

**Commission on Dietetic Registration
NDEP Area Meeting Questions and Answers
Updated May 2020**

Graduate Degree Registration Eligibility

1. Q. Why did CDR change the degree requirement for entry-level registration eligibility to a graduate degree?

A. CDR's vote to change the entry-level registration eligibility education requirements for dietitians, beginning in 2024, from a baccalaureate degree to a minimum of a graduate degree addresses Recommendation # 1 in the Visioning Report. The Visioning Report provides the following rationale for this recommendation.

- The need to elevate entry-level RD education to a graduate level is consistent with the knowledge, skills, and research base required in the field of nutrition and dietetics and is necessary to protect the public, remain competitive, and increase recognition and respect. Furthermore, Collier found that graduate degree requirements do not deter student interest in a health professions career (24).
- Almost all other health care professions have increased entry-level educational standards based on expansion of knowledge and need for deeper and wider expertise; further, level of education is a factor that influences respect as a valued member of the healthcare team (5). Too often, RDs at any level are seen as assisting in, rather than leading, the nutrition care process, a perception that may affect career advancement (19).
- In 2011, participants in a joint meeting of CFP, ACEND, and CDR agreed that increasing degree requirements for entry into the profession to a graduate degree—either a master's degree or practice doctorate—along with developing a new credential for DPD program baccalaureate graduates, would elevate practice at all levels of the profession (10).
- One theme that emerged from the CFP educator survey indicated that dietetics educators support a graduate degree for entry into the profession, as well (14). It has been observed that health care professionals with advanced degrees tend to have higher self-esteem and attain a higher profile within the profession as writers, researchers, and leaders (1).

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- The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicates that many dietitians have advanced degrees and that employment of dietitians is expected to increase 20% from 2010 to 2020, faster than the average for all occupations (20).
- In 2010, RD salaries were 40-45% less than salaries of other non-physician health professionals (21). Education beyond the bachelor's degree continues to be associated with hourly wage gains. In 2011, the difference between the median wage of RDs with a master's degree and those with a bachelor's degree was \$2.41/hour (approximately \$5,000/year difference) (22).
- "Healthcare will continue to grow fastest and provide some of the best paying jobs in the nation—but the people in these jobs will increasingly require higher levels of education to enter the field and continuous certification once they are in" (23, page 15).

2. Q. How did CDR determine the 2024 implementation deadline date?

A. CDR calculated a five to six year window for those entering a DPD program in 2014 to complete the DPD program followed by two years to find and complete a supervised practice program and then two years as a cushion for any unforeseen circumstances that would interfere with submission of the registration eligibility application by January 1, 2024.

3. Q. Will the registration examination content change with this new graduate degree requirement?

A. Since the content of the entry-level registration examination is based on the results of a practice audit, not on the degree content or level, the graduate degree requirement will not impact examination content until there is a change in practice as a result of the degree requirement. Practice changes are captured in CDRs recurring practice audits.

4. Q. Will current RDs who do not have a graduate degree have to obtain a graduate degree by this deadline date?

A. No. This deadline only applies to initial applicants for registration eligibility and those who have lost their registered status and apply on or after January 1, 2024 to retake the registration examination for dietitians to reinstate registered status.

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5. **Q. Will former registered dietitians, who do not have a graduate degree, have to obtain a graduate degree if they are applying to reinstate registered status before January 1, 2024?**
- A. No. Former RDs who do not have a graduate degree must apply for reauthorization* to take the registration examination for dietitians on or before December 31, 2023 to be exempt from the graduate degree requirement. RDs who apply for reauthorization* to take the registration examination for dietitians on or after January 1, 2024 must have completed a graduate degree granted by a U.S. regionally accredited college or university or foreign equivalent.

*The reauthorization eligibility time limit is one year, e.g., if examination eligibility is reestablished on December 1, 2023, it expires on December 1, 2024. The individual must take and pass the registration examination before the December 2024 authorization expiration date. If the individual does not pass the examination within this one-year eligibility period, they will be required to obtain a graduate degree prior to requesting registration examination reauthorization on or after January 1, 2024.

6. **Q. Will individuals who establish eligibility with a baccalaureate degree prior to January 1, 2024, but do not pass the registration examination, have to meet this new requirement?**
- A. No. Provided registration eligibility is established prior to January 1, 2024, a graduate degree will not be required.
7. **Q. Does this mean that the DTR eligibility requirements will move to a baccalaureate degree?**
- A. No. CDR does not plan to change the requirements for eligibility to take the registration examination for dietetic technicians to the minimum of a baccalaureate degree.
8. **Q. What does the statement, "all other entry-level dietitian registration eligibility requirements remain the same," mean?**
- A. The current DPD and supervised practice requirements (CP, DI or ISPP), remain in effect. The only change is the degree level moving from minimum

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baccalaureate degree to minimum graduate degree. The foreign degree equivalency requirement also remains in effect.

9. Q. Does the statement, “graduate level degree can be in any major,” mean that the graduate degree could be in anything (even totally unrelated to nutrition and dietetics) as long as the person has a graduate degree and meets the other requirements for registration eligibility; i.e., coursework and supervised practice?

A. Just as the baccalaureate degree may currently be in any area, the graduate degree may also be in any area, provided it is granted by a US regionally accredited college/university, or foreign equivalent. The vast majority of applicants for registration eligibility have a degree in dietetics, food and nutrition. Those that do not are most often second career applicants. Since they are not identified as such during the application process we do not have data on the second career population, but we estimate that it is 5% or less of the total applicant pool. It is also important to note that some institutions have established policies which require all students completing DPD requirements to also complete degree requirements at their institution. This is at the discretion of the institution.

10. Q. Why did the CDR motion not address the seamless aspects of the recommendation in the Visioning Report?

A. This is a function of ACEND and not CDR. The responsibility for the establishment of all requirements for eligibility to take CDR’s registration examinations rests with CDR, not ACEND. This includes academic degree, and supervised practice. CDR has historically accepted completion of ACEND academic and supervised practice programs to meet registration eligibility requirements.

