FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENT'S PREFERENCE TOWARDS NURSING PROFESSION IN COLLEGE OF NURSING SHAIKH ZAYED HOSPITAL, LAHORE PAKISTAN

Anum Alyas*, Muhammad Afzal, Iram Majeed, Ali Waqas, Prof. Dr. Syed Amir Gillani

Lahore School of Nursing, The University of Lahore, Pakistan

Corresponding author email: annumkhan1990@gmail.com

Another email: iram.majeed@lsn.uol.edu.pk, muhammad.afzal@lsn.uol.edu.pk

ABSTRACT: *In health care system, Nursing plays a key role which includes prevention of illness, promotion of health, and care of physically and mentally ill and disabled people of all ages in health care setting and community. Nursing profession is officially standard program of study providing a comprehensive and complete foundation in the behaviour. The aim of this study is to assess the factors affecting students' preference of the nursing profession. Descriptive cross sectional study design was used and a sample size of 188 participants was selected from Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan through simple random sampling technique and all of the participants were female. Responses from the participant clearly predicted that factors like Ability of the students, Parental and Peer image of nursing, Optimism and Nursing image affect the student's preference toward nursing profession. Finding showed that most of the respondents strongly agreed that these factors affects student's preference to enroll in nursing programme. While Regression analysis shows that these factors significantly affect the student's choice to enter in the nursing profession. Present study concluded that there are number of factors which affect the student's choice of career in nursing profession. This study shows the value and importance of matching their needs with the nursing program. At the end findings suggest that there is a need for a more comprehensive understanding of what influences students to pursue particular careers to improve a better fit between the student and their course of study.*

Key words: Nursing preference, Ability of the students, parental image of nursing and peer image of nursing.

INTRODUCTION:

In the human services framework, Nursing assume a key part which incorporates a version of sickness, the advancement of well being and the care of physically, rationally sick and crippled people of any age in all social insurance and different settings [1].Nursing profession is legitimately standard program of study, giving an intensive and complete foundation in the behavioural life and nursing sciences for post crucial guideline in nursing practice [2]. The nursing profession is provided to students by expert nursing instructors and other medical professionals who have qualified or experienced for educational tasks. Different Public and private institutions delivering nursing profession according to their policy [3]. Generally, nursing is not seen as well thought-out profession and usually regarded as less honoured and less advantaged profession. One of the main reasons for leaving this profession is stigmatization that causes shortage of nursing staff [4].

There are different nursing profession programme like diploma course or four years bachelor degree course, and upon the completion of this course they go through a registered nurse [5]. But unfortunately there are a lot of factors which affecting the students preference of nursing profession. A lot of students suppose that the difficult chore during their clinical setup were considerably more demanding than they had primarily expected. Peer and parental image of nursing also affect the student's preference of nursing and also most of the students are not interested in the field of nursing and they don't choose it as a career is that the profession don't appeal to them, while low payment stands as a second reason [5]. Image of nursing greatly influence the student's preference of nursing education because it signifies

driven features such as the nursing image and their income [6].

According to Brennan in (2011), describe in his study that almost students believe that nursing is a specialized/professional job that carries a perceived positive nature. The profession of nursing includes tasks, rewards, and offers various chances which include healthcare management, education, examination, research and business enterprise [7]. Lawin identified that most of the students and their parents viewed that nursing is a low rank career and usually these professionals receive little respect and honour in the society. In addition, they consider that the profession has low chances for higher studies. There are other multiple reasons for not studying nursing as a profession by students [8]. A study revealed that career ambition of the students may change their decision towards not choosing the nursing as a profession. Television and other media networks have a great influence upon the students' decision and hesitancy in adopting the nursing as a profession; particularly the dramas and movies rendering the image of nursing is a second reason [9]. Moreover, the medical documentaries have a great effect on the students' decision making; what type of profession is better for them and reluctance to some of the professions like nursing [10].

