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رقم الإيداع لدى دائرة المكتبة الوطنية
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يتحمل المؤلف كامل المسؤولية القانونية
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JNC Scientific Research Committee

National Nursing and Midwifery
Research Priorities
2022-2026

The Jordanian Nursing Council

The Jordanian Nursing Council (JNC) is a national governmental regulatory institution for nursing and midwifery in Jordan. The JNC is governed by a board of directors headed by Her Royal Highness Princess Muna Hussein as president of the council. The board is comprised of 14 key representatives of the health care and the community. JNC aims are, to protect and promote the health status of the population through regulating and governing nursing education and practice, and research.

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Foreword and Acknowledgements

This document is a step in an innovative nursing and midwifery research agenda for the next five years in Jordan. Jordanian Nurses and Midwives have a responsibility to generate sound research to ensure the best possible health outcomes and evidence-based practice. The nationally agreed-upon research priorities provide high-level strategic directions to focus effort and investment in areas that will have a significant impact and positive health outcomes for the Jordanian population.

The Jordanian Nursing Council (JNC) law (53) for 2006, states that “JNC has a role in supporting scientific research to enhance the professional standards”. This document identifies national priorities for research topics to create evidence to improve the practice and inform policymakers at all levels.

The research priorities were developed in consultation with senior researchers, nurse leaders, and government representatives to address the health and social challenges facing our country and will expectantly boost the evidence to improve public health outcomes.

Researchers from the discipline of nursing and non-nursing can work collaboratively to address these issues and secure all types of support. Addressing the priorities and challenges will require efforts and commitment from across the full spectrum of research disciplines, institutions, and coordinated approaches from all government and private sectors to successfully implement this agenda. To succeed, certain cross-cutting issues related to the research priorities, such as data, research infrastructure, research culture, workforce, and international collaboration are required certain specific approaches.

In order to allow for the implementation of new initiatives and ensure that we remain focused on the most pressing issues facing the country, the research priorities will be reviewed every two years.

The JNC wishes to thank all those who contributed to the development of this document and recommends that these priorities be adopted by all institutions in Jordan to find solutions, create best practices, minimize risks, and improve the wellbeing of all Jordanians.

General Secretary
Prof. Hani Al Nawafleh

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Introduction

Jordan is fronting unusual social and health challenges, aggravated by epidemiologic variations, high morbidity, and mortality burden (communicable, noncommunicable, injuries), consequences of emergencies (including the current COVID-19 pandemic), conflicts, and massive migrant population movements. Research for health is essential for generating necessary evidence, which contributes to sustainable development, economic growth, and sound health policymaking.

The Jordanian Nursing Council (JNC) is committed to promoting and fostering the development of a research agenda for nursing and midwifery that maximizes public health benefits. Nursing and midwifery research is an essential tool for improving health by translating scientific knowledge into nursing practice, shaping health policy, and having an impact on professional regulation and governance. Therefore, nursing and midwifery research must be insightful toward contextual factors and adopt appropriate methodologies that capture the influence exerted upon research utilization.

The setting of a nationally-agreed research priority will provide high-level strategic direction to the nursing and midwifery to focus their research interest, effort, and investment in areas that will have significant impact and outcomes for public health. The national research priorities of nursing and midwifery were developed in line with international, regional, and national health agendas including; Global Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs); World Health Organization (WHO) regional strategic directions for strengthening

nursing and midwifery 2015–2025; WHO strategy on research for health (2013-2015); global Health workforce 2013-2016 (www.who.int), and research priorities for nursing in Canada.

The Global health agendas emphasize that global improvements in health are dependent on quality research that is approached from a global perspective such as The WHO strategy on research for health, 2012).

The strategic direction of WHO 2015-2025 strengthens the nurses' and midwives' role in translating research evidence into clinical practice, governance, education, and service development and incorporates the research findings into national health planning (<http://applications.emro.who.int/>).

The research priority report involved the development of a long list of research domains and themes as potential national priorities, which were then subjected to committee members' deliberation, small group discussions, and consensus development from a designed survey to identify the national research priorities. These activities resulted in identifying five nursing and midwifery domains under these domains were a variety of themes as priorities for health research.

Future actions are now focused on publishing and disseminating the research priorities to different stakeholders at the national and provincial levels, identifying resources to facilitate the uptake of the research priorities by academic institutions and other partners. Also, monitoring and evaluating their impacts on research responses to national needs.



Methodology

The setting of national research priorities was carried out using a developed survey and expert panel suggestions. The scientific research committee in the Jordanian Nursing Council developed a survey after a systematic literature review and reviewing of the national nursing research priorities in the last five years. Research priority-setting was conducted through four phases. Pilot testing for the developed survey by experts consisting of nursing leaders, educators, and researchers representing universities, and hospitals.

