



**By: Andreas
Büscher and
Bente
Sivertsen**

QUESTIONNAIRE

**Survey on the situation of nursing and
midwifery in the countries of the
European Region of WHO - 2008**



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Nurses and Midwives: A force for health

**Survey on the situation of nursing and midwifery
in the countries of the European Region of WHO**

In the year 2000 Ministers of Health of WHO's European Region adopted the Munich Declaration 'Nurses and Midwives: A force for health' at the Second WHO Ministerial Conference on Nursing and Midwifery held in Munich, Germany. The Munich Declaration is one of the essential international policy documents in Europe that is explicitly devoted to the Public Health challenges of our time and the contribution that nurses and midwives could make to tackle these challenges.

In the Munich Declaration Ministers of Health stressed that nurses and midwives constitute a significant political and social force and are a resource for public health and in ensuring the provision of high-quality, accessible, equitable, efficient and sensitive health services to address people's rights and changing needs. The implementation of the principles of the Munich Declaration has been evaluated twice by the WHO Regional Office for Europe. While the first survey in 2001 revealed rather disappointing results and only limited progress in establishing measures and providing the right health systems conditions for nurses and midwives to work to their full potential, actual changes were identified during the second survey in 2004. However, existing obstacles and problems persisted. In addition, countries have to face new public health challenges that emerged during the last decade and call for action by health care decision-makers and the nursing and midwifery professions as well.

The purpose of this survey is to investigate the situation of nursing and midwifery almost a decade after the Munich Declaration and to identify areas that need a stronger international recognition and strategic development. For this purpose this investigation that is conducted by the Nursing and Midwifery Programme of the WHO Regional Office for Europe takes into consideration data from international statistics as well as qualitative and quantitative data that is provided by Ministries of Health and National Nursing/Midwifery Associations by filling in this questionnaire.

You may download this questionnaire from the WHO website or send an e-mail to the Nursing and Midwifery Unit at the Regional Office for Europe in Copenhagen and ask for an electronic version of this questionnaire. The questionnaire is available in English, Russian, French and German. To fill out the electronic version would be the most convenient way for the analysis, but you are also most welcome to print out the questionnaire, fill it in and return it by fax or mail to:

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Nursing and Midwifery Programme
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Regional Advisor for Nursing and Midwifery
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Thank you for your support in this important investigation.

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Please note: In some countries of the European Region nursing and midwifery are quite distinct professions whereas in others midwifery is a specialization of nursing. Where nursing and midwifery are different professions, please fill in this questionnaire for nursing and midwifery separately.

1. Political will and commitment	
This general question is intended to identify political debates from a governmental as well as from the professional associations' point of view.	
Question	Answer
a) Have there been any relevant governmental statements with regard to nursing and/or midwifery?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1. If so, what kind and on what subjects?	
b) Have the National Nursing and/or National Midwifery Associations made any moves to ensure and/or initiate governmental and/or societal commitment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1. If so, how has this been done?	
2. If not, are there any plans to do so and what are the obstacles for not doing it?	
Additional comments and remarks:	

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2. Public Health Challenges in the countries of the WHO European Region

Policies on human resources for health depend to a large extent on the public health challenges that actually exist in countries and those that are anticipated to become challenges in the future. This question is intended to learn about the public health challenges of individual countries and whether they influence policies on nursing and midwifery.

Question	Answer	
<p>a) What would you consider the biggest Public Health Challenges in your country? (Please tick the appropriate boxes and, if feasible, rank them with numbers according to their priority in your country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing number of people with chronic conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Access to primary health care <input type="checkbox"/> ensuring an adequate workforce of health professionals in the health care systems <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing health inequalities <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing need for long-term care <input type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases <input type="checkbox"/> Migration of health care professionals to other countries <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate funding for health care <input type="checkbox"/> development of a sustainable health care system <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing number of people with mental health problems <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental health risks <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal and child health risks <input type="checkbox"/> Non-communicable conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ 	
<p>b) Do you see a particular role for nurses and midwives in tackling these challenges? If so, in what areas? (Please tick all the appropriate boxes):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing number of people with chronic conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Access to primary health care <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring an adequate workforce of health professionals in the health care systems <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing health inequalities <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing need for long-term care <input type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases <input type="checkbox"/> Migration of health care professionals to other countries <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate funding for health care <input type="checkbox"/> development of a sustainable health care system <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing number of people with mental health problems <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental health risks <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal and child health risks <input type="checkbox"/> Non-communicable conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ 	