During CDR’s discussions with ACEND, it was clear that ACEND needs additional time to prepare competencies and standards for the seamless graduate degree programs. Because of these time constraints ACEND requested that CDR delay establishment of a timeline. CDR believed that establishing a deadline relative only to the degree level would meet the needs of stakeholders requesting a timeline, while still allowing ACEND time to establish competencies and standards. The intent is to address the seamless aspect of the registration eligibility requirements in the future with a separate deadline date. CDR is hopeful that more programs will move forward with the

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graduate degree seamless option now that the timeline for the graduate degree implementation has been established.

11. Q. Does a graduate degree positively impact the earnings of Registered Dietitians?

A. CDR's decision to change the entry-level degree requirement to a graduate degree was based on the needs of the marketplace to better, and more safely, serve the public. Employer stakeholder qualitative studies conducted over the past twenty years underscored the need for enhanced entry-level practitioner skills. Practitioner salaries, in general, are influenced by numerous factors, such as, the value they bring to the healthcare or business system, their importance to society, payment rates for services they provide and their expertise and experience.

- A. Since 2013, the effect of entering the profession with a master's rather than a bachelor's degree has been analyzed during *Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Compensation and Benefits Study*, conducted every other year, most recently in 2017.

The masters-level preparation requirement should result in positions becoming higher skilled, which in turn should lead to higher compensation (and prestige etc.). Exhibit 2.23 of the 2017 Compensation and Benefits Survey shows a \$2.02 difference in median wage between those whose highest degree is a bachelors, and those with a masters - but that exhibit is not a comparison of bachelors to all graduate degrees, and adding in doctoral degrees would have the wage differential even higher.

12. Q. Is it ACEND's responsibility to identify what major area of a graduate degree will be acceptable? Is that outside of the purview of CDR?

- A. The content area of the degree accepted for registration eligibility is CDR's purview, not ACEND's.

13. Q. Does the graduate degree have to be completed after the supervised practice program?

- A. No. The graduate degree may be completed at any time prior to applying for registration eligibility.

14. Q. Would CDR consider the educator request to modify the new entry-level registration eligibility degree requirement for the minimum of a graduate

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degree effective January 1, 2024 to require the graduate degree at the end of the first five-year recertification cycle for new RDs, rather than at the time of application for registration eligibility?

- A. Under this proposal, the graduate degree requirement would only apply to RDs going through their first five-year renewal cycle, but would not apply to other existing RDs. CDR requested Legal Counsel to provide a response to this proposal. A summary of the Legal counsel response follows.

Legal Counsel Response Summary

- As guidance, courts have distinguished between cases where a credential is revoked and when a credential is originally denied. In those cases where a currently held credential is revoked, the individual would be entitled to more due process than when a credential is originally denied.
- There appears to be more risk of a legal claim by an RD who would have his or her credential revoked after already having obtained it, than denying an applicant for not having obtained a graduate degree initially.
- As for the suggested proposal that the education requirement become part of the renewal requirement at the end of the first five-year renewal cycle, legal counsel indicates and there is legal precedent, that there could be a risk of an RD challenging that CDR's renewal policy as unfair on the grounds that it was not equally applied to all RDs, and that CDR's action in revoking the obtained credential did not satisfy due process requirements. This is primarily because a certificant already holding a credential is considered to have stronger rights than an applicant who does not already hold the credential.
- In summary, it would be preferable from a legal perspective to require applicants to obtain a graduate degree prior to becoming certified.

Legal Counsel also provided the following summary regarding the change to a graduate degree for registration eligibility.

Graduate Degree Requirement for Registration Eligibility

- There are sufficient legal grounds to support CDR's change to elevate the entry-level registration eligibility education requirement for RDs beginning in 2024. In fact, it is common for credentialing organizations like CDR to update its eligibility requirements or credential maintenance requirements due to industry trends and updated knowledge in respective fields of study.
- The decision regarding the elevated eligibility education requirement is consistent with the purpose of CDR and safeguards its stakeholders' interests, and substantive due process requirements are satisfied.

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- Based on the fact that the change for RD eligibility requirements does not become effective until 2024, the 10-year notice period certainly appears to be adequate.
- The fact that CDR has posted on its website (<https://cdrnet.org/Entry-Level>) the reasons and process leading to the change, and also given CDR's effort in broadly disseminating information regarding the change to its constituents, Academy student members, and licensure boards, the notice also appears reasonable to convey the information in a timely manner. For the foregoing reasons, procedural due process requirements are also satisfied.
- The change appears to be consistent with CDR's mission and purpose, and is also being implemented in a reasonable manner. As such, legal principles and precedent support CDR's decision to change the eligibility education requirement for RDs.

15. Q. Would CDR consider extending the January 1, 2024 graduate degree registration eligibility requirement deadline date to allow programs more time to implement this change?

- A.** In response to this question CDR reviewed the ACEND 2015 proposal for the future of dietitian education, engaged in dialogue with ACEND representatives, and reconsidered the points noted above by Legal counsel. After careful consideration of this information, CDR passed the following motion:

Move to reaffirm the January 1, 2024 transition date for the entry-level registration eligibility degree requirements to include the completion of a graduate degree from a US regionally accredited college or university. All other academic and supervised practice requirements remain the same. The graduate degree can be in any area. This is consistent with the broad-based and innovative vision described in the proposed 2015 education preparation model for nutrition and dietetics practitioners.

It is important to note that this motion only addresses the degree requirements for entry-level registration eligibility. It allows the graduates of ACEND accredited DPD and supervised practice programs to continue to be accepted for registration eligibility, provided they have a graduate degree granted by a US regionally accredited college or university, or foreign equivalent. As is now the case with the baccalaureate degree, the graduate level degree can be in any major.

CDR will likely establish another future deadline for acceptance of graduates who have not completed an ACEND accredited graduate degree program once ACEND has established and implemented new graduate program standards. This deadline may be several years after the 2024 deadline for completion of a graduate degree for registration eligibility.

