

DISCUSSION PAPER

The nursing profession: public image, self-concept and professional identity. A discussion paper

Yvonne ten Hoeve, Gerard Jansen & Petrie Roodbol

Accepted for publication 27 April 2013

Correspondence to Y. ten Hoeve:
e-mail: y.ten.hoeve@umcg.nl

Yvonne ten Hoeve MA
Researcher, PhD Candidate
School of Nursing & Health,
University Medical Center, Groningen,
The Netherlands

Gerard Jansen PhD
Senior Lecturer Master of Advanced
Nursing Practice
School of Nursing, Hanze University of
Applied Sciences, Groningen,
The Netherlands

Petrie Roodbol PhD RN
Professor of Nursing Science
School of Nursing & Health,
University Medical Center, Groningen,
The Netherlands

TEN HOEVE Y., JANSEN G. & ROODBOL P. (2014) The nursing profession: public image, self-concept and professional identity. A discussion paper. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 70(2), 295–309. doi: 10.1111/jan.12177

Abstract

Aim. To discuss the actual public image of nurses and other factors that influence the development of nurses' self-concept and professional identity.

Background. Nurses have become healthcare professionals in their own right who possess a great deal of knowledge. However, the public does not always value the skills and competences nurses have acquired through education and innovation.

Design. Discussion paper.

Data sources. We identified 1216 relevant studies by searching MEDLINE, CINAHL and PsycINFO databases in the period 1997–2010. Finally, 18 studies met our inclusion criteria.

Discussion. The included studies show that the actual public image of nursing is diverse and incongruous. This image is partly self-created by nurses due to their invisibility and their lack of public discourse. Nurses derive their self-concept and professional identity from their public image, work environment, work values, education and traditional social and cultural values.

Implications for nursing. Nurses should work harder to communicate their professionalism to the public. Social media like the Internet and YouTube can be used to show the public what they really do.

Conclusion. To improve their public image and to obtain a stronger position in healthcare organizations, nurses need to increase their visibility. This could be realized by ongoing education and a challenging work environment that encourages nurses to stand up for themselves. Furthermore, nurses should make better use of strategic positions, such as case manager, nurse educator or clinical nurse specialist and use their professionalism to show the public what their work really entails.

Keywords: job performance, literature review, nurses, perception, professional identity, public image, self-concept

Introduction

The professionalization of nurses through education and innovation has proven to be the focus of one of the most significant and ongoing discussions in the history of nursing. Worldwide, nurses have developed themselves into professionals with a great deal of knowledge, as witnessed by the development of nursing protocols and guidelines. Despite these developments towards professionalization, previous studies on this subject have shown that nurses are not given due recognition for the skills they have by the majority of the public. The essence of nursing is not always clear and nurses still suffer from (gender) stereotypes (Bridges 1990, Hallam 1998, Warner *et al.* 1998). A stereotype can be defined as 'a cognitive representation or impression of a social group that people form by associating particular characteristics and emotions with the group' (Smith & Mackie 2007). Bridges (1990) identified 34 different stereotypes of nurses, most of which have negative connotations. Bridges' study also showed that the media often depict nurses working at the patient's bedside and performing repetitive and routine tasks, mostly as the doctor's handmaiden (Bridges 1990). Other studies indicate that the portrayal of nurses in the media might give a clue as to how their public image is perceived (Kalisch & Kalisch 1983, Warner *et al.* 1998, Gordon 2005). These studies show that the public image of nurses does not always match their professional image; nurses are not depicted as autonomous professionals and the public is not aware that nowadays nursing is to a great extent a theory-based and scholarly profession (Dominiak 2004). The nursing discipline has undergone tremendous developments over the last 30 years of the 20th century and in the first decade of the 21st century, in particular, with respect to professionalization. The professionalization of nursing is closely intertwined with a focus on the development of nursing theory (Meleis 1997), nursing research and nursing practice, which ideally are interrelated. Research can validate theory, which then may change nursing practice (Donahue 1998). Nightingale and Henderson have been visible forces for nursing across boundaries, in respectively the 19th and the 20th century. Moreover, the nursing profession has developed numerous types of education programmes in the last decades, which resulted in a variety of nursing levels, like bachelor, master and doctoral degrees. Even the most respected news media sources belittle nursing, so readers do not get a sense that nurses are educated life-saving professionals (Summers & Summers 2009).

Although the phenomenon of nursing and its characteristics are carefully considered, this has not yet resulted in a public image that recognizes the scientific and professional

development of the nursing profession. The aim of this paper is to discuss the current state of affairs regarding the public image of nurses worldwide and to analyse the potential influence of this image on the development of nurses' self-concept and professional identity. A search of the literature is performed and recent publications on these themes are brought together to broaden this discussion.

Background

Although Florence Nightingale saw nursing as an independent profession that was not subordinate but equal to the medical profession (Nightingale 1969), for a long time nursing was seen as inseparable from the medical profession. The medical (male) dominance strongly influenced the role development, the image and the position of nurses (Hallam 2000, Gordon 2005, Fletcher 2006). Previous studies on this subject show that nurses have always been strongly aware of their subordination to the medical profession and are still experiencing high levels of dissatisfaction with their professional status. Twaddle and Hessler (1987) investigated how the domination of nursing by others originated. They found that in the Western civilization, domination began in the early 1900s, when medicine became a dominant force and care of the sick became institutionalized. The study of Walby *et al.* (1994) shows that the nursing and medical professions in Western Europe have a complicated relationship, which amongst others is mediated by hierarchy and subordination. The workplace studies of Adamson *et al.* (1995) and Aiken and Sloane (1997) demonstrated how the impact of medical dominance on autonomy and job satisfaction of nurses led to decreased patient outcomes. Adamson *et al.* (1995) examined the influence of perceived medical dominance on the workplace satisfaction of Australian and British nurses. The results of their study show that medical dominance is an obstacle to the workplace satisfaction of both Australian and British nurses, who experienced a high degree of dissatisfaction with their professional status. Historically, nurses deferred to physicians, for reasons that include the disparity of power between the genders (Summers & Summers 2009). However, understanding nursing and the development of nursing and medicine cannot be separated from understanding the societal context, as Kalisch and Kalisch (1995) demonstrate in their study on American nursing.