Boughn, discussed in his study that there are numerous other factors which also affect the student's preference of nursing profession, such as perception and thinking about the nursing profession as your own, individual strength and ability of the student, external factors such peers and parents' view about this profession and more specifically the career construct of health care professionals [11]. A study conducted by (jessup, 2012) added that the nurses usually have more positive perception about the nursing profession as compared to the

rest of the society people, as they know the positive and negative aspects more closely than others [12]. This difference is important as the nurses contribute the health care system in a more positive way and ultimately improving the health status of the common people as these people are expecting them to be more helpful and sympathetic to the patients [11].

Problem statement:
It is observed that most of the students do not want to choose nursing profession because of their negative image in the society, less respectful profession, work overloaded and more stressful than other profession. Worldwide shortage of nurses has been observed over a decade. In fact the rate of passage into the nursing profession is diminishing while the rate of leaving the nursing profession is expanding because of various elements which influence the understudy inclination of nursing education like less honoured, less advantaged profession and the profession is stigmatizations [13].

According to Nisma nursing profession is not considered a first priority to choose due to stigma and not a well reputed profession in our society [4].

Purpose of the study:
The purpose of this study was to assess the factors affecting student's preference toward nursing profession.

Significance of the study:
This study will be useful for me to learn more about the factors affecting student's preference toward nursing education. It will be sources of information for me to know about the factors which affect the student's entry in the nursing profession. It will enhance the knowledge of the students about nursing profession that nursing is a noble and caring profession. The study will also enhance the knowledge of the students that nurses have a very bright future and if the peer or colleagues see this then they will automatically attract and join the nursing profession.

This study will help the organization to identify the factors that cause the students to leave the nursing profession. It will also help the organization to formulate the measures to retain and uphold the students till completion of their degree. The study will may enable an association to know the moving needs of today's youth, so empowering the plan of scholastic bundles that satisfy the association needs and meet the requests of understudies.

Variables of the Study:
According to this study independents variable is Ability of the students, Parental image of nursing, Peer image of nursing, Optimism and Image of nursing and the dependent variable is nursing preference.

Hypothesis:
Null Hypothesis:
1) There is no association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.
2) There is no association and between parental image of nursing and nursing preference.

3) There is no associationbetween peer image of nursing and nursing preference.
4) There is no association between optimism and nursing preference.
5) There is no association between nursing image and nursing preference.

Alternative Hypothesis:
1) There is an association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.
2) There is an association and between parental image of nursing and nursing preference.
3) There is an associationbetween peer image of nursing and nursing preference.
4) There is an association between optimism and nursing preference.
5) There is an association between nursing image and nursing preference. [14]

METHODOLOGY:
The aim of this study was to assess the factors affecting the student's preference in nursing education. Descriptive cross sectional study design was used for this study. Targeted population of the study was the students from Sheikh Zayed hospital Lahore. All Nursing students from Sheikh Zayed hospital Lahore was included in the study. All other students excluded from this study. The simple random sampling technique was used to collect the data from selected population. Sample size for this study was 200 students calculated according Slovin's formula $n=N/1+ (N) (E)^2$

The tool for this study was a self-administered questionnaire and was five point Likert scale for data collection i.e. 1. (Strongly disagree) 2. (Disagree) 3. (Neutral) 4. (Agree) 5. (Strongly agree) and was distributed among nursing students of Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore. The questionnaires were adapted from the *article Influences on Student's Choice of Nursing Education in Singapore – An Exploratory Study* written by Tan-Kuick, G. (2010). The questionnaires consist of six sections. Section A describes the demographics, Section B about the ability of the students; Section C about the parental image of nursing, Section D will be about peer image of nursing, Section E will be about the optimism and Section F will describe the nursing image.

Collected data was analysed on S.P.S.S version 20. Enough information of research was provided to participants with the help of the full consent form and this was achieved via a consent letter attach to the questionnaire. Confidentiality was considered by informing participants.

RESULTS:
Section A: Demographic Analysis
Gender: Data was collected from female students only. Total no of 188, respondents from Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore was contributed in the research. According to table 1, all participants were female and contributing of 188 (100%).

