making.	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
G.6	Governance processes can clearly define decision rights, change control mechanisms, and dispute resolution approaches to manage system evolution and conflicting institutional priorities.	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow
G.7	Governance processes can support transparent decision-making, accountability, and clear communication regarding system selection configuration, data use, and future enhancements.	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow

# Financial Feasibility Results

CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
F.1	Maximizes affordability of initial development, integration, and launch costs	Green	Red	Red	Yellow
F.2	Minimizes extent to which costs change as the system scales (ie, from pilot to all BSN programs to broader program inclusion)	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow
F.3	Has predictable, sustainable cost structure for ongoing operating, maintenance, support, and enhancements	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
F.4	Minimizes the impact of fees and related costs on applicants	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
F.5	Extent to which costs are equitably distributed and aligned with ability to pay and commensurate with anticipated benefits (e.g., small vs. large institutions)	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
F.6	Minimizes direct financial costs to institutions and nursing programs, including system fees, subscription charges, per-application costs, and implementation expenses, particularly for small programs and financially-constrained institutions	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
F.7	Minimizes net change in institutional administrative costs, accounting for both efficiencies and new workload	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
F.8	Minimizes exposure to pricing escalation, transaction-based fees, and long-term vendor lock-in	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
F.9	Extent to which the cost structure reasonably supports HB 2851 goals (e.g., identifying unmet demand, improving seat utilization)	Green	Yellow	Red	Red

# Cross-Domain Results

Domain	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Technical	38	36	23	24
Operational	20	14	10	11
Stakeholder	18	18	15	15
Governance	19	21	11	14
Financial	22	18	11	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>

# Feasibility Results Takeaways

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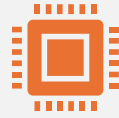