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3. Legislation and professional regulation of nursing and/or midwifery

How nurses and midwives can contribute to the health systems requirements within a country depends to a large extent on the legislation and professional regulation by which professional practice is governed and organised. Legislation and regulation are the means by which it is determined who will enter the nursing and midwifery profession and what scope of practice characterizes the professional performance. In the previous surveys on the situation of nursing and midwifery in the European Region of WHO a lack of financial resources for nursing and midwifery as well as difficulties in defining the roles of nurses and midwives have been identified as weaknesses that prevent nurses and midwives to work to their full potential.

But also very positive developments have been reported by many countries in terms of moving from a definition by custom to a definition by legislation. In this survey the focus should be on how the role of nurses and/or midwives is defined. In addition it would be desirable to have a more detailed overview of existing definitions and the scope of practice in the different countries. Therefore we ask explicitly to include or attach the definition and legislation on nursing and midwifery in your country, if it is available in the English, French, German or Russian language.

Question	Answer
a) How is the role of a nurse and/or midwife defined?	<input type="radio"/> By legislation <input type="radio"/> By custom <input type="radio"/> By practice
b) What is the definition of a nurse/midwife in your country (you may also attach a file or URL to answer this)?	
c) What is the scope of practice of nursing and midwifery in your country? (Please tick all appropriate boxes)	<input type="radio"/> Provision of health promotion <input type="radio"/> Care in hospitals <input type="radio"/> Care in nursing homes <input type="radio"/> Home care <input type="radio"/> Community/Public Health Care <input type="radio"/> Assistance in medical treatment <input type="radio"/> Independent role in treatment regimens <input type="radio"/> Prescription of drugs/ assistive devices or else <input type="radio"/> Case Management <input type="radio"/> Counselling and user education Other (Please specify): _____
d) Who is responsible for the regulation of nursing and midwifery? (Please tick all appropriate boxes)	<input type="radio"/> Self-regulatory professional body <input type="radio"/> National Ministry of Health <input type="radio"/> Sub-national/federal/regional authorities <input type="radio"/> Interdisciplinary body within health care system Other (please specify) _____

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<p>e) What aspects are covered by the legislative framework of nursing and midwifery in your country? (Please tick all appropriate boxes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Definition and scope of a regulatory body <input type="checkbox"/> Definition of nursing/midwifery <input type="checkbox"/> Role of nurses/midwives <input type="checkbox"/> Categories/levels of nurses/midwives <input type="checkbox"/> Entry requirements for programmes of initial professional education in nursing and midwifery (such as age and years of school education) <input type="checkbox"/> Duration of initial education <input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for achieving licensure/ registration to practice as nurse/midwife <input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for maintaining licensure/ registration to practice as nurse/midwife <input type="checkbox"/> Educational standards <input type="checkbox"/> Practice standards <input type="checkbox"/> Continuing education/ Specialisation <input type="checkbox"/> Discipline/conduct standards <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____
<p>f) Are there any plans to change the existing legislative framework? 1. If so, for which reasons?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>g) Are nurses and midwives themselves aware of their potential? How do you perceive the professional self-perception?</p>	

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4. Initial and continuing education and higher education

One, if not the key aspect for nurses and midwives to contribute their full potential to health care systems is their initial and continuing education. The WHO Regional Office for Europe has launched a Strategy for initial nursing and midwifery education and for their continuing education as well. In previous years the implementation of the strategy for initial education was evaluated using the Prospective Analysis Methodology (PAM). This year the evaluation will be included in this survey.