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16. **Q. Did CDR discuss one of the other recommendations in the Visioning Report related to requiring an emphasis area as part of the graduate degree?**
- A. No, CDR's recent discussions focused on degree level. This does not preclude the establishment of a specific area of focus for graduate degrees in the future.
17. **Q. Does the graduate degree have to be in food, nutrition or dietetics, or can it be an MBA or MPH or something else?**
- A. CDR's motion is consistent with our past practice relative to the baccalaureate degree. It can be in any area. Under some past registration eligibility pathways the degrees had to be in a "related area". However, "related" was very broadly interpreted to include a variety of business-type degrees such as marketing, human resources, organization development, and labor relations. The diversity of the profession promotes a wide array of degree topics that are seen as related. It is anticipated that a graduate level degree in nutrition and dietetics would be the most efficient means for students to obtain the necessary competency for dietetics practice.
18. **Q. Will a degree in any area continue to be acceptable once the seamless process is addressed?**
- A. It is anticipated that this will change once the seamless process is established. Although, it is anticipated that there would be ACEND accredited seamless programs designed for areas such as an MPH or MBA.
19. **Q. Will applicants for registration eligibility with a graduate degree have to have supervised practice? Will they have to have a verification statement to take the RD exam?**
- A. Yes. Just as baccalaureate graduates now have to have verification statements to document completion of DPD and supervised practice program completion, graduate degree applicants will have to do the same.

Candidate Name Release

20. **Q. Is the "Release of Candidate Data" section, of the examination application, clearly identified?**
- A. Yes, the on-line application requires that this question be answered in order

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for the appointment and payment to be processed. The actual question is:

“I authorize Pearson VUE to release my test results with my name to my Program Director? Click “Yes” if you wish to release your results with your name.”

21. Q. Why can't CDR release the names of students with their scores? It will help to identify students who are failing the exam.

- A.** Donald A. Balasa, JD, MBA, Chair, National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA) and Executive Director and Legal Counsel of the American Association of Medical Assistants provided the following information to NDEP members in October 2012.

Compliance with all the Standards and Standards of Interpretations is **mandatory** for certification programs to become, or remain accredited by the NCCA. CDR is accredited by NCCA.

It is the opinion of the NCCA that NCCA-accredited certification programs are permitted to include on the examination application form a statement that the name of each candidate and her/his test score(s) will be released to the academic program from which she/he has graduated (or will graduate) unless the application indicates on the form that she/he does not want this information released. This statement must be in a conspicuous place on the examination application form and in reasonably noticeable type so that it would not be overlooked by the average candidate.

- a. Scores are disclosed to education program, ***unless the candidate opts out.***
- b. Scores are **not** disclosed to education programs, ***unless the candidate opts in.***

Generally, licensure is a mandatory credentialing system established by state law. Generally, certification is a voluntary credentialing system provided by a private sector body.

There is a major difference between: (a) the authority of a state licensing board to mandate release of licensing examination scores to academic programs (or event more widely); and the right of a private sector certifying body to release test scores to academic programs. The primary purpose of licensure is public protection. Because of the strong interests of the state and its people, the state legislature can require the names of candidates for licensure and their scores to be released to their respective academic programs. However, certification is not a creature of state law, and

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candidates' rights of confidentiality/privacy pertaining to their test scores are greater than they are in a licensure situation. In other words, in certification there is no countervailing state interest militating in favor of releasing examination results to programs.

The Federal Privacy Law, enacted in 1974, prohibits the release of examination scores without the permission of the examinee. Unlike many other credentialing programs, CDR releases scores without the examinee name regardless of the number of examinees included on the institutional score report. Many other credentialing programs do not provide institutional score reports if the number of examinees falls below a minimal number; e.g., less than 10, due to the increased likelihood that individual student scores could be identified. CDR encourages Program Directors to continue to emphasize to their graduates the importance of releasing score information.

22. Q. Why does CDR give candidates a choice whether to provide their name or not?

- A.** Examination candidates have the legal right to protect their privacy. When they take the registration examination, they are former students of dietetics programs and are not obligated to provide their name to their previous academic or supervised practice programs. Program directors are encouraged to counsel their students about the importance of releasing their name along with the examination scores for program evaluation purposes.

CDR's testing agency Pearson VUE requires that all examination candidates respond to the following question at the time they apply to take examination prior to the testing date. The candidate is not able to alter their response after submitting their reservation.

"Pearson VUE will send my test scores to my program director. I authorize Pearson VUE to send to my name as well to my program director.

Yes No

Test results are only used by the program director as part of ongoing program evaluation to improve program effectiveness."

Dietetic Technicians, Registered

23. Q. How many dietetic technicians are currently registered with CDR?

- A.** As of May 2020, there are almost 5,000 DTRs.

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24. Q. Is CDR discontinuing the DTR credential?

A. No, although the Council of Future Practice 2012 Visioning Report included a recommendation to discontinue the DTR Credential, CDR has made the decision to continue to support the credential as long as it's financially feasible to do so. In 2014, CDR expanded the dietetic technician credential title options to include the Nutrition and Dietetic Technician, Registered (NDTR).

25. Q. How many BS/DPD program graduates have applied to take the registration examination for dietetic technicians and have taken the examination?

A. Please review the summary information below:

**Registration Examination for Dietetic Technicians
First Time Candidates**

	Total Eligible	Total Tested & Percent*	Percent Passing										
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pathway 1 Traditional Associate Degree	3928	2497 64%	56% 113 Pass 88 Fail	67% 149 Pass 75 Fail	65% 168 Pass 92 Fail	61% 173 Pass 110 Fail	62% 167 Pass 103 Fail	72% 174 Pass 69 Fail	68% 196 Pass 92 Fail	65% 146 Pass 78 Fail	65% 126 Pass 67 Fail	64% 101 Pass 56 Fail	63% 89 Pass 53 Fail
Pathway 2 DPD + Supervised Practice	22	19 86%	63% 5 Pass 3 Fail	50% 3 Pass 3 Fail	50% 1 Pass 1 Fail	0%	100% 1 Pass 0 Fail	0%	100% 2 Pass 0 Fail	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pathway 3 DPD Only	10,768	5454 51%	66% 42 Pass 22 Fail	65% 188 Pass 101 Fail	66% 296 Pass 153 Fail	63% 362 Pass 212 Fail	67% 361 Pass 176 Fail	74% 405 Pass 140 Fail	73% 480 pass 178 Fail	72% 495 pass 193 fail	70% 417 pass 179 fail	68% 375 Pass 173 Fail	65% 320 Pass 170 Fail

*Percentages reflect the total number of first-time examinees compared to the total eligible population from 2009 to 2019.

