The Face of Rural Nursing in Canada:

Alberta Highlights from The Nature of Nursing Practice in Rural & Remote Canada

Rural Nursing Forum
Calgary Health Region
March 4, 2005



Aim of the Study:

 to examine and articulate the nature of registered nursing practice in primary care, acute care, community health, continuing care (home care) and long term care settings within rural and remote Canada

Study Components:

- Survey
- Registered Nurses Data Base (RNDB)
- Narrative Study
- Documentary Analysis



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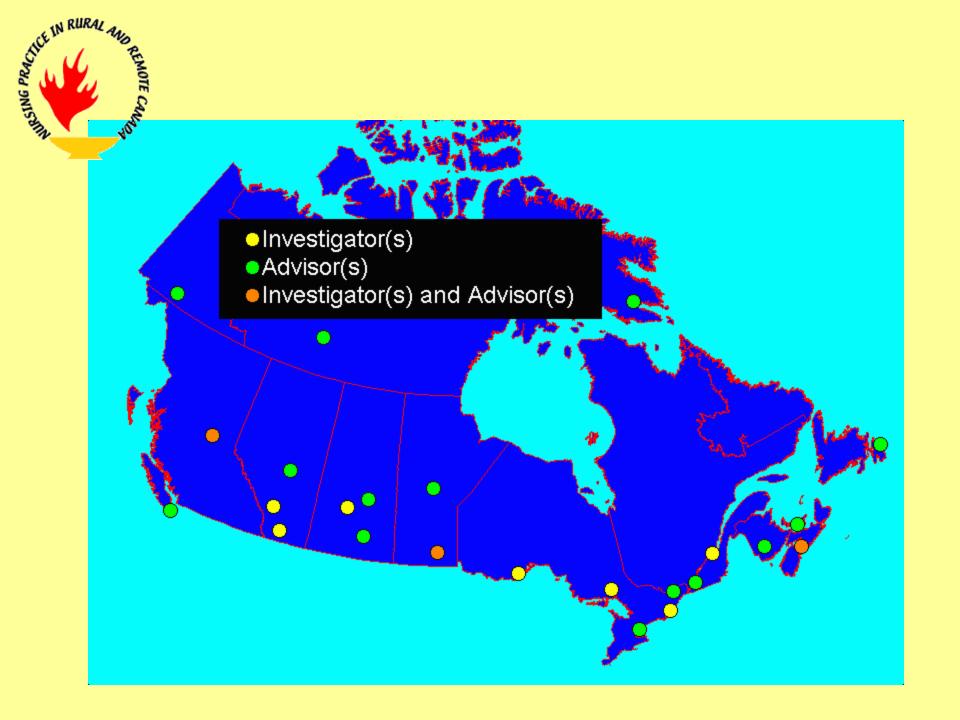
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Funding Partners

- Canadian Health Services Research Foundation
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- Nursing Research Fund
- Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
- Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research
- Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research

- Nova Scotia Health Services Research Foundation
- British Columbia Rural and Remote Health Research Institute
- Saskatchewan Industry and Resources
- Provincial and Territorial Nurses Associations
- Government of Nunavut
- Canadian Institute for Health Information



Rural and Remote Nursing

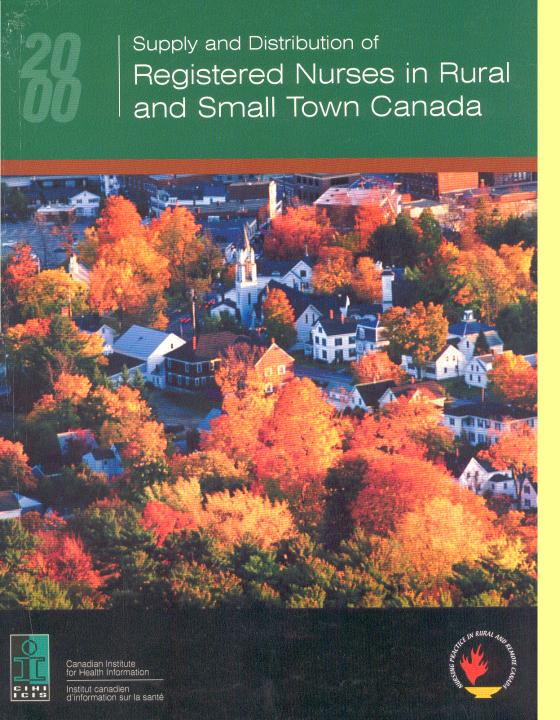
Access to Care
Quality of Care
Sustainability of Care