The first phase of setting the priorities comprised a systematic literature review to identify the global, regional, and national health context of nursing and midwifery research. Then a survey was developed to assess the nursing research priorities. **In the second phase**, In a round-table discussion, a sample of expert nurse researchers from nursing academic and practice institutions reviewed and

completed the suggested nursing and midwifery research themes. In addition to identifying the main domains of nursing and midwifery research, suggestions for research themes within each domain were made. Statistical analysis was conducted to determine which themes should be included and which should be excluded from the final survey. **In the third phase**, the final survey was distributed to a representative sample of nurse researchers (N=59) in academic and practice institutions in Jordan to score the listed themes presented under each domain as low, moderate, or high research priority. The final survey consists of five domains: regulation (6 themes), workforce (18 themes), education (13 themes), practice (15 themes), and leadership (9 themes). **The last phase** of setting nursing research priorities was the statistical analysis that was carried out to indicate and rank the nursing research priorities based on the nurse researchers' responses in the final survey.

Results

Nursing and midwifery research priorities were classified into five main nursing domains including regulation (6 themes), workforce (14 themes), education (6 themes), practice (11), and leadership (4).

Domain 1: Regulation

The regulation domain emphasizes the inquiries related to nursing responsibility and regulatory policies. Professional standards, the scope of practice, specialization, incentives, and competencies are deemed priority areas for nursing research in Jordan as they were strongly agreed upon. Lower agreement rates were found among nurses in nursing residency programs, and legal responsibilities and accountabilities. As a result, the following nursing research priorities have been identified in the domain of regulation:

- Policies affecting nurses' benefits, incentives, and competencies
- Legal responsibilities and accountability of nurses and nursing profession
- Nursing specialization programs
- Nursing residency program
- Nursing scope of practice
- Nursing professional standards

Domain 2: Workforce

Workforce domain inquiries focused on different aspects of the nursing workforce in clinical settings. Accordingly, the nursing workforce and the healthcare system and quality of care, strategies for capacity-building of the nursing workforce, nursing professional development for local, regional, and global job market needs, nurses' satisfaction, burnout, and specialties, workforce outcomes on patients and institutions, patient/nurse ratios, issues regarding nursing work environment, nursing autonomy, and empowerment, workplace violence, and psychological wellbeing among nurses are considered priorities for nursing research in Jordan as they were strongly agreed upon. Lower agreement rates were found among nurses in nurses' retention and job descriptions. Nurses' migration, distribution, mobility, and nursing issues regarding social media received the lowest agreement rates. In the workforce domain, As a result, the following nursing research priorities have been identified in the domain of workforce:

- Nursing autonomy and nursing empowerment
- The nursing workforce and the healthcare system and quality of care
- Strategies for capacity-building of the nursing workforce
- Nursing professional development for local, regional, and global job market needs
- Nursing workforce outcomes on patients and institutions
- Nurses' satisfaction
- Nurses' burnout
- Patient/nurse ratios
- Issues regarding the nursing work environment
- Workplace violence
- Psychological well-being of nurses
- Nurses' retention
- Nurses' job descriptions
- Nurses' specialties

Domain 3: Education

In the education domain, the focus is on developing, evaluating, and promoting evidence-informed, interprofessional education approaches. Accordingly, the following are considered priorities for nursing research in Jordan: faculty members' competencies, faculty members' performance, technology in nursing education, evidence-based nursing education, professional/interpersonal communication skills in clinical teaching with patients and learners, Innovative teaching/learning strategies and lifelong learning through inter-professional collaboration as they were strongly agreed upon. Lower agreement rates were found among nurses in the career paths of faculty members among nurse researchers. Faculty members and their characteristics, faculty recruitment and retention, nursing education models, and socioeconomic determinants of education received the lowest agreement rates. As a result, the following nursing research priorities have been identified in the domain of education:

- Nursing faculty members' competencies, performance, and career path
- Technology in nursing education
- Innovative teaching/learning strategies
- Evidence-based nursing education
- Professional interpersonal communication skills in clinical settings
- Lifelong learning through inter-professional collaboration

Domain 4: Practice

The practice domain emphasizes the inquiries related to developing, evaluating, and promoting knowledge and skills using evidence-based approaches. Health promotion and disease prevention, patient satisfaction with nursing practices, patient safety, infectious diseases, policies related to nursing practices, nurse's competencies, continuous nursing professional development, substance abuse, and evidence-based practices are considered priorities for nursing research in Jordan as they were strongly agreed upon. Lower agreement rates were found among nurses in cost-effectiveness in nursing practice and innovations in nursing practices. Home health care, geriatric nursing care, and palliative care received the lowest agreement rates. As a result, the following nursing research priorities have been identified in the domain of practice:

- Health promotion and disease prevention
- Patient safety
- Infectious diseases
- Substance use disorders
- Evidence-based practices
- Patient satisfaction with nursing practices
- Innovations in nursing practices
- Cost-effectiveness in nursing practice
- Policies related to nursing practices
- Nurses' competencies
- Continuous nursing professional development

Domain 5: Leadership

The leadership domain emphasizes the inquiries related to different aspects of leadership and management in nursing practice. Health information systems and crisis management are considered priorities to nursing research in Jordan as they were strongly agreed upon. Lower agreement rates were found among nurses in strategic planning and quality management and accreditation. Nursing leadership and management competencies, managers' roles in the quality of care, models of governance, nurse leaders' education and mentorship, team building, and collaboration received the lowest agreement rates. As a result, the following nursing research priorities have been identified in the domain of leadership:

- Health information system
- Quality management and accreditation
- Crisis management
- Strategic planning

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