Question	Answer
a) How many years of school education are required to enter programmes for initial nursing and/or midwifery education?	
b) What is the level of professional qualification after successful completion of the initial education?	<input type="radio"/> Vocational qualification: <input type="radio"/> University (or equivalent higher education institution)
c) What is the status of students during their initial education?	<input type="radio"/> Employees of a healthcare facility <input type="radio"/> Student status <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify): _____
d) Characteristics of the curriculum for initial nursing/midwifery education (Please tick all appropriate boxes)	<input type="radio"/> Research-/evidence-based <input type="radio"/> Competency based <input type="radio"/> Competencies to practice in hospitals <input type="radio"/> Competencies to practice in community settings <input type="radio"/> Competencies to practice in institutional long-term settings <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify): _____
e) Are the settings for theoretical and practical initial education formally accredited?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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<p>f) Is the teaching in both theory and practice done by nurses/midwives? 1. If so, do these nurses and midwives hold a degree equivalent to the requirements for teachers in other professions? 2. If not, who is teaching nurses and midwives in the theory and practice of nursing and/or midwifery?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>g) Have university departments/faculties/schools been established to provide the full range of professional education for nurses and midwives (pre-registration, post basic, continuing education, Master and PhD level)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>h) How do such departments fit in within the national educational and health care system?</p>	
<p>i) When have these programmes been established?</p>	
<p>j) Have there been important changes in nursing and midwifery education during the last five years? (Please tick all the appropriate boxes):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Post secondary school/undergraduate (initial) education <input type="checkbox"/> Higher education <input type="checkbox"/> Continuing education <input type="checkbox"/> No Changes</p>
<p>k) In your judgment (and on what grounds) will the health sector's needs for university-educated nurses and midwives be met? 1. What proportion of nurses and midwives should be educated to this level? 2. What are the current proportions?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

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l) Are there any existing opportunities for nurses, midwives and physicians to learn together in your country? If so, at what educational level and with what scope or focus?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
m) Are there opportunities for interdisciplinary learning with other professions (such as social workers, physiotherapists etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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5. Fair rewards, recognition and opportunities for career advancement

In order to make a significant contribution to tackling the public health challenges of our time nurses and midwives need to have fair rewards, recognition and opportunities for career advancement. In 2004 a very heterogeneous picture was found on these issues. While in some countries this principle has almost been fully achieved, in others nurses and midwives were not able to make a living on the salaries they got. As nursing and midwifery are strongly gendered professions an important question is, whether and if so in what way that influences rewards, recognition and career prospects.

Question	Answer
a) What is the salary of nurses and/or midwives? 1. In relation to other professions how high is the national average wage (where known)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Like average <input type="checkbox"/> Higher than average <input type="checkbox"/> Lower than average
b) What has been the trend over the past five years?	
c) What career prospects are available within nursing and/or midwifery?	
d) Is there a formal pay and career structure? If so, what are the guiding principles?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
e) Are there gender issues related to the pay and career structure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
f) Is there any trend for nurses and midwives to seek better career prospects outside their professions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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6. Workforce planning strategies

In the 2004 evaluation on nursing and midwifery 2.9 million nurses and midwives constituted the actual workforce in the participating countries (30 out of 50). But only in few countries a targeted workforce strategy had been implemented. In this survey it is of particular interest whether the stated reasons for not having a workforce strategy (lack of data, lack of funding, and lack of assessment of future needs) have changed or do still exist.

Question	Answer
a) How many trained nurses and midwives are in the country?	Ranges: <input type="checkbox"/> < 250 <input type="checkbox"/> 251- 1000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1001- 10000 <input type="checkbox"/> 10001-50000 <input type="checkbox"/> 50001-100000 <input type="checkbox"/> 100001-200000 <input type="checkbox"/> 200001-500000 <input type="checkbox"/> >500000 Nurses: _____ Midwives _____
b) How many nurses and midwives constitute the current workforce?	Nurses: _____ Midwives: _____
c) According to estimates, how many nurses and midwives are needed currently and in the future in the health care system?	Nurses: _____ Midwives: _____
d) Has there been a significant increase or decrease of trained nurses and midwives over the past years? If so, for what reasons (retirement, migration, move from/to other professions etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Increase <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease
e) Is there a workforce policy based on explicit assumptions about future needs? If so, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
f) Is there a workforce planning strategy in the country? If so, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
g) Are there any problems with workforce planning strategies? If so, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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h) Are policies and programmes established which ensure healthy workplaces and quality of the work environment for nurses and midwives? If so, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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7. Obstacles for nurses and midwives to work to their full potential

Beside the legislative and regulatory framework there may be other obstacles that either support or prevent nurses and midwives from working to their full potential. In previous surveys medically dominated health care systems and a lack of financial resources have been identified to be major obstacles. But also societal aspects such as the role of women in society or the availability of young people who may enter the nursing and midwifery profession may be influential.

