A Conceptual Model of Nursing and Health Policy

Jacqueline Fawcett, PhD, FAAN
Gail Russell, EdD, RN, CNAA

Nursing is an essential part of the society it serves (American Nurses Association, 1995). As a professional discipline, nursing acquires recognition and relevance in the context of the needs, conditions, and traditions of society and its members. The social contract between society and any professional discipline is such that society grants the profession authority over its functions and permits the members of the profession considerable autonomy in the conduct of their activities. In return, the members of the profession are expected to act responsibly, always mindful of the public trust (Donabedian, 1966).

The social contract between society and the professional discipline of nursing grounds an evolving conceptual model of nursing and health policy, which is described in this article. The article also includes the philosophic assumptions undergirding the conceptual model, the content of the conceptual model, and guidelines for health policy analysis and evaluation and disciplinary research.

BACKGROUND

In the United States, specific health policies date to the 18th century, when for example, New York and New Jersey adopted licensure requirements for physicians, and the United States Fifth Congress taxed seamen for health care and established the United States Marine Hospital Service (Litman & Robins, 1997). A substantial expansion of health policy, especially at the federal level,
The Conceptual Model

The model described here is based on the work of several theorists, including

The model is based on the following assumptions:

1. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.
2. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.
3. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.
4. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.
5. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.
6. Nurses are active participants in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of their practice.

The model is designed to support nurses in their role as change agents in health care systems. It is intended to help nurses to develop a framework for understanding and implementing change in their practice environments. The model is based on the following principles:

- Nurses should be actively involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of change initiatives.
- Nurses should be supported in their efforts to implement change initiatives.
- Nurses should be provided with ongoing education and support to help them to implement change initiatives.
- Nurses should be given the opportunity to develop their own plans for implementing change initiatives.

The model is intended to help nurses to develop a framework for understanding and implementing change in their practice environments. It is based on the following principles:

- Nurses should be actively involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of change initiatives.
- Nurses should be supported in their efforts to implement change initiatives.
- Nurses should be provided with ongoing education and support to help them to implement change initiatives.
- Nurses should be given the opportunity to develop their own plans for implementing change initiatives.
Theoretical context of the local and broader levels of the conceptual model is encompassed in the unit-of-analysis with health policy, focus, and outcomes (see Table 2). An example in Table 2, each level of the conceptual model also uses nursing focus and outcomes for visualizing nursing and health policy. The concept of empirical and health policy, focus, and outcomes (see, for example, the first level of the conceptual model) is a practical model for examining nursing practice and in practice nursing process in clinical and theoretical contexts.

### Content of the Conceptual Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Humanizing Care Systems</th>
<th>A Specific Geographic Community</th>
<th>A Specific Geographic Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Humanizing Care Systems</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Five Levels of Nursing and Health Policy Focus and Outcomes**

Effectiveness leads to the benefit of nursing practice, process, and outcomes, measured within the context of the nursing focus, and outcomes of the nursing process. The conceptual model also shows nursing focus and outcomes for visualizing nursing and health policy. The concept of empirical and health policy, focus, and outcomes (see, for example, the first level of the conceptual model) is a practical model for examining nursing practice and in practice nursing process in clinical and theoretical contexts.

### Content of the Conceptual Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Humanizing Care Systems</th>
<th>A Specific Geographic Community</th>
<th>A Specific Geographic Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Humanizing Care Systems</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
<td>A Specific Geographic Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Five Levels of Nursing and Health Policy Focus and Outcomes**
concerned with the equity of access to effective care in society. This conceptual model is especially relevant to the practice delivery system as it elucidates the processes of delivering health care services. The model focuses on the distribution of access to health care services and the equitable delivery of health care services. It examines the health care system as a whole, including the delivery of health care services and the outcomes of these services.

The goal of health care delivery is to provide high-quality, equitable care to all members of society. This requires a clear understanding of the factors that influence access to health care services and the effectiveness of these services. The conceptual model provides a framework for analyzing these factors and identifying areas for improvement.

The model is important in the development of health care policies and programs. It highlights the need for policies that promote equitable access to health care services and ensure that all members of society receive high-quality care. The model also emphasizes the importance of continuous improvement and evaluation of health care delivery systems to ensure that they meet the needs of all members of society.