Score Reports

26. Q. Why can't CDR release all examination domain sub-scores? It would help to inform pedagogy. Noted trends will help inform progress or

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potential weakness of program. Need scores by domains so educators can review/assess for trends and areas to be changed/ improved in curriculums and rotations. Upper administration wants us to identify specific areas in outcomes data that need to be addressed/ revised, etc.

- A. While CDR understands the need for program faculty to assess the effectiveness of their educational programs, it is important to note important differences between educational and certification testing. Certification testing methodology focuses its measurement precision on discriminating at the cut score or passing level, with a corresponding lack of measurement precision at the higher and lower levels of performance. In addition, modern computer-based testing models allow pass/fail decisions to be made with many fewer questions than previously needed. While this is helpful in controlling development costs and reducing item exposure, it reduces the number of questions taken by certification candidates, and therefore, reduces the number of questions available to produce valid and reliable sub-scores on an examination. Thus, while certification tests are extremely reliable near the pass/fail level of performance, they are necessarily less reliable near the extremes of performance, and therefore particularly unsuited and unreliable for diagnostic or educational testing, or for student ranking purposes. The number of questions required to make a reliable pass/fail decision in a broad area of practice (such as on a certification examination) is far fewer than the number required to produce a number of stable, reliable sub-scores. A small number of test questions in a sub-area (say 5 or 10), is very likely to produce spurious, non-reliable results, which is often worse than no information at all, causing students and educators alike to draw incorrect conclusions.

27. Q. Who should program directors contact when they have problems accessing institutional Program reports, or have concerns regard the accuracy of report data?

- A. All ACEND Dietetics Education Program Directors receive email communications from CDR announcing the availability of the following institutional examination summary reports. February: July - December 6-month summary report, five-year summary report and the one-year testing summary report. August: January - June 6-month summary report.

The reports are compiled by CDR's testing agency, Pearson VUE, and are available to be viewed online or the PDF can be downloaded from CDR's Registration Eligibility Processing System (REPS). Program directors can

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access their program's reports by using their assigned REPS access codes. Reports generated since 2014 can be accessed from this site.

For questions or concerns regarding the accuracy of the reports, please contact Tracy Strong (tstrong@eatright.org) at CDR.

- 28. Q. We've had 100% pass rate for a number of years, but I want to make sure I'm reading that right. Prospective interns want to know and one of my outcome measures is RD Exam pass rate. For those interns who don't reveal whether they've passed, can I delete them from the results?**
- A.** Program graduates have the option to reveal their names along with their examination scores to their program directors. Examination scores that are anonymous still are a part of that program's reporting data. Therefore, you cannot ignore or delete these scores from your program's results.
- 29. Q. What other score reporting results can be provided to better assist those programs with a pass rate of less than 80% to improve the program? The two sub-scaled categories are very broad.**
- A.** Beginning in 2013, an additional examination score report that measures candidate's success within one calendar year of testing. ACEND distributes this report annually. Please contact ACEND staff at 800/877-1600, ext. 5400 for more information.
- 30. Q. Can the student get a score that reflects the questions correct per domain, not just grouped in two general areas?**
- A.** No, for the same reasons as described in the response to the previous Question 24.
- 31. Q. If the student doesn't release their name and then retakes it (the exam) later-say a couple of years from now, how do we track who has taken it and if they ever passed.**
- A.** The most accurate way to track a candidate is if they release their names for score reporting purposes. Program directors may want to survey their program graduates to help discover who has previously taken the examination, and instruct current students as to the reasons why releasing their names with the scores is important for program tracking. Program Directors may also contact CDR to check the registered status of a former graduate. While CDR can verify registered status, it cannot release specific

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examination information e.g., examination attempts and dates, or pass/fail status.

- 32. Q. Does the 5-year report come only once every five years, or is it re-calculated each year? (i.e.; 2003-2007, then 2004-2008, then 2005-2009)**
- A.** The five-year report is issued annually, summarizing the previous five years; i.e., 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016. Due to CDR's testing vendor transition in 2013 to Pearson VUE from ACT, the five-year summary report data from ACT (2010 – 2013) and the 2014, 2015 and 2016 Pearson VUE reports will have to be reviewed and compared. As Pearson VUE's relationship ages, the annual data will be added to the five-year report.
- 33. Q. Is there any plan for more frequent reporting of exam results to program directors?**
- A.** No, CDR does not plan to change or increase the number or frequency of examination score reports. The schedule for program score reporting has been established based on candidate testing volume and the usual academic year using June 30 and December 31 as the cut-off dates.
- 34. Q. When are the five-year reports sent out?**
- A.** The five-year summary score reports are available 45 days after December 31. Program directors can obtain their program's score reports via the Registration Eligibility Processing System (REPS) around February 15 of each year.
- 35. Q. Please explain the scaled scoring process in easier to understand terms?**
- A.** CDR uses a scaled score to report examination scores; the scale is 1-50 with 25 always being the passing scaled score. The number of questions the examinee must answer to obtain the scaled passing score of 25 varies. This variation is due to the fact that each examination includes a different set of questions. Because every examination is different, one may be more difficult or easier than another. The "raw" scores are adjusted on the scale so that the examinee is not penalized because their examination was more difficult or rewarded because their examination was easier. Testing vendor psychometricians know the difficulty of each examination question based on past administrations. The scaled score process is used to report most national standardized examination results such as the college entrance examinations. An explanation of the scaled score is also included in the