The traditional role and image of nurses can be seen as the expressions of an oppressed group. The dominance of the oppressor, in this case the physician, marginalizes the oppressed group and may lead to the development of low self-concept, which can in turn lead to negative self-presentation (Fletcher 2006, 2007). Self-concept is closely related

to professional self-concept, which is a prerequisite for the vocational and academic development of the identity of a profession (Arthur 1995, Arthur & Randle 2007).

The idea of being subordinated to the medical profession is not the only factor that influences the self-concept and professional identity of nurses. Other determinants include work environment, work values, education and culture. Professional identity and self-concept can undergo changes due to interactions with colleagues, other healthcare professionals and patients. Work environment and work values can also play a role in this respect (Mills & Blaesing 2000, Ewens 2003, Allen 2004). Education and the acquisition of knowledge are likely to have an impact on nurses' job satisfaction and self-concept (Arthur 1992, Pask 2003). Furthermore, international differences in traditional cultural and social values need to be taken into account when measuring nurses' professional identity and self-concept (Fealy 2004, Thupayagale-Tshweneagae & Dithole 2007).

There is a strong need for a discussion on the image, the self-concept and the professional identity of nurses in a global context. The outcomes of such a discussion can help nurses develop strategies to achieve a public image that reflects their scholarship and professionalism. This paper looks at the characteristics of the international development of these important issues.

Data sources

Search methods

A literature search was performed using the databases MEDLINE, CINAHL and PsycINFO. The search strategy

aimed to retrieve suitable studies published between 1997 and 2010. The search terms used were nurses, nurse*, perception, public image, professional image, stereotyp*, self concept, power, public opinion and social identification. Original research was included if it was published in English and available as a full-text article. The research design of the studies had to be clear, with sample, instrument(s) and statistical method explicitly described.

Search outcome

The first search resulted in 1216 citations. After screening these on title, 287 abstracts were included for further assessment. The first author assessed the abstracts on their relevance for the purpose of the study, which resulted in 58 articles. These were reviewed by all authors and finally 18 articles were included in this discussion paper. Relevant studies included studies that examined the role of the public image of the nursing profession, studies that analysed the way nurses develop their self-concept and professional identity or studies that looked at the influence of the public image on nurses' self-concept and professional identity. Figure 1 shows a flow chart of the selection process.

The included studies were heterogeneous with respect to design, sample and setting. The samples vary from 1957 RNs to five communication professionals. The settings were a university nursing school, the clinical setting of a hospital or a variety of settings. The included studies were conducted in Australia (3), Brazil (3), Sweden (3), USA (3), Taiwan (2), Hong Kong (1), Israel (1), Japan (1) and Norway (1).

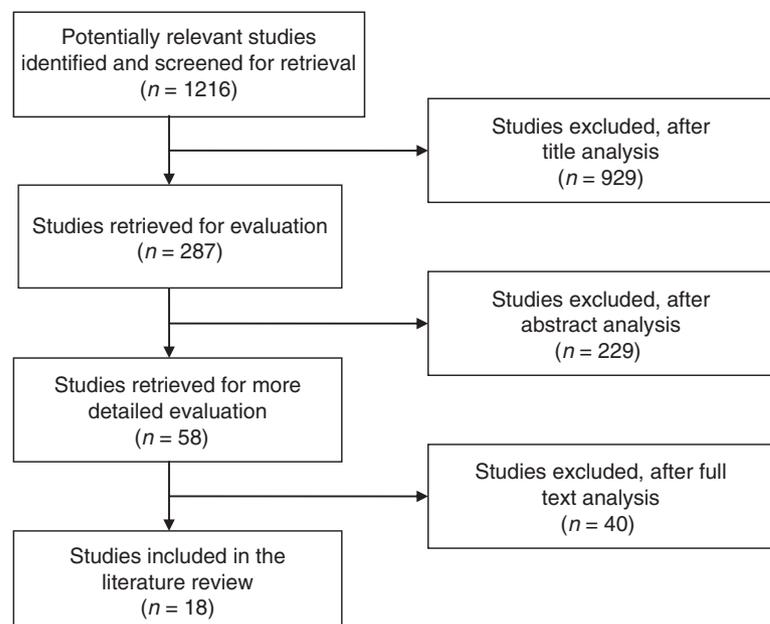


Figure 1 Flow chart of study selection process.

Data abstraction and synthesis

A keyword analysis was performed based on the concepts of public image, professional identity and self-concept. Next, a content analysis of the included studies was conducted to systematically identify the main characteristics of the studies on the basis of the terms public image, self-concept and professional identity. Extracted data included author(s), year and country of publication, study design, quality of the study, sample, instrument(s), data analysis, aim of the study, outcomes on public image, outcomes on self-concept and professional identity and comments. The main characteristics of the 18 included studies are presented in Table 1.

Subsequently, the articles were judged on their substantive concepts to identify the main themes. Five main themes were identified: (1) work environment and work values; (2) education and career choice; (3) traditional values, culture and gender; (4) caring; and (5) identity and performance. The themes and related studies are presented in Table 2.