The importance of the model is further underscored by the fact that it has been applied to a variety of health care systems, including systems in developing countries. This highlights the universal applicability of the model and its relevance to improving health care delivery worldwide. The model provides a valuable tool for health care professionals, policymakers, and researchers as they work to improve health care delivery systems and promote equitable access to health care services.
Definitions of Key Terms

Table 3: The five levels and health policies are listed in order of breadth of the definition of health, health policies focus on each level and address health policies and outcomes of health. The model proposes that the five levels of breadth of the definition of health are

- **Health Policies, New Health Policies, and New Health Policies**

**Social Justice**

- Level 5: Social Justice and human rights
- Level 4: Health policy
- Level 3: Health promotion
- Level 2: Health education
- Level 1: Health prevention

**Model of Nursing and Health Policy**

Figure 1: Diagram of the conceptual model of health policy, health promotion, and health education. The model proposes that the five levels of breadth of the definition of health are

- **Health Policies, New Health Policies, and New Health Policies**

- **Social Justice**

- Level 5: Social Justice and human rights
- Level 4: Health policy
- Level 3: Health promotion
- Level 2: Health education
- Level 1: Health prevention

*Policy, Politics, 
& Nursing Practice* / May 2021
Health policy is intended to influence the development and implementation of health care services, health care delivery systems, health insurance programs, health promotion strategies, health education programs, and other health-related initiatives. Health policy is a product of human activity, procedure by which public policies are enacted as a type of public policy. Health policies can be regarded as a type of social policy. Public policies are a particular type of social policy. Social policies are a particular type of public policies.

Health policies include economic, social, environmental, and so forth. To resolve or mitigate problems on the political agenda, we need a course of action (or reaction) that can be translated into political action. Policies can be defined as "laws, rules, or regulations that are formulated by local, state, or federal government." Public policies are those policies that are adopted and enforced by the state, local, or federal government.

The conceptual model of health policy is based on the concept of social control. Health policies are the result of public policies that emerge from the political agenda. These policies are then translated into the political agenda through the political process. Public policies are those policies that are adopted and enforced by the state, local, or federal government.

The conceptual model of health policy is based on the concept of social control. Health policies are the result of public policies that emerge from the political agenda. These policies are then translated into the political agenda through the political process. Public policies are those policies that are adopted and enforced by the state, local, or federal government.

The conceptual model of health policy is based on the concept of social control. Health policies are the result of public policies that emerge from the political agenda. These policies are then translated into the political agenda through the political process. Public policies are those policies that are adopted and enforced by the state, local, or federal government.

The conceptual model of health policy is based on the concept of social control. Health policies are the result of public policies that emerge from the political agenda. These policies are then translated into the political agenda through the political process. Public policies are those policies that are adopted and enforced by the state, local, or federal government.
Policy or program evaluation, as is referred to in policy evaluation, which also refers to policy evaluation, is an empirical investigation of the effectiveness of health policies and programs. It involves the use of quantitative methods to evaluate the impact of policies or programs on health outcomes. The process of policy evaluation includes the identification of policy goals, the development of evaluation criteria, the collection of data, and the analysis of results. The results of policy evaluation are used to inform policy decisions and to improve the effectiveness of health policies and programs. Table 4: Guideline for Policy Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy analysis guideline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the intended ends of the policy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the background of the situation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the intended effects of the policy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the possible solutions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the cost of each solution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there solutions that are feasible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which solutions are supported by evidence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which solutions are proposed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What has worked in the past?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the strengths and weaknesses of each solution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the cost of each solution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the impact of each solution?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES

of nursing and health policy

impact on the evolution of this conceptual model and the related theory. The conceptual model presented in this article is specific to policy-related schools of work. Specific health policy can be defined as discipline-specific policy within the multidisciplinary model. The conceptual model of nursing and health policy includes discipline-specific, discipline-centred, and public/health policy models of nursing and health policy. The conceptual models of nursing and health policy can also be defined as discipline-specific policy policy.

The conceptual model of nursing and health policy is defined as discipline-specific policy within the multidisciplinary model. The conceptual model of nursing and health policy includes discipline-specific, discipline-centred, and public/health policy models of nursing and health policy. The conceptual models of nursing and health policy can also be defined as discipline-specific policy policy.

CONCLUSION

Implementation: Nursing CQI, a policy, is to improve the evolution of the conceptual model and related theory. The conceptual model presented in this article is specific to policy-related schools of work. Specific health policy can be defined as discipline-specific policy within the multidisciplinary model. The conceptual model of nursing and health policy includes discipline-specific, discipline-centred, and public/health policy models of nursing and health policy. The conceptual models of nursing and health policy can also be defined as discipline-specific policy policy.

TABLE 1: Guideline for Policy and Program Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Effectiveness</th>
<th>Implementation Plan</th>
<th>Impact on Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy Impact</td>
<td>Policy Implementation</td>
<td>Expected Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Effect</td>
<td>Policy Impact</td>
<td>Expected Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Efficiency</td>
<td>Policy Impact</td>
<td>Expected Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Effectiveness</td>
<td>Policy Impact</td>
<td>Expected Outcome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution

The problem

The solution