Table 1:Classification of gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Female	188	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2: Classification of Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
16-18 yrs.	78	41.5	41.5	41.5
19-21 yrs.	65	34.6	34.6	76.1
22-24 yrs.	18	9.6	9.6	85.6
25-27 yrs.	27	14.4	14.4	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Age: The range of student's age was between 16 to 27 years. According to Table: 2 mostly selected sample was based on 16-18 years of students, which were 78 (41.5%) and the 19-21 years 65 (34.6%) and some students 22-24 years old 18 (9.6%) and some 25-27 years old were 27 (14.4%).

Enrolled programme: Table: 3 represent respondent enrolled programme it shows that all of the students were nursing students 130 (69.1%) and some of the students were studying Midwifery which were 58 (30.0%) in numbers.

Year of study: Table: 4 shows that most of the respondents were studying in 3rd year 67 (35.6%), 61 (32.4%) studying in 4th year and 60 (31.9%) studying in 2nd year.

Table 3:Classification of Enrolled Programme

Enrolled programme	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nursing Diploma	130	69.1	69.1	69.1
Midwifery	58	30.9	30.9	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Table 4:Classification of Year of Nursing

Year of study	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
General nursing 2nd year	60	31.9	31.9	31.9
General nursing 3rd year	67	35.6	35.6	67.6
General nursing 4th year	61	32.4	32.4	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Section B: Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question 1: Nursing is my first choice of tertiary education: Nursing preference category is divided into 4 sub themes. In the context of nursing preference Table: 5 reported about only5 (2.7%) of participants strongly agreed and15 (8%) are agree, 80 (42.6%) were neutral, 80 (42.6%) disagree and 8 (4.3%) strongly disagreed that nursing is my first choice of tertiary education.

Table 5: Nursing is my first choice of tertiary education.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Disagree	80	42.6	42.6	46.8
Neutral	80	42.6	42.6	89.4
Agree	15	8.0	8.0	97.3
Strongly Agree	5	2.7	2.7	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 2: Nursing is my first choice of career: Table: 6 shows that most of the responded strongly agreed 100 (53.2%) and 88 (46.8%) strongly agreed about the question that nursing is my first choice of career.

Table 6: Nursing is my first choice of career

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	88	46.8	46.8	46.8
Strongly Agree	100	53.2	53.2	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 3: I have always wanted to be a nurse: Table: 7 shows most of the participants strongly agreed 93 (49.5%) and 75 (39.9%) agreed to the statement. Only 20 (10.6%) of the participants were neutral about the question that I have always wanted to be a nurse.

Table 7: I have always wanted to be a nurse.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral	20	10.6	10.6	10.6
	Agree	75	39.9	39.9	50.5
	Strongly Agree	93	49.5	49.5	100.0
	Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 4: I am satisfied with my education choice. Table: 8 shows that most of the participants disagreed while 80 (42.6%) and 48 (25.5%) agreed that I am satisfied with my education choice and 40 (21.3%) were neutral.

Table 8: I am satisfied with my education choice.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	20	10.6	10.6	10.6
Disagree	80	42.6	42.6	53.2
Neutral	40	21.3	21.3	74.5
Agree	48	25.5	25.5	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 5: I have always wanted to be a nurse: Table: 9 shows that the most of the respondents 72 (38.3%) agreed and 40 (21.3%) strongly agreed, 38 (20.2%) respondents were neutral about this statement and same number of the respondents disagreed to the above given question.

Table 9: I have always wanted to be a nurse.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	38	20.2	20.2	20.2
Neutral	38	20.2	20.2	40.4
Agree	72	38.3	38.3	78.7
Strongly Agree	40	21.3	21.3	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 6: I am capable of caring and helping others: Table: 10 shows that 90(47.9%) of the respondents strongly agree and 68 (36.2%) agreed, only 30 (16%) of the respondents were neutral on he above given question.