Discussion

Nurses' depiction in the media

The image of nursing is determined by how nurses themselves and others (the public) perceive nursing. Earlier studies have indicated that the public image of nurses often differs from nurses' own image of nursing. This public image is predominantly based on misconceptions and stereotypes, which find their origins in distorted images of nurses in the media. The media plays a part in perpetuating the stereotype of the nurse as angels of mercy, the doctor's handmaiden, battleaxe and sexy nurse (Bridges 1990, Hallam 1998, Gordon & Nelson 2005). Due to such images, the public views nurses as feminine and caring, but not necessarily as autonomous healthcare providers (Takase *et al.* 2006, Kemmer & Silva 2007). Kalisch and Kalisch (1981, 1982a,b,c, 1983) have conducted extensive research on the image of nursing in the media (newspapers, TV, films, novels). They identified six images of nurses corresponding to six different periods: (1) Angel of Mercy (1854–1919); (2) Girl Friday (1920–1929); (3) Heroine (1930–1945); (4) Mother (1946–1965); (5) Sex Object (1960–1982); and (6) Careerist (1983–Present). The presence of these stereotypical images is confirmed by Gordon (2005), who analysed the image of nurses in advertising campaigns and found that even though much has changed for women in the 20th century, images of nurses still rely on images of angels.

Nurses are generally prized for their virtues, not their knowledge. In contrast, the study of Stanley (2008), who analysed the image of nurses in feature films made in the Western world, shows a more nuanced picture. Stanley (2008) examined 36,000 feature film synopses and found that while early films portrayed nurses as self-sacrificial heroines, sex objects and romantics, more recent films portray nurses as strong and self-confident professionals. A recent study of Kelly *et al.* (2012) discussed how nurses and nursing identities are constructed in video clips on YouTube. Three nursing identity types could be found as follows: the nurse as 'a skilled knower and doer', the nurse as 'a sexual plaything' and the nurse as 'a witless incompetent individual'. Although the results of these studies show a rather heterogeneous picture of the image of nursing, the stereotypical images of nurses nevertheless remain persistent.

We have identified several aspects of these stereotypical images in the studies discussed in this paper and, as can be expected from the outcomes of previous studies, the results show that the actual public image of nursing is diverse and incongruous and tends to be influenced by nursing stereotypes (Öhlén & Segesten 1998, Takase *et al.* 2002). With respect to male nurses, men were either portrayed as the second sex in nursing care (Dahlborg-Lyckhage & Pilhammar-Anderson 2009), or as nurses with different work patterns who are not influenced by marriage (Liu 2010). Öhlén and Segesten (1998) demonstrate that male nurses experience uncertainty from other people meeting a male nurse as a result of stereotyped images.

The media's projection of images of nurses, in ways that neglect the official requirements of the profession, also has an impact on the view of the public on nursing (Takase *et al.* 2001, Dahlborg-Lyckhage & Pilhammar-Anderson 2009). Nurses seem to be viewed as feminine and caring, not as autonomous healthcare providers (Takase *et al.* 2006, Kemmer & Silva 2007). Moreover, nursing is seen as a profession with limited career opportunities (Huffstutler *et al.* 1998, Ben Natan & Becker 2010). Donelan *et al.* (2008) report more positive findings. They demonstrate that the nursing profession is highly respected by the American public, but nevertheless, the authors conclude that a nursing shortage persists in the USA. The study of Kalisch *et al.* (2007) also shows that nurses are seen as qualified, skilled and respectable professionals. The limitation is that, in their study, Professional Nursing Organizations and job sites are populating nursing on the internet. From the results of the studies, we may carefully conclude that the image of nurses in the media does not (yet) meet the professional image of nursing.

Table 1 Characteristics of the included studies.

Reference Study design	Sample/instrument Data analysis	Aim	Public image	Comments
Public Image				
Ben Natan and Becker (2010) Quantitative methods Descriptive survey	309 adults 18–50 years McCabe questionnaire Descriptive statistics, inferential statistics; <i>t</i> -tests parametric tests; Spearman correlation	To clarify factors that influence the choice of ideal careers and nursing careers among the general population	The public has a major misperception of nurses' work. Careers in nursing are perceived as tedious and lacking challenges, creativity, responsibility, high wages, status and comfortable working conditions	Nursing schools need to promote the nursing profession among the public. Lectures by nurses are very significant. Research is necessary to examine why people who are intrinsically motivated to choose a care-giving profession do not choose a career in nursing.
Dahlborg-Lyckhage and Pilhammar-Anderson (2009) Qualitative design	Discourses from 1999–2003 Documents, reports, Campaigns, TV series Discourse and content analysis	To explicate the predominant discourse in the field of Swedish nursing	The media play a major role in disseminating prevailing conceptions and conventions pertaining to the nursing profession. The media present nursing in ways that neglect the official requirements of the profession	Health care seems to be more heavily influenced by the media than by the official requirements of nursing. Therefore, the public could receive low expectations of the competences of nursing
De Araujo Sartorio and Pavone Zoboli (2010) Qualitative study within the scope of descriptive ethics	18 nurse teachers Semi-structured and unstructured interviews Hermeneutic-dialectic method	To identify the ethical image of nursing	Five distinctive perspectives of an ethical nurse emerged as follows: good nurses fulfil their duties correctly; good nurses are proactive patient advocates; good nurses are prepared and available to welcome others as persons; good nurses are talented, competent and carry out professional duties excellently; good nurses combine authority and power sharing in patient care	Some perspectives pointed to traits from the past. This caused some concern, because students should not start their careers with the shadows of historical hurts. Faculty should make the teaching and work of nursing healthier
Donelan <i>et al.</i> (2008) Qualitative disproportionate stratified sampling design Huffsrueter <i>et al.</i> (1998)	1604 respondents age 18 and older Survey: Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing Stratification scheme and sample balancing 831 interviews with non-nursing university students, professional persons, other non-nursing individuals Interviews with three open-ended questions Secondary analysis technique	To examine the influence of societal demographics, perceptions of the nursing shortage and media influences on perceptions of nursing careers To evaluate the perceptions of nursing's image by non-nursing university students, professionals, and other non-nursing individuals	Images of nurses are partly shaped by personal experience with nurses, but also by exposure in the media (TV, news). This exposure is more helpful than harmful Student opinions of nursing were significantly affected by parents, friends and guidance counsellors. The meaning and practice of nursing care is not entirely understood by the various individuals who were interviewed	The nursing profession is highly respected. Nevertheless, a shortage of nurses persists. Implementing a workforce strategy is essential to understand and maintain the public's support for the nursing profession Nurses need to be agents of change and educate the public about the many different possibilities available in basic nursing and advanced practice preparation

Table 1 (Continued).