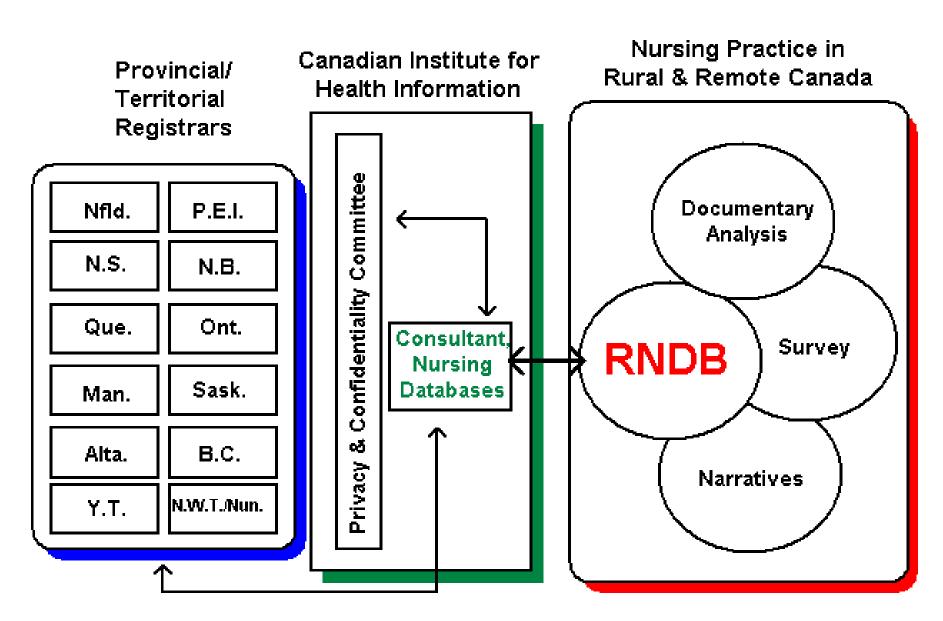
Access to Care

 Supply and Distribution of Nurses

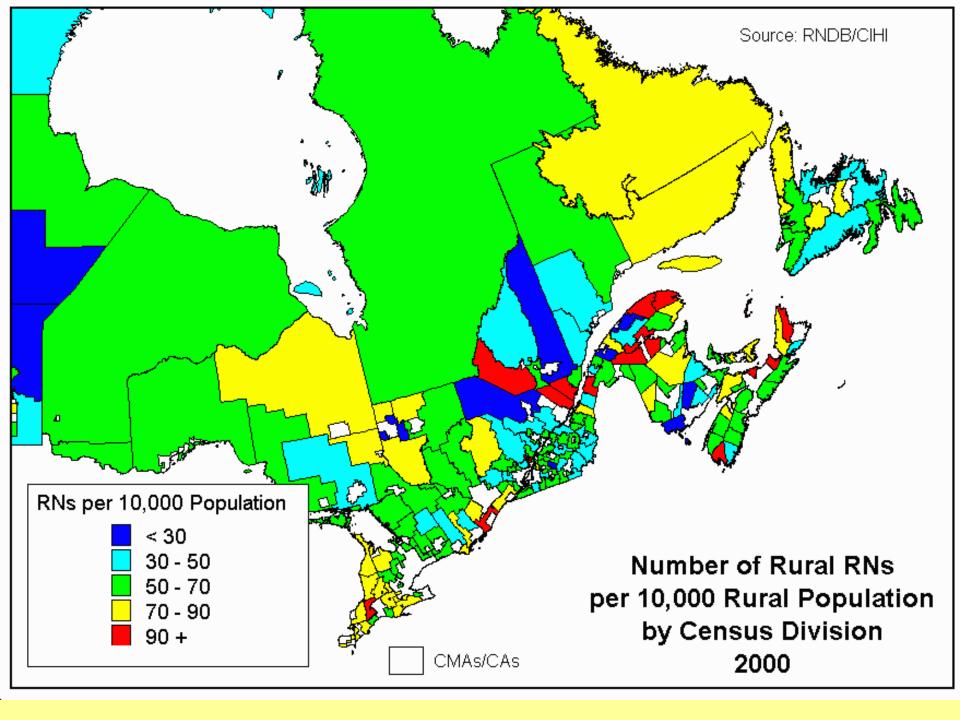
Education of Nurses

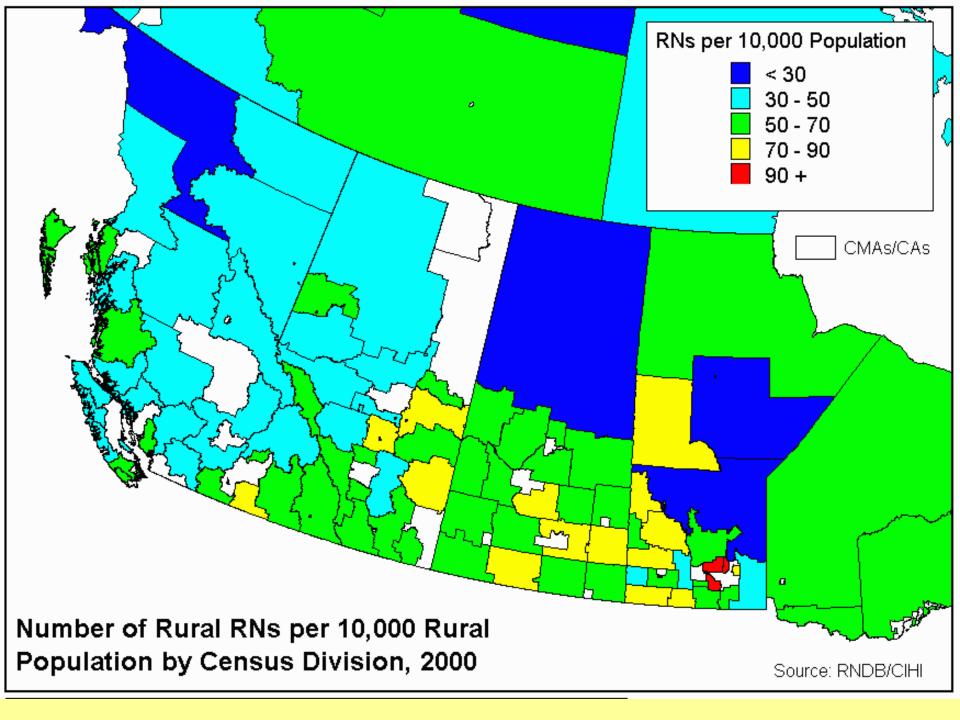


How many
Registered Nurses
are there in rural
and remote
Canada?



Registered Nurses Database







RNDB Highlights: National

- 41,502 registered nurses were located in rural and small town Canada in 2000, a 2% decrease since 1994
- In 2000, 17.9% of the total RN workforce were in rural Canada which comprised 21.7% of the total population
- 62.3 RNs per capita in rural compared to 78.0 in urban Canada
- More rural (12.7%) than urban (7.8%) nurses work in community settings
- Rural nurses predominantly educated at the diploma level at their initial period of work (90.8%) and subsequently during their work life (81.4%)



RNDB: Highlights AB

- In 2000, 22,020 nurses in Alberta with 4,301 in rural areas
- 79.6 RNs per 10,000 population in urban areas and 55.8 RNs per 10,000 population in rural areas
- Majority in rural areas are female (97.6%) working in hospital (58.4%) giving direct care (91.5%)
- Education level: 75.8% of rural nurses are diploma prepared