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Candidate Handbook on page 6. Here are the links for the dietitian and dietetic technician handbooks respectively:

<https://admin.cdrnet.org/vault/2459/web/files/2019%20RD%20Handbook.pdf>

<https://admin.cdrnet.org/vault/2459/web/files/2019%20March%20CDR%20DTR%20Handbook.pdf>

36. **Q. Are the registration examination test scores examined by either range of percent correct, or correct number of questions answered?**
- A. Yes, psychometricians at CDR's testing agency, Pearson VUE, conduct a thorough analysis of the test scores. CDR has made the decision to only release scaled scores because release of the raw scores would generate candidate confusion with some candidates passing and others failing with the same raw score due to the variances in exam difficulty noted in response to Question 34.
37. **Q. Are examination scores for students who completed a dietetics education program several years ago included on the institutional summary reports provided to program directors?**
- A. CDR includes aggregate examination score information for program graduates who completed the dietetics education program within the last five years.

Miscellaneous

38. **Q. Please explain why the CDR registration examination is not based on the ACEND competency standards?**
- A. The registration examinations are designed to assess entry-level competence to practice, rather than as educational assessment examinations. Both the registration examinations and the ACEND competency standards are based on the results of the dietetics practice audit conducted every five years. This assures congruence between the examination and the educational competencies. While the CDR examination must be careful to test for competence to practice, the educational competencies may include skills and "cutting edge" new information that cannot be assessed on the registration examination, for example counseling skills are difficult to assess on the multiple choice registration examination.

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39. Q. Do dietetics educators have access to the full practice audit reports?

A. CDR expends considerable resources to conduct the dietetics practice audit every five years. The complete results are shared with the Commission on Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics (ACEND) and Academy Research Team. A summary of the results are published in the *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics* (October 2016). CDR will consider requests for use of the data on a case-by-case basis with a written request including a full explanation of the research project.

Content Outline Questions

40. Q. Was the content outline based on only the survey respondents? Wouldn't this skew ACTUAL practice if based only on those who completed the survey?

A. The content outline is based on the results of the entry-level Dietetics Practice Audit survey conducted every five years. The last audit was done in 2015. Survey participants are selected from a highly stratified, random sample of RDs and DTRs. The high percentage of survey respondents satisfies research requirements which allow the response data to be extended to the entire population of entry-level RDs and DTRs.

41. Q. When are you going to do another survey (Practice Audit) to change the domain percentages?

A. The next entry-level dietetics practice audit will be conducted in 2020. Updated test specifications were effective January 1, 2017.

42. Q Did I understand correctly that each candidate exam has the same number of questions in each domain -- so for each test of 100 scored questions there will be 44 in Nutrition Science and Care for Individuals and Groups, 24 in Food Science and Food Service, and 32 in Management of Food and Nutrition Services.

A. Yes, the 100 scored questions are divided according to the percent distribution documented in the Content Outlines for the registration examination for dietitians and 80 scored questions for the registration examination for dietetic technicians.

43. Q Do you also have a current test content breakdown for the dietetic technician examination, as you do for the dietitian exam?

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- A. The Content Outline/Test Specifications for the scored items of the Registration Examination for Dietetic Technicians can be found on the CDR website at:
<https://www.cdrnet.org/vault/2459/web/files/DTRTestSpecs2017.pdf> .

Examination Questions

44. **Q. Do questions start out at a certain level of ability and then increase in difficulty?**
- A. No, the examination questions do not increase in difficulty as the examination progresses. Each question has its own level of difficulty. However, when all the questions on an examination are pooled together, the level of difficulty from one examination to another varies slightly and is adjusted through the scaled scoring process described in Question 33.
45. **Q. A recent student did not pass and mentioned that many of the questions asked, "What would you do first?" I thought this type of question had been discontinued. Please comment. Thanks.**
- A. The registration examination determines if a candidate is competent and ready to practice. This is an example of situational, application questions that are used to determine readiness.
46. **Q. Are there always just four answers per question?**
- A. Yes.
47. **Q. Are questions weighted?**
- A. Yes.
48. **Q. Can a student pass the exam if they answered all the questions correctly in all areas but one?**
- A. Possibly.
49. **Q. Are all the questions numbered?**
- A. Yes.
50. **Q. When scenarios are written, and several questions relate to the**

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scenario are presented, can the student re-read the scenario or do they have to remember the case?

A. Scenario-type questions are single questions only. The use of one scenario for multiple questions was discontinued with the implementation of computer-based testing.

51. Q. Are examinees expected to have any equations/math formulas memorized for the test?

A. No. Other than knowing basic formulas, the examination candidate should not have to remember mathematical formulas. Typically, the examination item/question should have sufficient information in it so that the candidate can compute the correct answer.

Study Guide

52. Q. Is there a study guide approved by CDR? How do study guides get sample questions?

A. The Commission on Dietetic Registration publishes two study guides: *Study Guide for the Registration Examination for Dietitians* and *Study Guide for the Registration Examination for Dietetic Technicians*. Both study guides include a comprehensive study outline, references and practice examination. The practice examination is provided in hard copy and online formats. The online practice exam has been designed to simulate the actual computerized examination. Study Guide sample questions have been selected by the Examination Panel and retired from the actual examination question/item bank.

53. Q. May I have contact information please?

A. To purchase the Study Guides for the Registration Examinations for either Dietitians (catalog number 062517) or Dietetic Technicians (catalog number 063017), the candidate can call the Academy Member Services at 800/877/1600, ext. 5000. The cost of a study guide is \$60 plus shipping and handling.

54. Q. Why doesn't CDR offer the study guide examination on computer?

A. Beginning with the 2011 editions of the Study Guides for the Registration Examination for Dietitians and Dietetic Technicians, the practice examination is online. This computerized examination is designed to simulate the actual examination.