# Highest-Feasibility Option Overview

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# Option 1: TexNCAS

**NursingCAS Specifically  
Customized for Texas**



Existing national platform



Vendor to customize for Texas

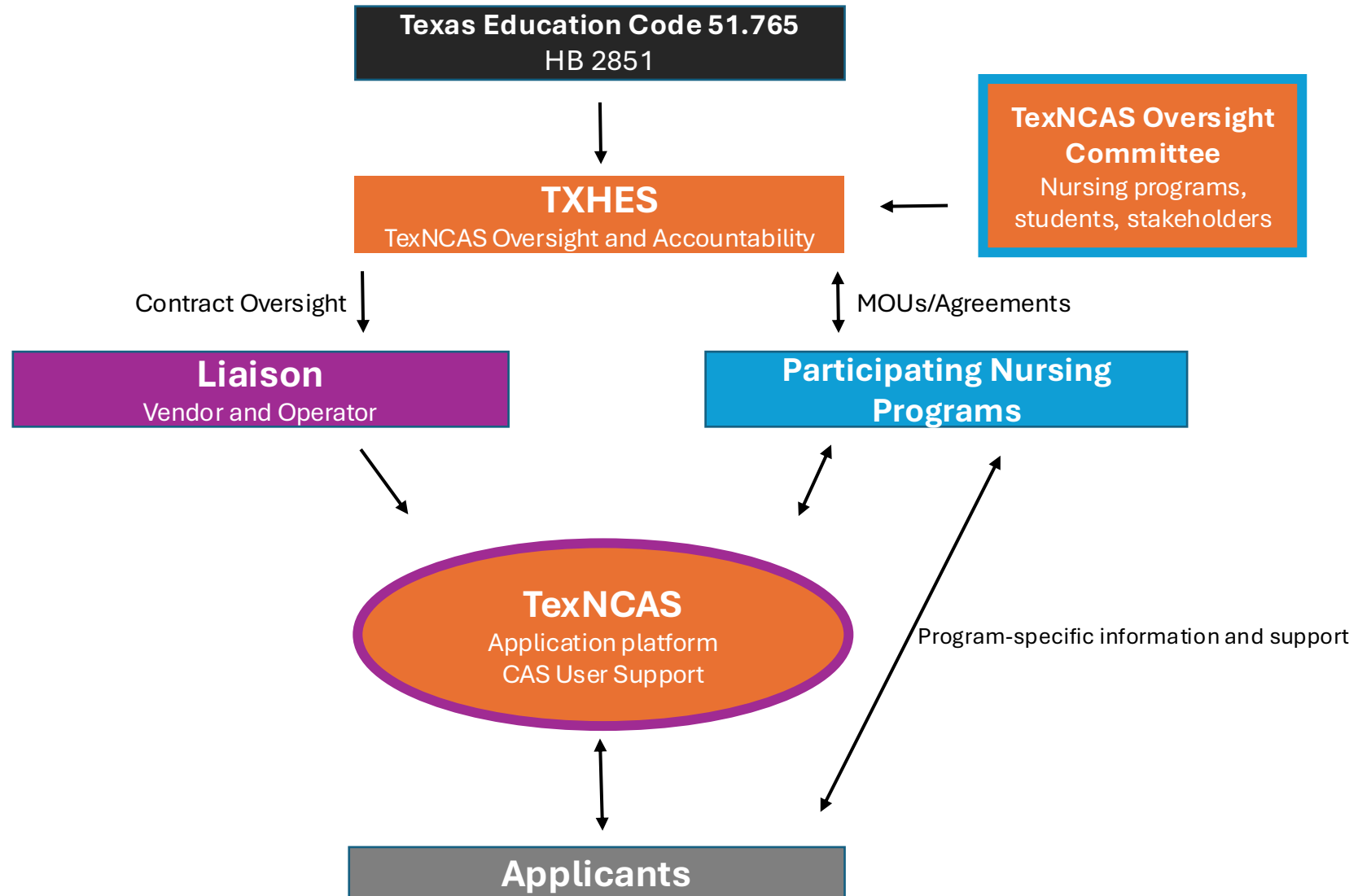


Shortest and most predictable  
implementation timeline



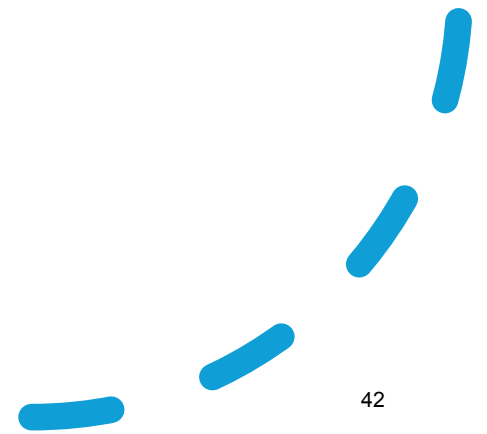
Aligns with HB 2851 directive and  
Task Force goals

# TexNCAS: Governance and Operational Flow



# Key Features and Benefits

- Single statewide application portal
- Portal to be customized/branded for Texas
- Will provide desired data and analytics
- Can go live in fall 2026
- Can accommodate phased onboarding
- Single application fee
- Centralized user support



# Customization

## Customization

- 1, 2, 3 – Common across programs
- 4 – Unique to specific programs

<p><b>1. Personal Information</b> Standardized biographic data, contact details, citizenship status, family information, race/ethnicity</p>	<p><b>2. Academic History</b> High schools and colleges attended, transcripts, standardized test scores</p>
<p><b>3. Supporting Information</b> Qualitative data such as work and volunteer history, achievements, licensure, certifications, legal releases</p>	<p><b>4. Program-Specific Information</b> Requirements unique to specific programs, such as prerequisite courses, school-specific documents, essay prompts, recommendation letters</p>