Reference Study design	Sample/instrument Data analysis	Aim	Public image	Comments
Kalisch <i>et al.</i> (2007) Quantitative descriptive comparative design	Nursing websites 144 in 2001 152 in 2004 Internet Nursing Image Tool Descriptive statistics; Pearson X ² tests; non-parametric tests, interrater reliability	To analyse the image of nursing on the Internet and to research whether this image underwent changes from 2001–2004	One of the major influences on the image of nurses is the largely inaccurate and negative portrayal of the nursing profession. This image has an impact on the quality and quantity of the work performed	This study reveals a relatively positive image of nursing on the internet. Unfortunately, a downward trend in the depiction of nurse characteristics is evident. The Internet offers nurses the opportunity to demonstrate the best aspects of their profession
Kemmer and Silva (2007) Qualitative cross- sectional descriptive study	5 Communication professionals Semi-structured interviews Collective subject discourse Descriptive analysis	To further the understanding of the social representations of nurses and the nursing profession by communi- cation professionals	The media transmit a distorted image of nurses. Nurses are depicted as the doctor's shadow and not as professionals	To give more visibility to the nursing role professionals need to position themselves strategically and to educate the public on nursing (TV, internet, news, press). Invisibility diminishes nurses' ability to change the directions of health care
Self-concept and professional identity				
Arthur <i>et al.</i> (1999) Quantitative design	1957 RNs from 11 countries Questionnaires; PSCNI; TIQ; TISQ; CAQ Correlation and reliability analysis; ANOVA	To compare the caring attributes of RNs from eleven different countries with their views of themselves and their perceptions of technological influences on their practice.	Participants valued professional interaction with colleagues and believed in their skills and flexibility as nurses. They felt respected by other professionals, but were less convinced that their career was going in the direction they had envisioned before starting	Nurses worldwide have much in common, but still retain individual cultural features related to caring and their practice as nurses. Future studies are recommended to examine, respect, preserve and nurture these unique characteristics
Fagerberg and Kihlgren (2001) Qualitative longitudinal study	27 nursing students 19 nurses Interviews and diaries Phenomenological hermeneutics	To understand how nurses experience the meaning of their identity as nurses, as students and two years after graduation	The context in which nurses work is very important for the development of their identity, skills and expertise as nurses. All nurses narrated their stories from one dominant perspective, which is understood as their professional identity	Participants did not shift their dominant perspective over time. It may be understood as the nurses' life paradigm
Fagermoen (1997) Mixed Method Survey + focus groups	767 nurses + 6 nurses Questionnaires + interviews Hermeneutical analysis	To identify the values underlying nurses' professional identity as expressed by what is meaningful in nurses' work	Working as nurses maintains and enhances their self-concept both as nurses and as persons. The value of altruism or care for the patients' health and well-being appeared to be an overriding value; a moral point of view on which they based their practice	Shortage of personnel and time were perceived to affect the opportunities for providing quality nursing care, which in turn was experienced as a strain and for some created a feeling of meaninglessness
Gregg and Maglivy (2001) Grounded theory Design	18 nurses Interviews Observations Theoretical memos Constant comparative analysis	To explore the process of establishing the professional identity of Japanese nurses	Nurses' work contributes to their professional growth and satisfaction. Participants identified themselves as nurses through integrating a nurse into self. The findings acknowledge the inseparability of identification with nursing and commitment to nursing	Nurses as educators and role models are essential to the process of establishing a professional identity

Table 1 (Continued).

Reference Study design	Sample/instrument Data analysis	Aim	Public image	Self-concept Professional identity	Comments
Public image, self-concept and professional identity					
DeMeis <i>et al.</i> (2007) Qualitative studies	27 nursing professionals Interviews Content analysis Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA)	To present narratives of professional identity among nurses in Brazil and search for meanings of care and their place in nursing activities	Nursing is still influenced by traditional values. Nursing is seen as a profession of low social status and as a domestic activity that does not require qualifications	Nurses possess a low professional self-esteem, caused by a negative public image	With the process of increasing professionalization, nurses acquire higher academic qualifications and technical knowledge, but care is delegated to socially less-valued professionals
Liu (2010) Qualitative study	20 nurses Web-based online forum open-ended questions Thematic analysis	To explore nurses' perceptions of their work role on the basis of the perspectives of Chinese gender roles and culture	In Chinese culture, the traditional gender roles have a strong influence on the public image of physicians and nurses. Nursing is still seen as a feminine, caring occupation, with low professional status and subordinate to physicians	Nurses' perceptions of their role and work environment are strongly influenced by culture and gender stereotypes	A more gender-sensitive work environment in health care is recommended. Nurses could contribute by asking the government to implement gender equality education programmes
Öhlén and Segesten (1998) Qualitative Survey	8 RNs Semi-structured interviews Concept analysis	To highlight the concept of professional identity of nurses to promote theoretical clarity and examine implications for nursing practice	Nurses are part of a social struggle for power where ideas are created through gender segregation. The stereotypical image of the nurse in the media is an expression of this struggle	Professional identity is developed through interaction with other nurses and has a strong impact on nurses' self-esteem and empowerment. The professional self-image of the nurse is also based on the ideas of people, in general, regarding nurses	Professional personal development and growth of nurses should be made possible through the development of personal self-care skills and increased possibilities for nurses for sharing experiences with other nurses in a narrative and reflective way
Takase <i>et al.</i> (2001) Quantitative correlational design	80 RNs IWS; PNIS; Six-Dimension Scale of Nursing Performance Desc. statistics; Pearson; Cronbach α coefficient	To investigate nurses' responses to the image discrepancy between the public and nurses and its relationship with their self-concept, job satisfaction and performance	The media project distorted images of nursing. The public's perception of the nursing profession tends to be influenced by these nursing stereotypes	Nurses perceive their public image more negatively compared with how they see themselves, which causes image discrepancy. This can lead to job dissatisfaction and low job performances	The development of counteractive measures to public stereotypes could lead to improvement of nursing practice, which can change the public's attitude towards nursing

Table 1 (Continued).