.. an aging workforce

- Rural RNs -Canada/AB
 - 1994 average age: 40.6 years/41.5
 - 2000 average age: 42.9 years/43.9
- Urban RNs
 - 1994 average age: 41.6 years/41.5
 - 2000 average age: 43.5 years/43.3
- All RNs
 - 1994 average age: 41.5 years/41.5
 - 1998 average age: 42.6 years
 - 2000 average age: 43.4 years/43.4
 - 2002 average age: 44.2 years
 - source: RNDB



Documentary Analysis

- Analyses of documents dating from 1983-2003 to determine the nature of the policy context within which rural and remote nurses practice
- Interim and final reports available from web page



Five Policy Areas Emerged

(source: Doc. Analysis)

- Advanced practice—an overall move to support this initiative
- Nursing practice issues in Aboriginal Communities support needed for aboriginal nurses and those who work in aboriginal communities
- Educational preparation—no additional infrastructure to support preparation of rural & remote nurses
- Physician supply—interprofessional context of practice has not been examined
- Health care delivery—support of telehealth but no funds or opportunity to use in educational institutions



Education Level of RNs in Rural Canada/AB, 2000

(Source: RNDB)

Diploma

81.4% 75.8%

Bachelor's

18% 23.5%

Master's/Doctorate 0.6%

0.7%



Educational Preparation of RNs in Rural and Remote Areas

source: Doc. Analysis

- Little information in available reports
- No government documents located that discuss the need to provide educational opportunities for students in rural sites
- Most nursing associations equate rural with accessibility issues regarding education
- Entry-level competencies focus on generic requirements
- Education for remote practice links it with First Nations health issues
- Education documents discuss programs with rural focus at locations such as UNBC, University of Saskatchewan, First Nations University of Canada



- No indication of any telehealth education occurring within nursing programs
- Nursing programs prepare graduates to be computer-literate but technology not always available or feasible in rural and remote settings
- Extended mentoring or orientation programs need consideration (documentary analysis) but do not replace basic education with employment mentoring (narrative)



Advice for Educators (source: Narratives)

- Need for reality-based education
- Part of curriculum offered in rural settings
- Educators who are specialized and experienced in rural practice

General Comments from Rural Nurses (source: Narratives)

- Most basic education does not prepare new grads for rural and remote practice
- Rural health nursing needs to part of all basic nursing programs



Quality of Care

- Community as Shaping Practice
- Practice Components
- Working on the Edges of Practice



Quality of Care Community Shaping Practice

Narrative Approach:

- 152 Nurses (11 Francophone)
- AB 10
- Areas of Practice: Acute, Long-term Care, Public Health, Home-care, Community, Primary Care
- Telephone Interviews
- Analysis: interpretative phenomenology & thematic analysis



They told us...

- Rural nursing is more complex than is given credit for
- Personal and professional roles are inseparable
- Communities shape the practice that nurses provide (demographics or their style)
- Need for extensive knowledge (i.e., nursing, community and other)



Survey Method

- Mailed questionnaire with persistent follow-up (Dillman's Tailored Design Method)
- Sample (N=3933; AB: 419) Response Rate: 68%
 - 1)random sample of registered nurses (RNs) living in rural areas in all Canadian provinces
 - 2) total population of RNs who work in outpost settings or the territories.



Sustainability of Care

- Predictors of Intent To Leave
- Migration of Nurses



Predictors of Intent To Leave Variables

(source: Survey)

- Individual
 - Sociodemographic & professional
 - Satisfaction with work & community
- Worklife