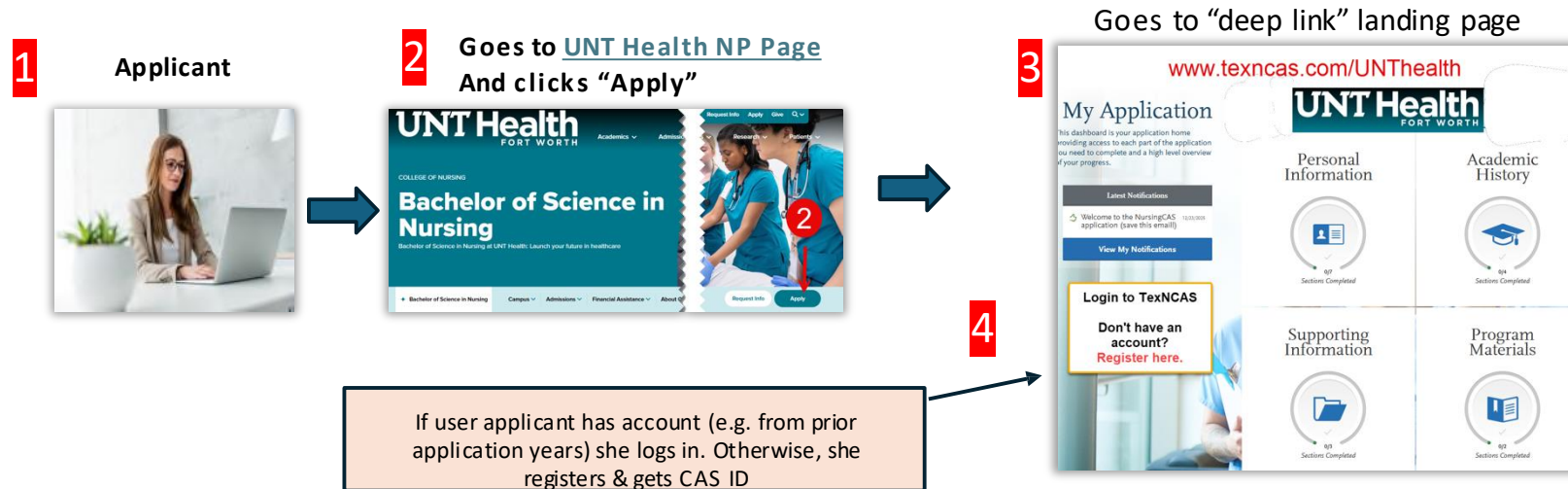
# Link on Program Sites to TexNCAS Landing Page



➤ **NOTE:** above scenario would apply to Texas residents, out-of-state and out-of-country applicants.

2.4.26

# “Deep Link” on Program Sites to Program-Branded Page



➤ **NOTE:** above scenario would apply to Texas residents, out-of-state and out-of-country applicants.

2.4.26

# Key Implementation Dependencies Managed Within TXHES Authority

## **Governance and decision framework**

- Stakeholder input, transparent rulemaking, defined program authority

## **Platform configuration choices**

- Requirements, workflows, timeframes

## **Phased, readiness-based rollout**

- Readiness criteria, cohort onboarding, adoption pacing

## **Implementation and change support**

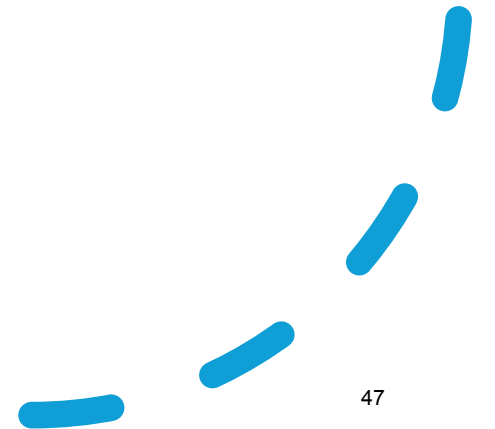
- Training, communications, onboarding assistance

## **Vendor management and accountability**

- Service expectations, performance monitoring, continuous improvement

# Implementation Dependencies Requiring Funding or Additional Policy Direction

- Applicant fee for programs that do not currently charge fees
- Cost and administrative burden impacts to nursing programs



**Questions?  
Takeaways?**

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# Implementation Plan

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# Stakeholder Feedback Informing Implementation Plan

## Examples

- Strong interest in reducing applicant burden and duplicative processes
- Significant variation in program size, staffing, and admissions workflows = programs at different stages of readiness to implement a CAS
- Mixed experience with NursingCAS
- Broad concern about previous statewide implementations

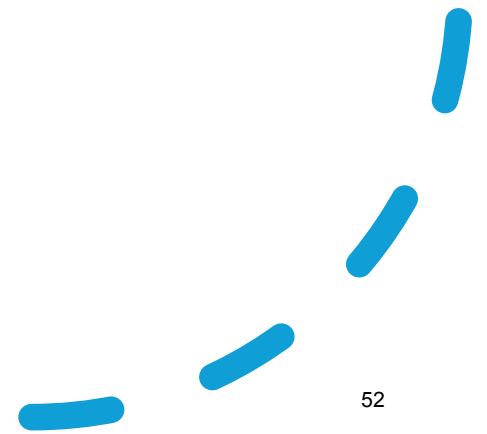
Incorporating list of stakeholder-generated implementation considerations to incorporate into implementation plan