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55. **Q.** Should candidates preparing to write the registration examination use the most recent edition of a reference to study, when an older edition is listed in the study guide reference section?
- A. Candidates should use the most recent edition of the reference book, if possible, when preparing to take the examination. Annually, all questions are reviewed by CDR's Examination Panel for currency and accuracy prior to administration, and new references are consulted.
56. **Q.** Which study resource includes questions which most closely match the actual examination question style?
- A. The practice examination questions included in either the CDR *Study Guide for the Registration Examination for Dietitians or Dietetic Technicians* are questions that were once part of the actual examination item pool. These questions will most closely resemble the style of questions on the actual examination.

Scoring

57. **Qa.** Please clarify again the additional 20 scored questions. Did you say that the student will only receive additional 20 questions IF there is not a clear determination of pass or fail after the first 100 questions are answered?
- b. After the candidate has completed the 100 questions and the pretest questions (25), describe the situation in which they may receive more questions.
- A. Up to 20 additional questions can be presented to an examination candidate to clarify their pass or fail status. The computer can terminate the examination at any time between question 125 and 145 (dietitian) or question 110 and 130 (technician) if the examination score can be clearly determined.
58. **Q.** The way I interpret the testing format is that after the first 100 then the remaining questions are focused on areas that have not been successfully completed.
- A. No, the computerized examination will continue to provide scored questions to the candidate using the percentage distribution documented in the Content Outline. Pretest unscored questions may not conform to the content outline.
59. **Q.** I really do not understand how the question allows for determining if the person falls into the qualified category.

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- A. No one question determines a candidate's ability. Rather, each question provides some information. Responding to your question using classical statistics may help you understand better. There is a statistic called "item discrimination" which is really a correlation between answering the question (right or wrong) and the examinee outcome (passing or failing). {If you would like to read up on it, this is a phi correlation or a special case of the Pearson r.} By responding to many items of known performance we can quite accurately determine whether a candidate is ready to practice or not.
60. **Q. Please clarify the following - scaled scoring means that a single question may have more informational value than another and will contribute more to the final score. Is this correct?**
- A. Yes, that is correct.
61. **Q. Is CDR concerned about the falling pass rate on the exam?**
- A. The primary purpose of a registration examination is to discriminate between those examinees who are minimally competent to practice at entry-level and those who are not. Passing rates on both entry-level registration examinations are expected to fluctuate over time based on examinee competence. Historically, the pass rates on both examinations fall slightly when the test specifications are revised every five years to reflect the practice audit results. You will note on the attached Examination Performance History summaries that the pass rate goes back up.

Sub-Scores

62. **Q. If a test taker fails the test, is there any way a test taker can find out what their weakness was?**
- A. There are two sub-scores that are available for the examination candidate to review; Food and Nutrition Sciences (Domain I) and Foodservice Systems/Management (Domains II and III). The candidate can also review the Examination Study Outline to reflect on their examination experience and identify the topic areas in which they may be weak.
63. **Q. Questions from which domains are in each subscale--nutrition versus foodservice?**
- A. Sub-score #1, Food and Nutrition Sciences (Domain I)
Sub-score #2, Foodservice Systems/Management (Domain II and III)

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Candidate Info

64. Q. Some dietetics education program directors have indicated that their institutions are no longer permitting social security numbers to be used in college/university records, including transcripts. How will CDR track students without requiring Social Security Numbers (SSN)?

A. The Commission on Dietetic Registration (CDR) transitioned from collecting the last four digits of an individual's social security number as a secondary identifier and replaced it with "Date of Birth" and "Mother's Maiden Name." CDR implemented these changes January 1, 2015, to coincide with the year-end registration eligibility applications that will be submitted from program directors for their December graduates.

The most current Verification Form is available in CDR's Registration Eligibility Processing System (REPS) or by contacting ACEND staff (acend@eatirght.org). A fact sheet about the verification statement is located on ACEND's website at <http://www.eatrightpro.org/resource/acend/program-directors/program-directors-faqs/faqs-about-verification-statements>.

65. Q. On-demand testing has benefits, but we are frustrated with students who have the attitude, "I'll just take it the first time without studying to see what it is like. Next time I'll study and take it for real." Programs are assessed, of course, on the basis of first-time takers. Has CDR considered this trend?

A. CDR has not been made aware that examination candidates have this attitude toward taking the registration examination. Educators may want to stress to their students the importance of being well prepared to successfully pass the examination on the first attempt. ACEND developed their one-year examination summary report for program director use when reporting their candidates' performance.

66. Q. What suggestion do you have for candidates who have taken the exam several times and failed?

A. Circumstances vary for each individual. Some candidates need to study the material more, and others may need to learn more about the strategies for taking a multiple-choice examination. It is best to interview each examination candidate to determine his/her issues and discuss possible aids and solutions.

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67. Q. Does CDR (Pearson VUE) require that both the candidate's name and address match on their government issued photo ID, and authorization to test and appointment letters to be admitted to the testing center?

A. No, CDR (Pearson VUE) does not currently require that both the name and address match on the valid US government issued photo ID and authorization to test email to be admitted to the testing center. Only the name has to match. Previously, CDR required the address to match. The decision was made in 2007 to require only the name to match.

68. Q. Does CDR collect ethnic, race, age or gender demographic information regarding examination candidates or its registrants?

A. No. This decision was made by the Commission at its beginning, based on the recommendation of its legal counsel, and the Commission has maintained this policy. The Academy, however, does collect this information regarding its members and it has been extrapolated to the registered dietitians and dietetic technicians, registered.

Exam Eligibility

69. Q. Can an individual take the exam before completing their experience such as an internship?

A. No. All candidates for the registration examination for dietitians must have completed the minimum of a bachelor's degree, didactic program in dietetics (DPD) requirements, and a ACEND accredited supervised practice (i.e., internship) prior to becoming eligible to take the registration exam for dietitians.

70. Q. How many times can an examinee retake the exam and in what time period?

A. There is a 45-day waiting period in between each examination experience. Candidates can retake the examination as many times as they wish.