Community



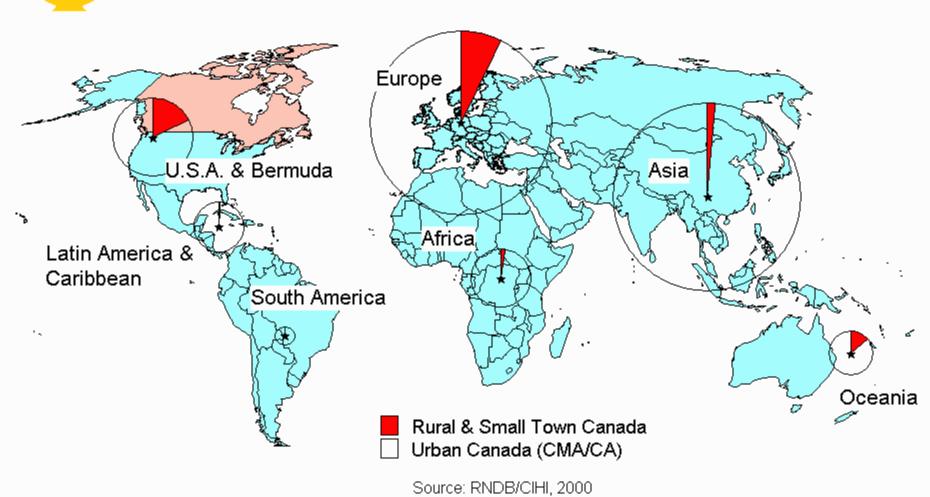
Sustainability of Care

Migration of Nurses

source: RNDB



Major World Region Origins of the International Nursing Graduate RNs of Canada

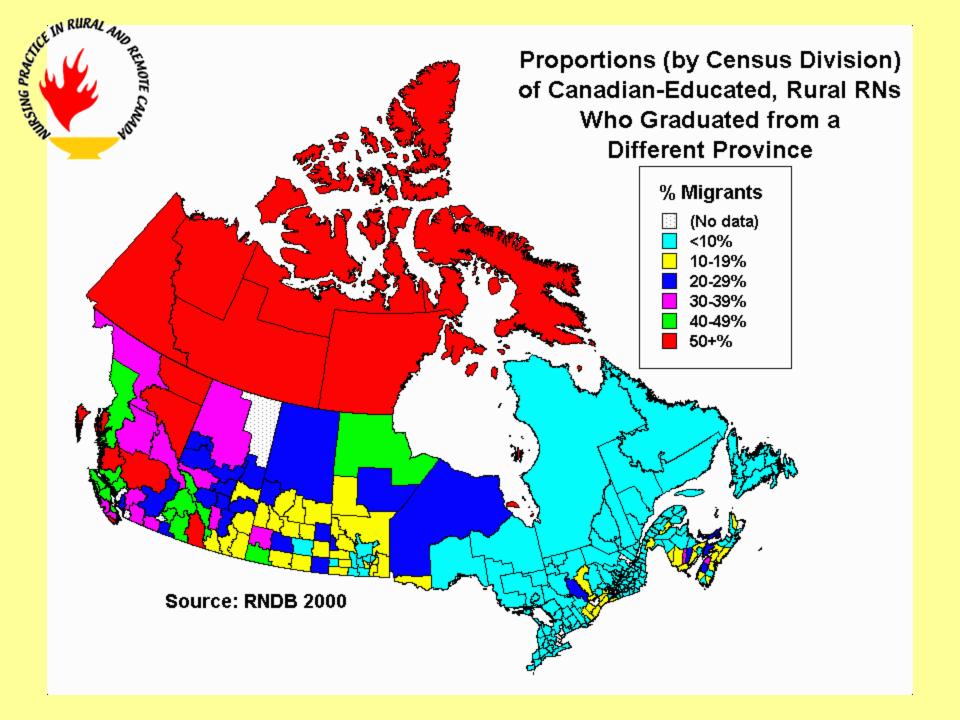




International Nursing Graduates

source: RNDB

- In 2000 14,177 international nursing graduates were registered and employed in nursing in Canada
- 5.7% of international nursing graduates worked in rural Canada
- But this represented only 1.9% of rural RNs
- Therefore, our analyses focus on INTERNAL MIGRATION of Canadian-educated, rural RNs





Nature of Nursing Practice

Recognizing nurses and the complexity of rural and remote practice

- Access to Care
- Quality of Care
- Sustainability of Care



Implications

- Create a "rural lens"
- Understand and support the fact of the inseparability of nurses' professional and personal roles
- Provide supports at a distance in-person and via technology
- Partner with nurses and communities in recruiting and retaining nurses



Implications

- Develop new models of interprofessional practice
- Attend to the needs of Aboriginal communities
- Develop undergraduate and postgraduate education for rural nursing



Implications

- Develop and design relevant continuing education
- Do not rely on recruiting nurses from overseas
- Improve nursing databases and rural indicators



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