Question	Answer
a) What obstacles exist that prevent nurses and midwives to work to their full potential? (Please tick all appropriate boxes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Medically dominated health care systems <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources <input type="checkbox"/> Problems of defining their professional roles <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
b) Are there obstacles for nurses and midwives related to gender? If yes, please comment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c) Are there obstacles for nurses and midwives related to professional status? If yes, please comment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
d) Is there a national recruitment and retention policy in place? If so, is it gender-sensitive?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
e) Do recruitment policies of other countries (such as countries from Western Europe attracting nurses from Eastern Europe) have an impact on the nursing and/or midwifery workforce in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
f) What is the approximate ratio between women and men:	<input type="radio"/> within the nursing profession: <input type="radio"/> within the health care system as a whole

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<p>g) How is the public perception of nurses and midwives?</p> <p>1. Is nursing and midwifery an issue in the media?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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8. Decision-making at all levels

Strengthening the role and contribution of nursing and midwifery in national health care systems includes the participation of the professions in decision-making at all levels of policy development and implementation. A Chief Nursing Officer in Ministries of Health has been reported to be the most powerful way of ensuring the participation of nurses and midwives in decision-making. Regular participation and membership in executive and advisory boards also enables nurses and midwives to contribute to decision-making. Of particular interest in this section is on what kind of decisions nurses and midwives are participating, those related to nursing and midwifery issues or also those on general health care affairs.

Question	Answer
a) How are nurses and midwives acknowledged to be relevant stakeholders at the different levels by government and how are they involved in decision-making processes by national and sub national health administrations?	
b) What is the current nursing and midwifery input into the policy-making decision process on health related issues?	
c) What strategies do nurses and midwives themselves adopt to contribute to decision-making at all levels?	
d) How are the contributions of nurses and midwives received by the relevant authorities? Are they taken into account in policy formulation?	
e) How does the involvement of nurses and midwives in decision-making compare with the involvement of other interests in the health sector?	
f) To what extent nurses and midwives were involved in decision-making on health related issues in your country? (Percentage of number of decisions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National level: _____ ○ First sub national level (Regions, Federal States, Districts etc.): _____ ○ Community level: _____

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9. Role in public health and community development

During the last years considerable achievements have been reported in terms of nurses and midwives playing an increasingly important role in public health and community development. However, there have been aspects that limit the contribution of nurses and midwives to public health and community development such as lack of financial resources and reimbursement policies for health care services. An important part of public health nursing and midwifery are family-focused programmes and services that acknowledge the invaluable role that families play in establishing health behaviours and taking care for sick family members. Such programmes and services could be provided, for example, by the Family Health Nurse.

Question	Answer
a) Do nurses and midwives contribute to debates on public health priorities at governmental level? 1. If so, in what way? 2. If not, what are the reasons?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b) Do nurses and midwives receive any special training in public health and public health policy? 1. If so, in what way? 2. If not, do plans exist to include public health and public health policy into the educational curricula?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c) What measures are required to establish/consolidate a public health and community-oriented role for nurses and midwives?	
d) Are there any family-focused community programmes or services established? 1. If so, where are they based? And how are they structured? 2. If none, what are the reasons that no such programmes and services have been established?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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e) Has your country implemented the WHO concept of the Family Health Nurse or parts of it? 1. If so, to what extent and what are the experiences? 2. If not, do plans exist to do so in the near future and is there a need for particular support?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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10. Evaluation and quality of nursing and midwifery services

Only very few countries in 2004 reported measures for the evaluation of nursing and midwifery services. Where measures were in place the evaluation usually is done according to predefined indicators.

