

2022

# Proposing preceptorship programme changes to improve newly qualified nurse retention rates

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Newton, S. (2022). 'Proposing preceptorship programme changes to improve newly qualified nurse retention rates', South West Clinical School Journal, 2 (1).

<http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/19728>

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<https://doi.org/10.24382/pd08-n370>

South West Clinical School Journal

University of Plymouth

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Special Edition

#400WORDS: CHIEF NURSE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP EVIDENCE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

## Proposing preceptorship programme changes to improve newly qualified nurse retention rates

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Submitted for publication: 02 February 2022

Accepted for publication: 08 March 2022

Published: 28 March 2022

### Background

The Kings Fund (2021) reports a national shortage of 84,000 full time equivalent health care positions. With these numbers growing, staff retention is essential for the NHS to address. Focusing on the national nursing shortage, it is imperative to support newly qualified nurses (NQNs) at ward level to reduce attrition rates within their post-registration first year (Aparicio and Nicholson, 2020). To enable these preceptees to gain confidence within their speciality, support and teaching need to be offered at ward level to expose them to relevant clinical situations that they will encounter (Health Education England, 2018). Locally, current staffing pressures are causing supernumerary time to be cancelled, with a knock-on effect of reduced support being offered to NQNs. Barrett (2010) has suggested these increases attrition rates across speciality areas.

### Review of the evidence

A pragmatic literature search was conducted to understand what good contemporary practice looks like using full text journal articles from 2015-2022 from CINHAL and the Library Hub. The search terms used were Preceptorship, Attrition Rates, Retention Rates, Nursing AND Hospital Settings. Boolean logic was used to narrow the search. 796 articles were retrieved and screened by title and abstract relevance. 105 articles consequently matched the relevant criteria and were subsequently reviewed.

The main themes repeatedly emerging from the literature were: 1) the lack of supernumerary time given to preceptee nurses was becoming detrimental to the preceptee programme (Ward and McComb, 2017). 2) preceptee/preceptor relationships are essential to ensure that preceptees feel confident and competent within their nursing roles. 3) encouraging specialty competence, confidence and expanding clinical knowledge has a positive effect on patient outcomes and aids staff retention (Health Education England, 2018). 4) attrition levels can be reduced by preceptorship programmes that offers clinical, peer and pastoral support (Ward and McComb, 2017).

## Project plan

Using the JBI Evidence Implementation Model (Porriet at al., 2020), the project will re-state the problem with stakeholders assessing data extracted on local retention and attrition rates of NQNs and its correlation with cancelled supernumerary time lost. Supplemented by qualitative data from a local staff survey, a proposed change project will be formulated, based on best practice and a local assessment of performance against that. This will potentially lead to a change in practice proposal where preceptees will feel more supported in their specialty area and their confidence and competence is grown and nurtured, ultimately leading to better staff retention rates.

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