Reference Study design	Sample/instrument Data analysis	Aim	Public image	Self-concept	Professional identity	Comments
Takase <i>et al.</i> (2002) Quantitative Descriptive Correlational study	80 RNs PNIS; Self-esteem scale; IWS; Six Dim. Scale of Nurs. Performance; Descr. Stat; Cronbach; ANOVA; Pearson	To identify the relationships between nurses' perception of common public stereotypes of their profession, nurses' self-concept, self-esteem, job satisfaction and job performance	The public still has a stereotypical image of nurses, which influences the development of nurses' self-concept	Nurses who perceive their public image more negatively tend to report a more negative self-concept. The greater the self-concept, or job satisfaction, the greater the performance and the engagement in and interaction with society and other healthcare members	Nurses need to develop the necessary preventive measures to counteract the multifarious effects of nurse stereotyping	
Takase <i>et al.</i> (2006) Mixed Method Correlational design	346 nurses + 6 in focus groups PNIS; Task Perf. Scale; Paired t-test; regression	To examine how the relationship between nurses' perceived public image and self-image is associated with their job performance and turnover intentions	The public tends to view nurses as feminine and caring professionals, not as leaders or independent professionals. This image is also a result of nurses' invisibility in the media	Nurses perceive a lack of understanding from the public. The relationship between self-image and perception of the public image as being caring predicts job performance	The nursing profession needs to improve its public image and its self-image to solve turnover problems and to resolve the current nursing shortage	
Tzeng (2006) Quantitative study Cross-sectional design	488 participants (students, staff and faculty members) Nursing Image Questionnaire Descriptive and ordinal Logistic regression analysis	To investigate the perceived images and expected images of Taiwanese nurses	Nurses are frequently portrayed in prime time sitcoms and dramas as subservient, inept and insignificant. The public perception of nursing does not match the perception of nurses themselves	The incorrect portrayal of nurses is partially responsible for public perceptions of nursing and for how nurses perceive and use power. The public image of nurses is a mirror of nurses' perceptions of self	Nurses should do more to improve their image. If they have a negative image of themselves, the image they project to the public is equally negative	

Table 2 Themes and related studies.

Themes identified in the included studies	Related studies
Work environment	Arthur <i>et al.</i> (1999), De Araujo Sartorio and Pavone Zoboli (2010), Fagerberg and Kihlgren (2001), Fagermoen (1997), Gregg and Magilvy (2001), Öhlén and Segesten (1998), Takase <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Education & career choice	Ben Natan and Becker (2010), Dahlborg-Lyckhage and Pilhammar-Anderson (2009), De Araujo Sartorio and Pavone Zoboli (2010), DeMeis <i>et al.</i> (2007), Donelan <i>et al.</i> (2008), Fagerberg and Kihlgren (2001), Gregg and Magilvy (2001), Huffstutler <i>et al.</i> (1998), Kalisch <i>et al.</i> (2007), Liu (2010)
Traditional values, culture & gender	Dahlborg-Lyckhage and Pilhammar-Anderson (2009), De Araujo Sartorio and Pavone Zoboli (2010), DeMeis <i>et al.</i> (2007), Huffstutler <i>et al.</i> (1998), Kemmer and Silva (2007), Liu (2010), Öhlén and Segesten (1998), Takase <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Caring	Arthur <i>et al.</i> (1999), Ben Natan and Becker (2010), Dahlborg-Lyckhage and Pilhammar-Anderson (2009), DeMeis <i>et al.</i> (2007), Donelan <i>et al.</i> (2008), Fagerberg and Kihlgren (2001), Fagermoen (1997), Huffstutler <i>et al.</i> (1998), Liu (2010), Öhlén and Segesten (1998), Takase <i>et al.</i> (2006)
Identity & performance	Ben Natan and Becker (2010), Donelan <i>et al.</i> (2008), Huffstutler <i>et al.</i> (1998), Kalisch <i>et al.</i> (2007), Kemmer and Silva (2007), Liu (2010), Takase <i>et al.</i> (2002, 2006), Tzeng (2006)

Defining image, self-image, self-concept and professional identity

In the included studies, the concepts image, self-image, self-concept and identity were used incongruously, even by the same author in the same study, thus making it difficult to come to a uniform definition. Self-image and self-concept, for instance, were used interchangeably, as were professional image and professional identity. For the sake of clarity, this paper restricts its focus to the terms self-concept and professional identity and uses the definition of Tajfel and Turner (1986) on self-concept, in general, which reads as follows: 'the way we think about ourselves'. With respect to the self-concept of nurses, in specific, we rely on the definition of Takase *et al.*: 'nurses' self-concept can be defined as information and beliefs that nurses have about their roles, values and behaviours' (Takase *et al.* 2002, p. 197).