# Implementation Principles

- ✓ Stakeholder engagement during planning, implementation, ongoing operations
  - ***Initial engagement begins Wed 3/1 - virtual town hall meeting 10:30-12:00***
- ✓ Phased adoption, not a single statewide go-live
- ✓ Readiness-based participation
- ✓ Clear separation of TXHES, nursing program, and vendor roles
- ✓ Standardization where it adds value
- ✓ Flexibility where programs need it
- ✓ Continuous improvement built into process

# Phased Implementation Based on Program Readiness

- Readiness assessment of all nursing programs
- TXHES to develop readiness criteria with stakeholder input
- Key areas for readiness review
  - Leadership commitment
  - Defined admissions processes
  - Staff capacity for transition
  - Baseline technical plan
  - Communication preparedness



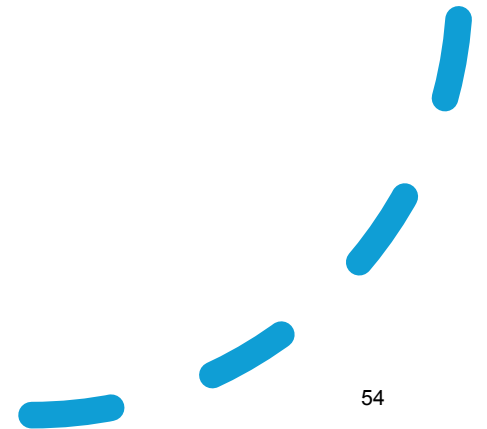
# Continuous Improvement

- Structured process for initial customization and annual and ad-hoc identification and implementation of changes
- Ongoing engagement of advisory group of diverse lenses, participating programs
- Engagement models to learn from
  - Montana annual enhancement process
  - TMDSAS advisory committee and new CQI approach

# NAC Review and Next Steps

Draft plan will be made available on NAC Sharepoint this week.

- NAC participants encouraged to provide input on implementation plan by Friday 2/20.
- Feedback will inform refinement of the final implementation plan and be documented in final report.





# Discussion

- General takeaways and recommendations?

# Thank You!

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/nacmtg>



## Next Steps

- Finalize student survey analysis
- Small group discussion with students
- Submit written feedback on draft implementation plan by 2/17
- Final report and implementation plan

## Check NAC Sharepoint for

- Slides, student survey results report, draft implementation plan, meeting notes

# **Supplemental Student Application Survey Slides**

# Overall, how difficult was it to apply to Texas nursing programs?

VERY DIFFICULT	SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT	NEITHER EASY NOR DIFFICULT	SOMEWHAT EASY	VERY EASY	TOTAL
7.14% (5)	25.71% (18)	14.29% (10)	21.43% (15)	31.43% (22)	70
32.85% (23)			52.86% (37)		

**Were there any parts of the application process that felt easy?**

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	67.14%	47
No	14.29%	10
I don't remember	18.57%	13
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>70</b>

**Were there any parts of the application process that felt difficult?**

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	45.07%	32
No	43.66%	31
I don't remember	11.27%	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>71</b>

# Current School City/Town (n=68)

Region	Combined Count	% of Total (N=68)
North Texas / DFW	20	29%
Houston / Gulf Coast	9	13%
West Texas / El Paso / Abilene / Lubbock	12	18%
South-Central / San Antonio corridor	7	10%
Central Texas / Austin	5	7%
Panhandle (Canyon)	3	4%
Out-of-State / International	12	18%

# Respondent Residence and School Location

**Most applicants go to school in the same general region where they live**, with a smaller group crossing regions or going out of state

**Among those 67 respondents with both pieces of data:**

- About 81% (54/67) attended a school in the same region as their home zip.
- About 19% (13/67) crossed regions (e.g., West Texas zip but school in Central Texas, or Texas zip but out-of-state school).

Did you apply to more than one Texas nursing program?

