

AACN's 2016 Master's Education Conference

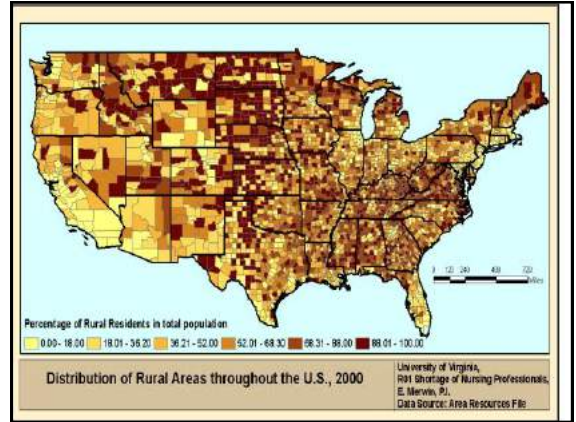
Expanding the Availability of Graduate Education in Nursing for Rural Nurses

From cars to planes to internet to sustainable collaborations!

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February 26, 2016

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RURAL DEFINITION ALWAYS CHANGING! Website for Look-up for Different Government Definitions for Specific Areas

[AM I RURAL?](http://www.am-i-rural.org)

<http://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/am-i-rural/tool>

53000 Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 164 /
Wednesday, August 24, 2011 / Notices
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

(Docket Number: 110714393-1393-01)
Urban Area Criteria for the 2010
Census

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census,
Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final program criteria.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the
Bureau of the Census' (hereafter, Census
Bureau's) final criteria for defining
urban areas based on the results of the
2010 Decennial Census (the term "urban
area" as used throughout this notice
refers generically to urbanized areas of
50,000 or more population and urban
clusters of at least 2,500 and less than
50,000 population). This notice also
provides a summary of comments
received in response to proposed
criteria published in the August 24,
2010, Federal Register (75 FR 52714), as
well as the Census Bureau's response to
those comments.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A core
based statistical area (CBSA) associated
with at least one urbanized area that has
a population of at least 50,000. A
metropolitan statistical area comprises a
central county or counties containing
the urbanized area, plus adjacent
outlying counties having a high degree
of social and economic integration with
the central county as measured by
commuting.

Microropolitan Statistical Area (μSA): A core
based statistical area (CBSA) associated
with at least one urban cluster that has
a population of at least 10,000, but less
than 50,000. A microropolitan statistical
area comprises a central county or
counties containing the urban cluster,
plus adjacent outlying counties having a
high degree of social and economic
integration with the central county as
measured by commuting.

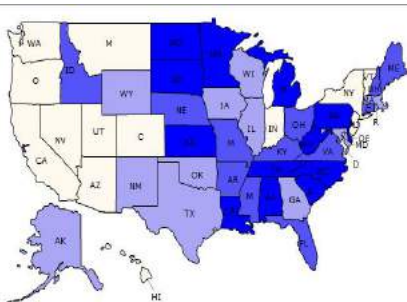
Rural: Territory not defined as urban.

Urban: Generally, densely developed
territory, encompassing residential,
commercial, and other nonresidential
urban land uses within which social
and economic interactions occur.

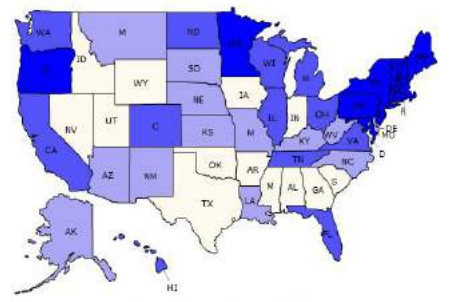
Urban Area: The generic term used to
refer collectively to urbanized areas and
urban clusters.

Urban Cluster (UC): A statistical
geographic entity consisting of a densely
settled core created from census tracts
or blocks and contiguous qualifying
territory that together have at least 2,500
persons but fewer than 50,000 persons.

Urbanized Area (UA): A statistical
geographic entity consisting of a densely
settled core created from census tracts
or blocks and contiguous qualifying
territory that together have a minimum
population of at least 50,000 persons.



<http://ahrh.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/ArfGeo.aspx>



<http://ahrh.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/ArfGeo.aspx>

Interdisciplinary Collaborations and Partnerships

- Simon-1957 Bounded Rationality "the capacity of the human mind for formulation and solving problems is very small compared with the size of the problems whose solution is required for objectively rational behavior in the real world....."
- Building relationships, communication, common language, flexibility and compromise over different disciplinary traditions (authorship, funding, methodological approaches)
- Structures to support long-term partnerships with communities, agencies, providers, educators around world
- Networks for research, education, practice, service supported through formal contractual arrangements, technology linked

Merwin, E. (1995) **Building Interdisciplinary Mental Health Services Research Teams: a Case Example.** *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, Vol. 16, p. 547-554.

Translating a Vision into Reality

Organizational Theories Contribution

- Population Ecology
 - Understand natural potential of the community and universities.
- Resource Dependence Theory
 - Organizations are dependent on each other.
 - What are the boundaries among different organizations and components of organizations?
 - How do transactions occur and how could these be modified?
- Expectancy Theory
 - Match between organization and individual goals.
 - Extrinsic and intrinsic rewards.

Jerome-D'Emilia, B., Merwin, E., & Stern, S. (2010). Feasibility of using technology to disseminate evidence to rural nurses and improve patient outcomes. *Journal of Continuing Education In Nursing*, 41(1), 25-32.

- Community Health Centers were selected based on their rural location and by their serving a population of 25+% African-Americans.
- Eight Centers participated.
- Nurses in four randomly selected centers participated in a distant education intervention, with web based and video conferencing.
- CHCs provided de-identified patient outcome data.
- While all nurses participated in the sessions presented, few utilized the web based learning component.
- "The use of patient outcome measures is an effective method of determining whether practice has been changed by the spread of information on the evidence of best practices."