The Social Identity Theory of Tajfel and Turner (1986) argues that the self-concept of an individual or a group (e.g. nurses) is derived from the perceived image of the group by society. When you assume that society thinks well of you, it will boost your self-concept and vice versa. Self-concept (the way we think about ourselves) can be used as an umbrella term, with self-image (the way we see ourselves), self-esteem (the way we feel about ourselves) and self-presentation (the way we present ourselves to others) as underlying concepts (Tajfel & Turner 1986). We chose to use the concept of self-concept throughout this paper because it applies mostly to the professional self (the profession), rather than to the psychological self (the person). Therefore, it can be linked to professional identity. Nurses' professional identity is defined as 'the values and beliefs held by nurses that guide her/his thinking, actions and

interactions with the patient' (Fagermoen 1997). The included studies show that professional identity can be reflected in the nurse's professional self-concept, which is also based on the general public opinion on nurses (Öhlén & Segesten 1998, DeMeis *et al.* 2007). Congruence exists between the public image and nurses' self-concept: nurses who perceive their public image to be negative are likely to develop low self-concept (Öhlén & Segesten 1998, Gregg & Magilvy 2001, Takase *et al.* 2002). In turn, nurses' negative self-concept and presentation influence the public's opinion (Tzeng 2006).

Work environment and work values

In 7 studies, work environment and work values were mentioned as factors of influence on nurses' professional identity. Nurses learn from their work experiences and professional interaction with colleagues, in particular, is highly valued. In the study of Arthur *et al.* (1999), the professional self-concept, technological influences and caring attributes of 1957 Registered Nurses in 11 countries were examined. They found that the sample as a whole valued professional interaction with colleagues and believed in the skills of nurses. This view is shared by Gregg and Magilvy (2001), who also found that nurses learn from their work experiences. Through interaction with other nurses, they learn things about nursing and about themselves and working as a nurse may also contribute to their personal growth and self-concept (Gregg & Magilvy 2001). The Swedish nurses in the study of Öhlén and Segesten (1998) mentioned that they develop their professional identity through interaction with other nurses and by sharing their experiences in a narrative and reflective way. Takase *et al.* (2001) found

that the participants in their study evaluated their performance as nurses positively and that this positive self-concept is related to the professional socialization process. Nurses develop a professional identity through the skills, knowledge and values inherent in their profession. The study of Fagermoen (1997) showed that working as nurses maintains and enhances their self-concept, both as nurses and as persons.

Education and career choice

Next to work environment, education and the presence of preceptors also contribute to nurses' job satisfaction and self-concept. The nurses in the study of Fagerberg and Kihlgren (2001) mention that the influence of preceptors during education and in the work was very important. This view was shared by the participants in Gregg and Magilvy (2001) study on nurses in Japan. Some participants considered their (basic) nursing training to be low-level education, but most participants felt they had gained positive influences from their education, including continuing education after becoming a nurse. In contrast, De Araujo Sartorio and Pavone Zoboli (2010) found that the nurse teachers in their study seemed to be driven by historical scars that still influence their focus on the actual role of nurses and which in turn might have detrimental effects on the teaching and work of nurses.

Although nurses see themselves as well-trained professionals, the public still sees nursing as a low-status profession that is subordinate to the work of physicians, does not require any academic qualifications and lacks professional autonomy. The public is oblivious to the different levels of education and professionalism involved in nursing (DeMeis *et al.* 2007, Dahlborg-Lyckhage & Pilhammar-Anderson 2009, Liu 2010). The study of Huffstutler *et al.* (1998) shows that even though many of the respondents believe that education is important for becoming a nurse, the majority does not have a clear conception of the meaning and practice of the nursing profession. In a study on Israeli nurses, Ben Natan and Becker (2010) found a positive correlation between the image of nursing and the decision of students to choose a nursing career. They discovered that the more positive the image of nursing, the higher the chance that students would opt for a nursing career. Their findings also revealed that nursing is seen as a profession that has limited career opportunities and that the characteristics of nursing are incompatible with the characteristics of an ideal career.

However, these results contrast with the findings of Donelan *et al.* (2008), who performed a national survey of the

public's opinion of nursing and a national survey of Registered Nurses in the USA on their own opinion of nursing. Donelan *et al.* (2008) found that the public was more positive about a career in nursing than the nurses themselves. The qualifications the public named most frequently with respect to nursing included 'highly knowledgeable, qualified, skilled'. Kalisch *et al.* (2007) share this view as a result of their study on the image of nurses on the Internet. With respect to education, nurses are described as being knowledgeable and skilled and more nurses who hold a doctoral degree are mentioned than in the past. However, we must keep in mind that these results are biased by the fact that the subjects were Professional Nursing Organizations, job sites and resource/Website directories.

Traditional values, culture and gender

The nursing profession continues to suffer from the influence of traditional values and cultural and social norms with respect to gender and professional status. Öhlén and Segesten (1998) found that a stereotypical image of nurses is an expression of the tradition of viewing nursing as a part of the female sphere of the family. As a result, nurses are struggling for power in a gender-segregated society. In Brazil, for instance, nursing is still seen as a female and domestic vocation related to the social universe of the 'house'. Nursing remains a predominantly feminine and domestic activity that has a low social status and is discredited by society. People look at the doctor who gets all the credits (DeMeis *et al.* 2007, Kemmer & Silva 2007). The online forum used by Liu (2010) to explore nurses' perceptions of their work role on the basis of Chinese cultural and gender roles shows similar results. Participants mentioned that they would not encourage their children, especially their sons, to become nurses. The author argues that one of the main underlying reasons for this negative view of nursing is to be found in the traditional norms and values in Chinese culture. The Chinese caring system, where persons with lower status should care for those with higher status, qualifies nurses as caregivers with low professional status and as subordinates to physicians. Nursing is still seen as a feminine, caring sub-professional occupation rather than a profession (Liu 2010). The study of Dahlborg-Lyckhage and Pilhammar-Anderson (2009) on predominant discourses in Swedish nursing shows that the image of nurses in gendered discourse has been mainly negative. Nursing was, and sometimes still is, portrayed as a female profession, with nurses playing supporting roles to physicians and occupying a subordinate position with regard to decision-making and delegating tasks. These

studies show that the public in various countries has a strong tendency to regard nurses as 'subordinate to doctors' (Huffstutler *et al.* 1998, Takase *et al.* 2001, De Araujo Sartorio & Pavone Zoboli 2010) or as 'the doctors shadow' (Kemmer & Silva 2007). Öhlén and Segesten (1998), however, believe that awareness of this process may create opportunities for nurses to develop professionally.