Question	Answer	
<p>a) Are there measures established for the evaluation of nursing and midwifery services? If so,</p> <p>1. Who is responsible for the evaluation?</p> <p>2. Is there a legislation or regulation on the quality of nursing and midwifery services?</p> <p>3. Are there professional standards of practice available? If so, could you give examples?</p> <p>4. What indicators are used to determine the quality of nursing and midwifery services?</p> <p>5. If there are no measures in place, do plans exist to introduce such measures?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>b) Are there reports on the quality of nursing and midwifery that are publicly available?</p> <p>1. If so, what have been the main concerns, problems and achievements on the quality of nursing and midwifery services?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	

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11. Database on Nursing and Midwifery	
Data and information on nursing and midwifery are needed for several regional, national and international purposes. In this section it is asked on what database the information on nursing and midwifery in Member States is based and who is collecting, analysing and presenting the data.	
Question	Answer
a) Is there a national nursing register?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1. If yes, who is responsible for the administration and accuracy of the register:	
2. If no, are there other means of monitoring the actual number of nurses/midwives in your country?	-
b) Are facts related to nursing and midwifery included in national statistics? 1. If yes, what kind of data is included and what are the current figures:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Numbers of nurses: _____ Numbers of midwives: _____ Employers of nurses and midwives: _____ Number of hospitals: _____ Number of nursing homes: _____ Number of home care services/agencies: _____ Number of educational institutions for nurses and midwives: _____ Other (please specify): _____
c) How often are the existing databases on nursing and midwifery updated?	<input type="checkbox"/> continuously <input type="checkbox"/> every year <input type="checkbox"/> every second year <input type="checkbox"/> every three years <input type="checkbox"/> every 4 years <input type="checkbox"/> every 5 years

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12. Knowledge and evidence base for nursing and midwifery	
<p>The 2004 survey revealed that nurses and midwives in many countries initiated their own research or participated in interdisciplinary health care research. However, funding for nursing and midwifery research on a regular basis is only available in some countries as is the opportunity for nurses and midwives to pursue a career in nursing/midwifery research.</p>	
Question	Answer
<p>a) Is there a national nursing and midwifery research strategy? If so, what topics does it include?</p> <p>1. What institutions exist to support nursing and midwifery research?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>b) Do nurses and midwives have the opportunity to study for research-based degrees in their field of practice?</p> <p>1. or are such options only available in other disciplines?</p> <p>2. or do they have to go abroad in order to pursue research training and careers?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>c) What research questions are students interested in?</p>	
<p>d) If nursing/midwifery research facilities do not yet exist:</p> <p>1. Are there any links with other countries that do provide research training? If so, please specify</p> <p>2. Are there other professional groups within the country for the purpose of developing research capacity? If so, please specify</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

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<p>e) How are research results disseminated in the country?</p> <p>1. Are there journals for the dissemination of research results? If there are Journals, do you know how many:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>1. Professional Nursing/Midwifery Journals: _____</p> <p>2. Academic/scientific Nursing/Midwifery Journals: _____</p>
<p>f) Is funding available for nursing/midwifery research? If so, where does the funding come from (Please tick all appropriate boxes)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> government,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> private sources,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nongovernmental organizations,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> commercial companies?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:</p>

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13. International Collaboration and Guidance from WHO

Over the last years several documents on nursing and midwifery have been produced and disseminated by the Nursing and Midwifery Programme at WHO Europe. To develop materials that will be used and are helpful for nursing and midwifery policies in Member States it is important to know how these materials have been used and what future needs on support and guidance exist.

Beside direct support from the WHO Regional Office for Europe collaboration between countries and different organisations within countries have been reported to be very helpful. An example for such collaboration were twinning projects and direct partnership agreements between organisations and/or countries.

Question	Answer
a) Has any of the guidance from WHO Europe on nursing and midwifery been used in shaping the nursing and midwifery policy in your country? 1. If so, which one and for what purpose?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b) What support would be helpful in the future?	
c) What mechanisms have been set up that have been helpful in strengthening international collaboration and ties with counterparts in other countries?	
d) In what areas has international collaboration been particularly useful?	
e) What organizations have been most helpful?	

**The WHO Regional
Office for Europe**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

Member States

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
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Finland
France
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Germany
Greece
Hungary
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Ireland
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Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
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