Table 10: I am capable of caring and helping others.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	30	16.0	16.0	16.0
Agree	68	36.2	36.2	52.1
Strongly Agree	90	47.9	47.9	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 7: I am able to understand others in need. Table: 11 shows that much of the participants 98 (52.1%) agreed and 80 (42.6%) strongly agreed, 10 (5.3%) of participants were neutral to this statement.

Table 11: I am able to understand others in need.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral	10	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Agree	98	52.1	52.1	57.4
	Strongly Agree	80	42.6	42.6	100.0
	Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 8: I am able to cope with demanding and stressful environment: Table: 12 shows that 93 (49.5%) of respondents were responded to agree and 70 (37.2%) of the respondents were strongly agreed to this statement. 20 (10.6%) of respondents are neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement. Only 5 (2.7%) of the respondents were disagreed to the question.

Table 12: I am able to cope in demanding and stressful environment.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	5	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Neutral	20	10.6	10.6	13.3
	Agree	93	49.5	49.5	62.8
	Strongly Agree	70	37.2	37.2	100.0
	Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 8: I have good interpersonal skills:Table: 13 shows that 80 (42.6%) of respondents agreed and 60 (31.9%) strongly agreed, 48 (25.5%) of respondents were neutral about this statement.

Table 13: I have good interpersonal skills:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	48	25.5	25.5	25.5
Agree	80	42.6	42.6	68.1
Strongly Agree	60	31.9	31.9	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 9: I chose nursing education because my friend(s) is/are in the same profession: Table: 14 shows that participants 80 (42.6) disagreed and same number of the respondent were neutral about the question and 15 (8%) of the participants agreed, 8(4.5%) strongly disagreed 5 (2.7%) of the participants strongly agreed.

Table 14: I chose nursing education because my parent(s) is/are in the same profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Disagree	80	42.6	42.6	46.8
Neutral	80	42.6	42.6	89.4
Agree	15	8.0	8.0	97.3
Strongly Agree	5	2.7	2.7	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 10: My parents believe that nursing is a reliable and rewarding career: Table:15 shows that 100 (53.2%) strongly agreed and 88 (46.8%) agreed to the statement. None of the participants were neutral; either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Table 15: My parent(s) believes(s) that nursing is a reliable and rewarding career.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	88	46.8	46.8	46.8
Strongly Agree	100	53.2	53.2	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 11: My parents are positive about nursing education: Table: 16 shows that 93 (49.5%) of respondents e strongly agreed and 75 (39.5%) agreed, 20 (10.6%) of respondents remained undecided for this statement.

Table 16: My parent(s) is/are positive about nursing education.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	20	10.6	10.6	10.6
Agree	75	39.9	39.9	50.5
Strongly Agree	93	49.5	49.5	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 12: I choose nursing education because my friend(s) is/are in the same profession. Table: 17 shows that 48 (25.5%) of the participants responded to agree and 40 (21.3%) were neutral. 80 (42.6%) of the students disagreed and 20 (10.6%) of students stayed strongly disagree to the statement.

Table 17: I choose nursing education because my friend(s) is/are in the same profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	20	10.6	10.6	10.6
Disagree	80	42.6	42.6	53.2
Neutral	40	21.3	21.3	74.5
Agree	48	25.5	25.5	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 13: My friends think that nursing is an appealing profession. Table: 18 shows that 90 (47.9%) agreed and 50 (26.6%) strongly agreed. 38 (20.2%) of respondents disagreed about this question and 10 (5.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Table 18: My friends think that nursing is an appealing profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	10	5.3	5.3	5.3
Disagree	38	20.2	20.2	25.5
Agree	90	47.9	47.9	73.4
Strongly Agree	50	26.6	26.6	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 14: My friends think that nursing is a female profession: Table: 19 shows that 95 (50.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and 53 (28.3%) agreed to the question. Only 40 (21.3%) of the respondents were neutral.