Did you apply outside of Texas?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, more than one	32.05%	25
<b>No</b>	<b>67.95%</b>	<b>53</b>
Unsure	0.00%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>78</b>

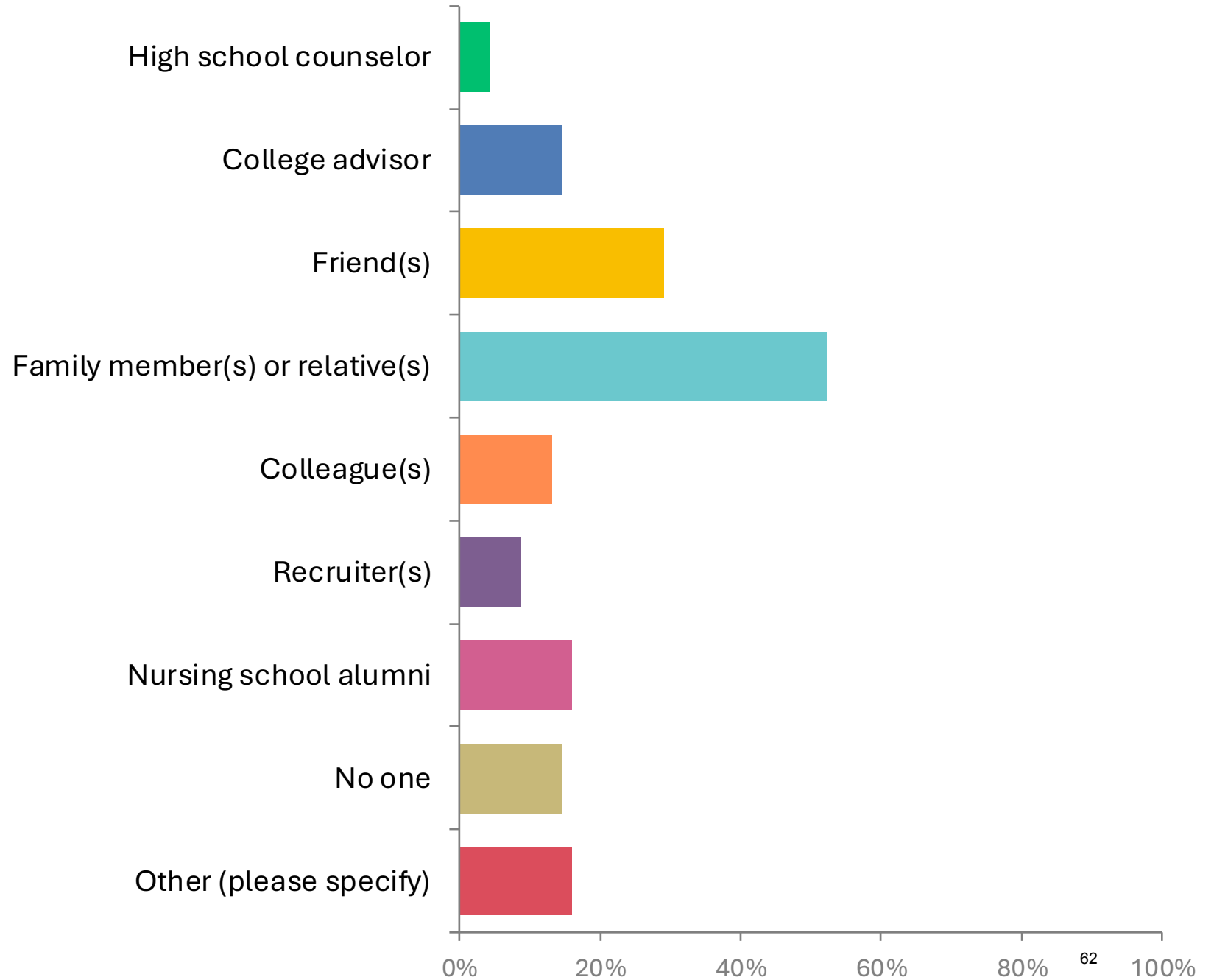
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, applied outside of Texas	17.28%	14
<b>No</b>	<b>82.72%</b>	<b>67</b>
Unsure	0.00%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>81</b>