71. Q. How many times can a candidate take the exam?

A. There is no limit on how many times a registration eligible candidate can take the examination.

72. Q. What is the turnaround time between processing the registration eligibility application and a candidate being able to take the registration examination?

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- A. The "Flow Chart, Registration Eligibility Application Process" is on CDR's website:
<https://admin.cdrnet.org/vault/2459/web/files/Eligibility%20Application%20Processing%20Timeline%E2%80%94Landscape.pdf>. The process can take 2-10 business days depending on the speed of applicant response and CDR's application volume.

Exam Structure

73. **Q. Why are candidates not able to go back and review or skip questions and answer later?**
- A. Candidates must answer each question as presented before going to the next question on the computer-based examination. This policy is in effect to protect the security of the exam by not allowing candidates to review or memorize questions for unauthorized sharing purposes. This policy also ensures that the candidates are knowledgeable about the information and can respond accurately the first time it is presented. Documented testing statistics show that an examination candidate's first choice of an answer is usually the correct choice. If a candidate has the opportunity to review and change their answer, there is a 75% chance of the candidate selecting the wrong answer. This information is reliable across licensure and certification examinations.
74. **Q. Can a candidate skip a question and come back to it?**
- A. No, the candidate must respond to each question before they can proceed to the next question. Candidates are not allowed to review questions once they are answered and accepted.
75. **Q. How does CDR address the fact that standardized testing is a culturally biased process in light of diversity goals/needs for the profession? Should there be multifaceted evaluation forms of competency?**
- A. CDR recognizes that bias in testing is a complex issue that has received scientific and public attention. From the inception of its testing program in 1970, CDR has been committed to the inclusion of bias prevention steps in its examination development process. The basis of this process is the use of practice audit data that is practice/job related and representative of cultural diversity in dietetics practice to develop the examination content specifications. In the subsequent examination development step, the process of item writing and review, CDR has consistently included writers and reviewers who represent diverse population subgroups engaged in

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dietetics practice. This assists in ensuring that under-represented group perspectives are represented in the items. This review activity is repeated throughout the examination development process. Annually, all newly written items are reviewed by a Bias Review volunteer group comprised of underrepresented population groups. These volunteers conduct a careful review of all new questions to identify and remove any questions that may be biased.

76. **Q. How does the test development process ensure that examination questions are current? Are question writers required to provide references for each question?**
- A. New questions are written every year by trained item writers representing diverse geographic, ethnic and dietetics practice perspectives. The CDR Examination Panel and content expert reviewers representing diverse ethnic, geographic and practice perspectives review all new questions for currency, accuracy and absence of bias before they are pretested. Entire item pools are reviewed on an annual basis when outdated items are archived and new items are introduced. Every item must be referenced by the item writer prior to submission.
77. **Q. Can the *Study Guide for the Registration Examination for Dietitians* practice examination be copied by educators to distribute to students?**
- A. No. The *Study Guide* is copyrighted. CDR established a nominal charge of \$60.00 per copy for the *Guide* with the intent that every candidate would have access to all the information included in the *Guide*, not just the practice examination.
78. **Q. Does every candidate get a comparable test as far as the percentage of questions coming from each domain being equal to the study guide test specs?**
- A. Yes. Every examinee receives an examination that adheres to the content specifications described in the *Candidate Handbooks*. However, it is important to note that each examinee also receives un-scored pretest questions (twenty for dietitian examinees and thirty for dietetic technician examinees), and each exam candidate receives different pretest questions. These questions are newly written and may or may not adhere to the content outline. Depending on the needs of CDR examination question pool, the pretest questions may focus on one or two content areas. This may lead examinees to perceive that their examination is heavily weighted in a particular content area.

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79. **Q. If a student gets an examination question wrong, do they still receive the same percentage of questions according to the test specifications?**
- A.** Yes, candidates still receive the same examination content. Incorrect question responses do not alter the examination content.
80. **Q. Are examinees allowed to change question responses, skip questions, or review question responses?**
- A.** No. Each question will require a response in order to continue the examination process. Once an examinee answers a question and continues to the next question, the examinee is not permitted to review or change previous examination questions/responses. This policy was established by CDR to enhance examination security and the credibility of the RD and DTR credentials.
81. **Q. Several students have failed the exam on the first try due to "computer problems," and then passed on the 2nd try. What can be done about this?**
- A.** CDR is concerned by this query. We maintain a log of all CBT technical problems reported to us by examinees. In no instance has an examinee failed due to a technical difficulty. All computer problems are to be reported to the onsite test proctor for immediate resolution. If the problem cannot be resolved within twenty minutes, the examinee is rescheduled for an alternate test appointment. In no instance is the candidate given a failed score report solely because of a technical problem.
82. **Q. Does the exam begin immediately, or are there practice questions to get the exam candidate used to the format?**
- A.** An examination tutorial is available at the beginning of each examination. The testing appointment is scheduled for a three-hour period to allow examinees twenty minutes to complete the tutorial before going on to the two and one-half hour examination.

Special Accommodations

83. **Q. Are there any accommodations for exam candidates with special test taking needs?**

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- A. The CDR Registration Examination Handbook for Candidates (Dietitian and Dietetic Technician) provides detailed instructions for candidates to follow if they are requesting special accommodations; i.e., extended time, food and/or beverage breaks, etc. A copy of each handbook is available on CDR's website, www.cdrnet.org under Dietetics Program Students and Graduates.
84. Q. **What if a student has a learning disability and needs extended time, will the two and one-half hour testing time be extended?**
- A. Yes. The testing time can be extended for examinees that have a documented learning disability. The *Handbook for Candidates*, which is included on the program director page of the CDR website, includes specific instructions regarding the special testing accommodation process. The *Handbook* is also electronically sent to all examination applicants.