Table 19: My friend(s) think(s) that nursing is a female profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	40	21.3	21.3	21.3
Agree	53	28.2	28.2	49.5
Strongly Agree	95	50.5	50.5	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 15: My friends are positive about nursing education. Table: 20 show that 88 (46.8%) of the respondent's response to strongly agree and 75 (39.9%) agreed with this question. 20 (10.6%) of the respondents were neutral on this question and 5 (2.7%) disagreed to the question.

Table 20: My friend(s) is/are positive about nursing education.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Neutral	20	10.6	10.6	13.3
Agree	75	39.9	39.9	53.2
Strongly Agree	88	46.8	46.8	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 16: Nursing study allows me to learn more about applying knowledge: Table: 21 shows that 90 (47.9%) of the respondents agreed and 85 (52.2%) strongly agreed about this question, 11 (5.9%) of the respondents were neutral, only 2 (1.1%) disagreed to this question.

Table 21: Nursing study allows me to learn more about applicable knowledge.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Neutral	11	5.9	5.9	6.9
Agree	90	47.9	47.9	54.8
Strongly Agree	85	45.2	45.2	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 17: Nursing study prepares me for my chosen career: Table: 22 shows that 90 (4.9%) respondents agreed and same number of the respondents strongly disagreed, and only 8 (5.3%) of the respondents were neutral; none of them disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Table 22: Nursing study prepares me for my chosen career.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Agree	90	47.9	47.9	52.1
Strongly Agree	90	47.9	47.9	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 18: Nursing provides opportunity to grow professionally: Table: 23 shows that 97 (51.6%) respondents strongly agreed and 33 (17.6%) agreed to the question. 36 (19.1%) of the respondents were neutral and 10 (5.3%) disagreed and 12 (6.45) strongly disagreed.

Table 23: Nursing provides opportunity to grow professionally.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	6.4	6.4	6.4
Disagree	10	5.3	5.3	11.7
Neutral	36	19.1	19.1	30.9

Agree	33	17.6	17.6	48.4
Strongly Agree	97	51.6	51.6	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 19: Nursing provides extensive job mobility and opportunities: Table: 24 shows that 90 (47.9%) of the respondent's agreed and 65 (34.6%) strongly agreed, 33 (17.6%) of the respondents were neutral on this question. No one disagreed or strongly disagreed to this question.

Table 24: Nursing provides extensive job mobility and opportunities.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	33	17.6	17.6	17.6
Agree	90	47.9	47.9	65.4
Strongly Agree	65	34.6	34.6	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 20: Nursing is a caring and helpful profession: Table: 25 shows that 90 (47.9%) of the respondent's agreed and 98 (52.1%) strongly agreed. Non of them responded to be neutral, disagreed or strongly disagreed to the above mention question.

Table 25: Nursing is a caring and helpful profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	90	47.9	47.9	47.9
Strongly Agree	98	52.1	52.1	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 21: Nursing is a challenging and exciting profession: Table: 26 shows that most of the participants strongly agree 80 (42.6%) and 78 (41.5%) agreed to the statement. 30 (16%) of the participants were neutral to the question.

Table 26: Nursing is a challenging and exciting profession.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	30	16.0	16.0	16.0
Agree	78	41.5	41.5	57.4
Strongly Agree	80	42.6	42.6	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 22: Nursing is a professional that exercise great autonomy: Table: 27 shows that most of the participants agreed, 78 (41.5%) and 75 (39.9%) strongly agreed, The number of neutral participants about the question were 35 (18.6%).

Table 27: Nursing is a professional that exercise great autonomy.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	35	18.6	18.6	18.6
Agree	78	41.5	41.5	60.1
Strongly Agree	75	39.9	39.9	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Research Question 23: Nursing commends respect and recognition: Table: 28 shows that 85 (45.2%) of respondents were response to strongly agree and 78 (41.5%) were agree, 25 (13.3%) respondents were unbiased about this announcement

Table 28: Nursing commends respect and recognition.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	25	13.3	13.3	13.3

Agree	78	41.5	41.5	54.8
Strongly Agree	85	45.2	45.2	100.0
Total	188	100.0	100.0	

Section C: Regression analysis
For the purpose of testing the stated hypothesis, inferential statistics of Regression analysis was used.
Hypothesis 1

H1a: There is an association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.
H1o: There is no association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.