**Among multi-program Texas applicants (n=23):**

Median: 2 programs; average ~3; range 2–9

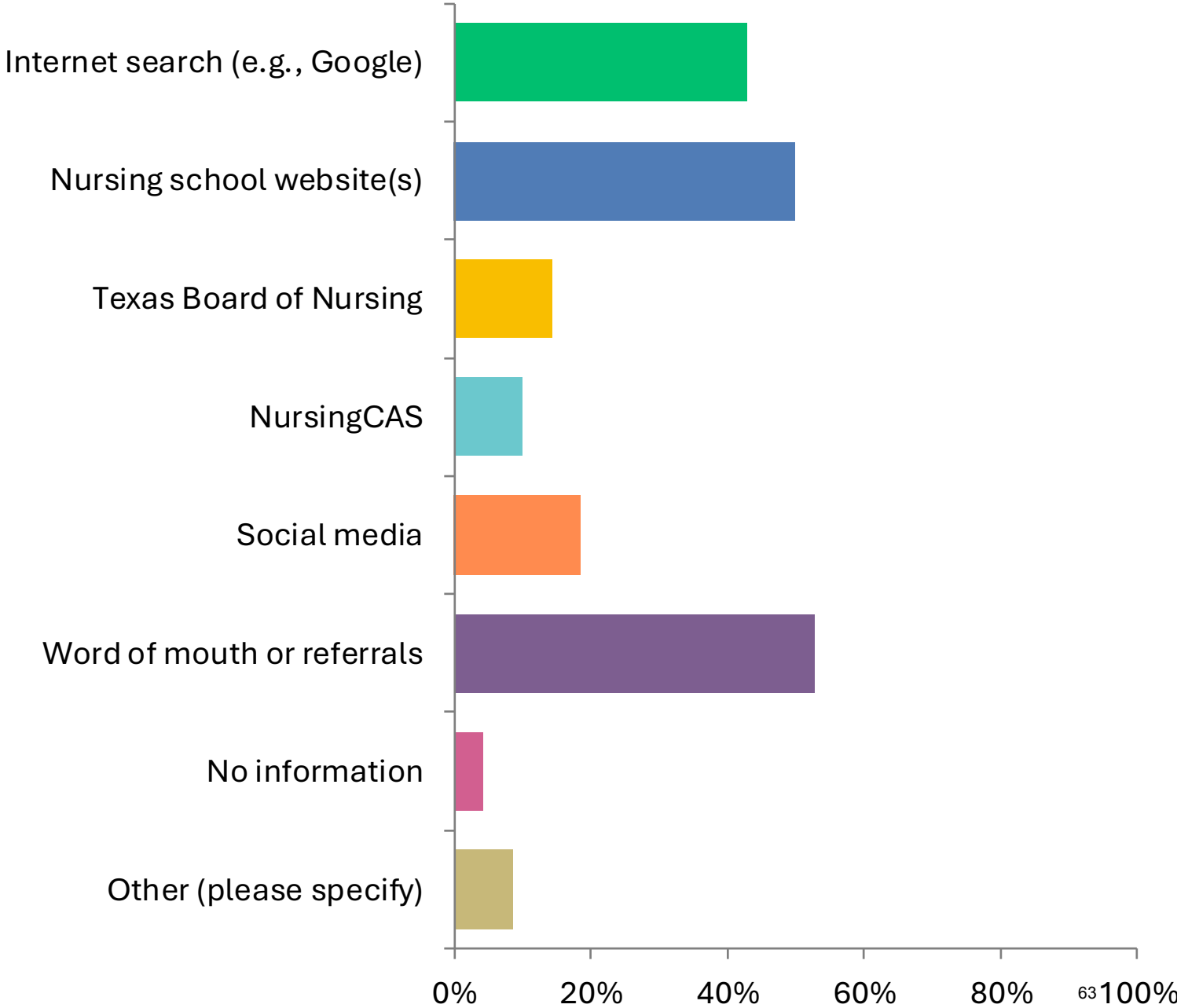
Out-of-state applying was more common for multi-program Texas applicants (25%) than single-program applicants (13%)

**Who influenced  
your decision to  
apply to the nursing  
program(s) you  
chose?  
(Select all that apply)**



# What information influenced your decision to apply to these nursing schools?

(Select all that apply)



# Was the nursing application process affordable for you?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	45.45%	25
Somewhat	38.18%	21
No	12.73%	7
Not sure	3.64%	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55</b>

## What “cost” meant in comments:

- Several cited per-application fees
- Added costs (e.g., entrance tests and related requirements)

Cost becomes more challenging when applying broadly (“fees add up”)