ACEND

85. Q. **If scaled scores are not useful to compare groups, how can graduates' scores be used to compare programs?**
- A. The benchmark for program success is set by ACEND. ACEND now uses one-year pass rate as another source of data for program evaluation.
86. Q. **Why does ACEND hold programs to an 80% pass rate for first time test takers if the purpose of the RD exam is to determine if a candidate is competent to practice and not to reflect on the content of the undergraduate program?**
- A. The purpose of an ACEND accredited program is to prepare registered dietitians and dietetic technicians, registered. Therefore, ACEND established pass rate benchmarks to determine if programs successfully prepare individuals to become registered dietitians or dietetic technicians, registered. ACEND listened to feedback from program directors and added a second pass rate benchmark, one-year pass rate, to provide programs with an additional measurement of pass rate success. ACEND has developed a Pass Rate Improvement Plan Template to guide the analysis of program components to determine the possible factor(s) influencing the pass rate.

Foreign Language & Test Sites

87. Q. **Is CDR planning to offer the registration examination in other languages, or will additional time be allowed for examinees for which English is a second language?**

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- A. CDR has given careful consideration to requests to offer its examinations in a second language. CDR has made the decision not to administer the registration examinations in a second language for several reasons including:
- The RD credential is a national credential in the United States where English is the official language.
 - It is reasonable for employers and the public to assume that CDR credentialed practitioners are fluent in the English language.
 - It is cost prohibitive to develop a separate Spanish registration examination. There are multiple Spanish dialects spoken by various populations. One version of a Spanish exam would limit its use to only one population.
 - English language, textbooks, software and comprehensive examinations are used in ACEND accredited programs.

English as a second language is not currently defined as a reason for special testing accommodations, such as extended time, under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

88. Q. Can exam candidates take the exam in a foreign country?

- A. Pearson VUE does have approved testing centers in other countries. Candidates can view exam center locations on Pearson VUE's website.

Item Writers

89. Q. How would an individual volunteer as an examination item writer for the registration exams?

- A. Individuals wanting to volunteer to be an item writer for the entry-level registration examinations need to complete the Item Writer Volunteer Form;
<http://www.cdrnet.org/vault/2459/web/files/itemwritingvolunteerform.pdf>.
This form needs to be returned to CDR, where they are all reviewed and considered. Volunteers are invited to the annual workshop based on specific criteria; current professional position, experience, and dietetics practice area. Only 12-15 volunteers are invited annually to write for the dietitian examination and 6-9 for the dietetic technician exam.

RD-RDN Frequently Asked Questions

90. Q. What is the new optional RDN* credential?

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- A. The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics' Board of Directors and the Commission on Dietetic Registration have approved the optional use of the credential "registered dietitian nutritionist" (RDN)* by registered dietitians (RD)*.

91. Q. Will the new optional RDN* credential have an effect on state licensure of RDs*?

- A. No. Legal counsel determined that adding the optional RDN* credential will **not** affect licensure or other regulations. Many state licensure/certification laws already reference the term nutritionist (e.g., LDN or CDN).

92. Q. Why is the Academy offering the optional Registered Dietitian Nutritionist credential?

- A. The option was established to further enhance the RD* brand and more accurately reflect to consumers who registered dietitians are and what they do. This will differentiate the rigorous credential requirements and highlight that ***all registered dietitians are nutritionists but not all nutritionists are registered dietitians.***

Inclusion of the word "nutritionist" in the credential communicates a broader concept of wellness (including prevention of health conditions beyond medical nutrition therapy) as well as treatment of conditions.

This option is also consistent with the inclusion of the word "nutrition" in the Academy's new name.

There is an increased awareness of the Academy's role as a key organization in food and nutrition by media, government agencies, allied health organizations and consumers. For instance, the Academy has noted an increase in the number of media impressions (print, broadcast and electronic) from the Academy's media outreach activities. Twenty billion media impressions were obtained in 2011, prior to the Academy's name

change; contrasted with 30 billion impressions during the first six months of 2012 alone.

This provides additional rationale for the incorporation of the word "nutrition" into the RD* credential resulting in the optional RDN* credential

93. Q. What member input was considered?

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A. In 2010, the Academy began exploring the option of offering the registered dietitian nutritionist credential. It was supported by participants in the 2011 Future Connections Summit and most recently by the Council on Future Practice in its 2012 Visioning Report. The recommendation was shared and discussed in the House of Delegates at the Fall 2012 meeting. The 2013 joint meeting of the major organizational units (Commission on Dietetic Registration, Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics, Council on Future Practice, Education Committee, and Nutrition and Dietetics Educators and Preceptors DPG) supported moving forward.

94. Q. Must RDs* use the Registered Dietitian Nutritionist credential?

A. No. The RDN* credential is offered as an option to RDs* who want to emphasize the nutrition aspect of their credential to the public and to other health practitioners.

95. Q. Does the optional RDN* have a different meaning than the RD* credential?

A. No. The RD* and RDN* credential have identical meanings and legal trademark definitions.

96. Q. When can RDs* begin to use the RDN* credential?

A. RDs* can start using the RDN* credential effective immediately.

97. Q. How should RDs* use the new credential for signatures and materials such as business cards?

A. "Jane Doe, RDN*" or "Jane Doe, RD*"

98. Q. How should the RDN* credential be listed after a practitioner's name with other licensure or certification designations?

A. The new RDN* should be listed in the same way as RD*. The Commission on Dietetic Registration's recommended order of listed credentials is:

- Graduate academic degree.
- RDN* (or RD)*
- Specialty certifications with the Commission on Dietetic Registration (e.g., CSG, CSO, CSP, CSSD, CSR)

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- Licensure designation, other certifications (e.g., CDE, CNS).
Do **not** modify your current licensure designation.

For example:

Jane Doe, RDN*, LD

Jane Doe, RDN*, LDN

Jane Doe, MS, RDN*, LD, CDE

- 99. Q. Will CDR registration ID cards include both the RD* and RDN* credentials?**
- A.** Yes. The registration identification card will reflect **both** the RD* and RDN* credentials.
- 100. Q. Will there be an additional cost?**
- A.** No. There is no additional cost for using the RDN* credential.
- 101. Q. Will RDs* be required to meet separate recertification requirements if they choose to use the optional RDN* credential?**
- A.** No. The current RD* recertification requirements apply to the RDN* credentials.