Table 29: Regression analysis for Ability of students on nursing preference

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.945 a	.894	.893	.227	.894	1563.95	1	186	.000

Predictors: (Constant), ability of students

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound
1 (Constant)	-.214	0.96		-2.223	.027	-4.04
Ability of students	.912	.23	.945	39.547	.000	.867

a. Dependent Variable: Nursing preference

As a result of Simple regression are displayed in (Table no 29). Results revealed the ability of the students significantly predicted nursing preference. With beta value .945(p=.000) showing significant positive relationship between the ability of students and nursing preference. Whereas, value of adjusted R^2 showing 89 % (p <.001) of variance caused by independent variable (Ability of students) in dependent variable (nursing preference). So alternative hypothesis of ability of the students was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

Hypothesis 2
H2a: There is an association between parental image of nursing and nursing preference.
H2o: There is no association between parental image of nursing and nursing preference.

Table 30:Regression analysis for parental image of nursing on nursing preference

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.988 a	.976	.976	.108	.976	7557.656	1	186	.000

a.   Predictors: (Constant), parental image of nursing

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound
1 (Constant)	-.716	.050		-14.440	.000	-.814
Parental image of nursing	1.106	.013	.988	86.935	.000	1.081

a.   Dependent Variable: Nursing preference

As result of Simple regression are displayed in (Table no 30). Results revealed parental image of nursing significantly predicted nursing preference. With beta value .988 (p=.000) showing significant positive relationship between parental image of nursing and nursing preference. Whereas the value of adjusted R^2 showing 97 % (p <.001) of variance caused by independent variable (parental image of nursing) in dependent variable (nursing preference). So alternative

hypothesis parental image of nursing was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

Hypothesis 3

H3a: There is an association between peer image of nursing and nursing preference.

H3o: There is no association between peer image of nursing and nursing preference.

Table 31: Regression analysis for Peer image on nursing preference

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.947 a	.898	.897	.223	.898	1632.675	1	186	.000

b.   Predictors: (Constant), peer image

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound
(Constant)	.769	.070		10.904	.000	.630
Peer Image	.743	.018	.947	40.406	.000	.707

a. Dependent Variable: Nursing preference

As result of Simple regression are displayed in (Table no 31). Results revealed peer image of nursing significantly predicted nursing preference. With beta value .947 (p=.000) showing significant positive relationship between peer image of nursing and nursing preference. Whereas value of adjusted R^2 showing 89 % (p <.001) of variance caused by independent variable (peer image of nursing) in dependent variable (nursing preference). So alternative hypothesis peer image of nursing was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected. Table 10 Results of the Main effect Hypotheses

Hypothesis 4

H4a: There is an association between optimism and nursing preference.

H4o: There is no association between optimism and nursing preference.

Table 32: Regression analysis for Optimism

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.917a	.842	.841	.277	.842	989.429	1	186	.000

c.   Predictors: (Constant), Optimistic

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound
(Constant)	-.244	.122		-2.004	.046	-.485
Optimistic	.890	.028	.917	31.455	.000	.834

a. Dependent Variable: Nursing preference

As result of Simple regression are displayed in (Table no 32). Results revealed that optimistic significantly predicted nursing preference. With beta value .917 (p=.000) showing

significant positive relationship between optimistic and nursing preference. Whereas value of adjusted R^2 showing 84 % (p <.001) of variance caused by independent variable

(optimistic) independent variable (nursing preference). So alternative hypothesis optimistic was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

Hypothesis 5

H5a: There is an association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.

H5o: There is no association between Ability of the students and nursing preference.

