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A Nationwide Attitude Survey on "EBN" in Japan I. Research Design and Basic Results

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To elucidate the attitudes toward Evidence Based Nursing ("EBN") in Japan, the authors conducted a nationwide survey, in which a total of 3,155 teaching members (professors, associate professors, and so on) of Nursing Sciences in 89 colleges and universities that are affiliated to the Nihon Kangokei Daigaku Kyougikai (Japanese Nursing College/University Association) participated in the survey.

The questionnaire was mailed to each subject and was asked to send it back about the end of November, 2001. Two weeks later we sent thanks-letters (and also reminder letters) to the subjects. Finally we received 1,170 answers (198 males, 961 females, and 11 unknown) at the end of January, 2002. The response rate was 37.1%.

We checked the differences between the population and samples about the distributions by gender and by special fields, and there were no statistically significant differences. The mean age of females was 41.7 (SD 10.4), and that of males 51.1 (10.3) years old. 72.7% of males obtained the doctor's degree while only 16.1% of females had the doctor's degree.

EBN was "known" or "well known" to 71.7% of the respondents. The need for EBN to nursing research accounted for 81.7% of respondents.

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A Nationwide Attitude Survey on "EBN" in Japan II: Problems of Nursing Research

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Using the same data as the first report of the EBN Survey in Japan, we tried to investigate the problems on actual nursing research.

83.2% of the respondents actually study on the nursing sciences. 32.1% of the research was quantitative studies (quantitative group), 21.4% was qualitative studies (qualitative group), and 46.5% was both types of studies.

Concerning the question whether the sampling method is scientific, 34.5% of quantitative group answered positively, but 22.3% were positive in qualitative group. Negative responses were almost same in quantitative group (17.1%) and qualitative group (15.5%).

About the study methodology, 55.3% of quantitative group answered "scientific", but 28.1% of qualitative group were positive. Negative responses of qualitative group (16.7%) were almost twice as many as that of quantitative group (9.2%).

About the data analysis, 64.5% of quantitative group answered "scientific", but 23.2% of qualitative group was positive. Negative responses of qualitative group (18.0%) were three times as many as that of quantitative group (6.0%).

About the interpretation of results, 48.8 % of quantitative group answered "scientific", but 19.7% of qualitative group were positive. Negative responses of qualitative group (18.1%) were more than twice as many as that of quantitative group (8.0%).

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