Caring

Caring was the most commonly identified factor of influence on the development of nurses' self-concept and professional identity (mentioned in 11 studies). The nursing profession is strongly associated with caring, both by the public and by nurses themselves. However, a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the concept of caring. The studies show that nurses consider caring to be part of their professional identity, whereas the public associates caring with feminine qualities and unprofessionalism. Today's nurses try to gain recognition for the importance of caring in a society where caring is undervalued (Öhlén & Segesten 1998). Nurses are viewed by the public as feminine and caring professionals, but they are not recognized as leaders or independent healthcare professionals (Takase *et al.* 2006). The results of the study of Huffstutler *et al.* (1998) indicate that nursing is seen as the profession most closely associated with caring. Despite the technological developments in health care, nurses are considered to be caring persons and thus the most important requirement for becoming a nurse is to be able to care for others.

With regard to nurses themselves, the extensive study of Arthur *et al.* (1999) showed that nurses in all 11 countries believe in a confidential relationship between nurses and their patients based on truthfulness and respect. Despite their individual cultural features, nurses across the world do have much in common when it comes to caring and their practice. Nurses believe that the primary responsibility of nurses is to perform nursing care for patients and to ensure their patients' well-being (Fagerberg & Kihlgren 2001, Dahlborg-Lyckhage & Pilhammar-Anderson 2009). Fagermoen (1997) shows that for most of the nurses in her study, the value of care for the patients' health and well-being appears to be an overriding value, on which they base their practice. Positive correlations have also been found between choosing nursing as a career and intrinsic factors, such as caring for others, helping others and feeling responsible for others (Ben Natan & Becker 2010). In contrast, the study of DeMeis *et al.* (2007) showed that nurses themselves may also consider caring to be an unprofessional activity. The respondents state that when nurses reach

higher professional standards, patient care is delegated to a socially less-valued professional category that requires lower academic qualifications.

Identity and performance

Nine studies mentioned the poor communication of nurses with the public and the invisibility of nurses in the media. A common theme in these studies is that nurses should do their best to improve the negative image of their profession, whereby keeping the goal to recruit new students in mind. The studies emphasize the shortage of nurses, which is partly caused by nurses themselves, who do too little to recommend their careers to others (Takase *et al.* 2006, Donelan *et al.* 2008). Nurses need to counteract the effects of nurse stereotyping and improve the public image of their profession. A stereotypical public image is also partially responsible for the way nurses perceive and use power. Nurses need power to improve their visibility (Takase *et al.* 2002, Tzeng 2006). According to Kemmer and Silva (2007), nursing professionals have partly inflicted their invisibility in the media on themselves. As long as nurses do not feel responsible for the distorted images of the roles they have performed and are still performing in health care and as long as they do not take a stand to correct these images, their invisibility will continue. Nurses need to raise public awareness about the various roles and opportunities both basic and advanced nursing practice have to offer. To give more visibility to the nursing role, a strategy needs to be developed, which will use the (social) media (Internet, TV, internal news, press) to inform the public (Kalisch *et al.* 2007, Kemmer & Silva 2007).

Implications for nurses

Around the world, nursing baccalaureate, master and doctoral degree programmes prepare nurses for a variety of nursing roles. Nurses are educated to develop nursing theories and conceptual models, conduct nursing research and test nursing theories (Meleis 1997). As a result, nursing is becoming more scholarly. The public needs to become aware that nursing research exists and that it is important to patient health. This awareness, in turn, will have a positive effect on the public image of nursing and will empower nurses.

This paper, however, shows that the public is not always aware of the qualifications nurses need for their profession. The public image of nursing is, to a large extent, affected by the invisibility of nurses and the way they present themselves. Ineffective communication skills influence the public perception of nurses. Nurses should work harder to

What is already known about the topic

- The professionalization of nurses and the public image of the nursing profession is the subject of ongoing international debates.
- A negative public image has a negative impact on nurses' self-concept and the development of their professional identity.
- The professional aspects of the work nurses perform remain invisible in the media, partly as a result of the dominant position of the medical profession.

What this paper adds

- A discussion of the influence of the public image on the self-concept and the professional identity of nurses in an era of nurse professionalization.
- An analysis of other factors that influence the self-concept of nurses, such as work environment, work values, education and traditional social and cultural values.
- A discussion of the relationship between public image and nurses' self-concept, professional identity and work performance.

Implications for practice and/or policy

- Nurses should work harder to communicate both their professionalism and their contribution to the health-care system to the public.
- To be given due recognition, nurses could profit from using social media, such as the Internet and YouTube.
- In the curriculum of nursing schools, more attention should be given to performance and empowerment of nurses.

communicate their professionalism to the public and they need to make clear what they really do. As nurses see caring for patients as a core value in nursing practice, it is important to demonstrate to the public that this entails more than just sitting by the patient's bedside, as portrayals of nurses in the media would sometimes lead the public to believe. Nurses could use discourse and new (social) media to present their profession to the public (Kalisch *et al.* 2007, Ben Natan & Becker 2010).