Table 33: Regression analysis for Nursing Image

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.941[a]	.885	.884	.236	.885	1427.892	1	186	.000

d. Predictors: (Constant), Nursing image

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound
(Constant)	-.922	.119		-7.725	.000	-1.157
Nursing Image	1.030	.027	.941	37.787	.000	.977

a. Dependent Variable: Nursing preference

As a result of Simple regression are displayed in (Table no 33). Results revealed that the nursing image significantly predicted nursing preference. With beta value .942 (p=.000) showing significant positive relationship between nursing mage and nursing preference. Whereas the value of adjusted

DISCUSSION:

This cross sectional study finds the factors influencing the students' preference in nursing training. Results of the study demonstrated that there is not worthy positive relationship between the components and nursing preference.

The results were analyzed by descriptive statistics to find out the students responses.There were close relationship among nursing preference and the four gatherings of effect factors were supplementary inspected that by implication anticipate students final preference. Furthermore the nursing preferences and influencing factors was scaled by regression test, whether an association exist between each other.

Ability was the first independent variables to be observed. Students esteemed thing 1 (I am capable for helping other people) and item 4 ("I am ready to adapt in requesting and unpleasant condition") more than every one of others item in the classification. According to Liegler's (2000) study, the findings then evaluated that the aspirants of nursing to be a part of this profession which is then become a challenging career in future and they cope with that with such a demanding and hectic profession [15].

Parents image of nursing was the 2nd category calculated. Joseph and Joseph (1998) depicted in his review that family influence the objective of students to seek after advanced education [16]. According toFoong et al., 1998 education is the primary right of each student and parents have right to choose the right pathway for their child either it is reliable or not but the nursing is demanding profession so that is why parents choose it as a secondary choice for their child, The findings of this study had become largely consistent with reports of [17].

Peer image on nursing was the third classification examined. As indicated by [18] vast amount of students were influenced

R² showing 88 % (p <.001) of variance caused by independent variable (nursing image) in dependent variable (nursing preference). So alternative hypothesis of nursing was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

by companions, and if this impact is perceptive it would pass on vital message. The results of this study were to a great extent reliable. Students exhibited that a large portion of the impact of companions were the individuals who have positive consideration of nursing and invigorated the students to take affirmation in the nursing profession. The outcome was like that revealed by [19].

The 4th variable that was examined was optimism.Things, for example, "nursing is a positive and career advancement" were observed to be imperative reasons with reference to why a few students select nursing as their vocation of profession. Bolan and Grainger (2003) likewise found that vocation assortment is one of the primary variables of which pick nursing as a profession. also discusses the significance of nursing education and career ambition for students expecting to choose nursing as a profession.

The last independent variables were nursing image that was inspected and it see into the students' reasoning of how individuals regard the nursing profession. Students were contrasting the picture of nursing with other individuals who think nursing in the general public. The things portrayed to be vital reasons with respect to why understudies select nursing as their essential training; it is a profession in which one can work out incredible autonomy, and nursing orders regard and credit. It can in this way be circuitous that students who picked nursing as their essential training were biased by consenting open acknowledgment and acknowledgment.

CONCLUSION:

This study was conducted in a Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore. But, it has important for many investors in healthcare organization or institute to know the factors that affect the students' preference of nursing profession.

It assigns the significance of retained and focused on staffing exercises for the Ministry of Health, the affiliations and the social insurance association keeping in mind the end goal to affirm improvement in both confirmation numbers and nature of students. As according to students demand, the study reveals the worth and significance of similar their needs with the nursing program.

RECOMMENDATION:
First of all, the findings recommend that there is a need for a more complete understanding of the effect that student to follow particular careers to recover a better fit between the student and their course of study. Furthermore, the results suggest that in order to positively influence students and maintain a tolerable market share, students would need to be self-assured and have the capacity to perform well in the healthcare setting. These important factors Optimism, Nursing Image, Ability, and Peers and parental Image in Nursing, should be considered judiciously and given full importance when forming marketing and recruitment programs.

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