Recommendations

We argued in this paper that, to become more visible inside and outside healthcare organizations, nurses should present

themselves more clearly to the public. This could be achieved by pursuing higher education and by working in a challenging work environment that offers nurses the opportunity to break away from the daily routine and that challenges them to deepen and broaden their knowledge and skills. Job rotation, gaining professional autonomy, opportunities for interprofessional learning and peer consultation could help nurses to become more visible within their organization and on a macro level, within society. Nurses could, for example, create a more challenging work environment by embracing a more active attitude that includes participation in representative bodies and unions. Interaction with other nurses and working as a nurse may contribute to the development of their self-concept and identity as a nurse. Out of their professional identity, nurses can also adopt and develop new leadership roles. Nursing research can be helpful to further the profession and research outcomes could be used to improve the development of professional identity. Another strategy that could help nurses is to participate in the development of cross-national knowledge about nursing practice. It would be very interesting to examine in which countries nurses are 'doing well' in respect to public image and consequently represent their professionalism in the eyes of society.

Conclusion

This discussion paper gives an overview of the current state of affairs with regard to public image, self-concept and professional identity of nurses. The findings show a rather diverse picture of the actual view of the public on the nursing profession. The heterogeneity of setting, sample and population of the studies makes it quite difficult to explain these differences. Furthermore, traditional cultural and social values determine the way the public perceives the nursing profession. The self-concept of nurses and their professional identity are determined by many factors, including public image, work environment, work values, education and culture. Virginia Henderson (1978) already stated that 'nurses self-image is often at odds with the public's image and what nurses do is at odds with what nurses and the public think they should do'. A negative public image may challenge nurses to look for successful strategies to improve their self-concept and to show their invaluable contribution to the healthcare system. One of the strategies is to promote nursing by giving lectures to spread information on the profession. As educators and role models, they can establish a professional nurse identity. Professional development of nurses could also be realized by sharing their work experiences with other

nurses. In addition, nurses should make better use of strategic positions, such as case manager, nurse educator or clinical nurse specialist to show what their work as healthcare professionals entails. The public should be able to identify with nurses and the work they do. In the media, nurses are hardly seen as professional advisors or experts. A convincing number of nurses is needed to change the public opinion. Kalisch and Kalisch (1983) state that nurses can intervene in four steps: (1) getting organized; (2) monitoring the media; (3) reacting to the media; and (4) fostering an improved image. Unless nurses themselves establish a public image and professional identity that recognizes the value of their professional and educational development, the problem of a 'fuzzy' and inaccurate image will continue to exist.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Sonja Hintzen of the University Medical Center Groningen for her constructive advice and editing services.

Funding

The authors received no external funding or grant to undertake this research.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Author contributions

YH and PR were responsible for the study conception and design; YH performed the data collection; YH and PR performed the data analysis; YH, PR and GJ were responsible for the drafting of the manuscript.

All authors have agreed on the final version and meet at least one of the following criteria (recommended by the ICMJE: http://www.icmje.org/ethical_1author.html):

- substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
- drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content.

References

- Adamson B.J., Kenny D.T. & Wilson-Barnett J. (1995) The impact of perceived medical dominance on the workplace satisfaction of Australian and British nurses. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 21, 172–183.
- Aiken L. & Sloane D.M. (1997) Effects of specialization and client differentiation on the status of nurses: the case of AIDS. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 38, 203–222.
- Allen D. (2004) Re-reading nursing and re-writing practice: towards an empirically based reformulation of the nursing mandate. *Nursing Inquiry* 11, 271–283.
- Arthur D. (1992) Measuring the professional self-concept of nurses: a critical review. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 17, 712–719.
- Arthur D. (1995) Measurement of the professional self-concept of nurses: developing a measurement instrument. *Nurse Education Today* 15, 328–335.
- Arthur D. & Randle J. (2007) The professional self-concept of nurses: a review of the literature from 1992 – 2006. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing* 24(3), 60–64.
- Arthur D., Pang S., Wong T., Alexander M.F., Drury J., Eastwood H., Johansson I., Jooste K., Naude M., Noh C.H., O'Brien A., Sohng K.Y., Stevenson G.R., Sy-Sinda M.T., Thorne S., van der Wal D. & Xiao S. (1999) Caring attributes, professional self concept and technological influences in a sample of Registered Nurses in eleven countries. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 36, 387–396.
- Ben Natan M. & Becker F. (2010) Israelis' perceived motivation for choosing a nursing career. *Nurse Education Today* 30(4), 308–313.
- Bridges J.M. (1990) Literature review on the images of the nurse and nursing in the media. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 15, 850–854.
- Dahlborg-Lyckhage E. & Pilhammar-Anderson E. (2009) Predominant discourses in Swedish nursing. *Policy, Politics and Nursing Practice* 10(2), 163–171.
- De Araujo Sartorio N. & Pavone Zoboli E.L.C. (2010) Images of a 'good nurse' presented by teaching staff. *Nursing Ethics* 17(6), 687–694.
- DeMeis C., de Almeida Souza C. & Ferreira da Silva Filho J. (2007) House and street: narratives of professional identity among nurses. *Journal of Professional Nursing* 23, 325–328.
- Dominiak M.C. (2004) The concept of branding: is it relevant to nursing? *Nursing Science Quarterly* 17(4), 295–300.
- Donahue M.P. (1998) The evolution of nursing science and practice. In *Issues and Trends in Nursing*, 3rd edn (Deloughery G., ed.), Mosby, St Louis, MO, pp. 57–104.
- Donelan K., Buerhaus P., DesRoches C., Dittus R. & Dutwin D. (2008) Public perceptions of nursing careers: the influence of the media and nursing shortages. *Nursing Economics* 26(3), 143–165.
- Ewens A. (2003) Changes in nursing identities: supporting a successful transition. *Journal of Nursing Management* 11, 224–228.
- Fagerberg I. & Kihlgren M. (2001) Experiencing a nurse identity: the meaning of identity to Swedish registered nurses 2 years after graduation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 34(1), 137–145.
- Fagermoen M.S. (1997) Professional identity: values embedded in meaningful nursing practice. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 25, 434–441.
- Fealy G.M. (2004) 'The good nurse': visions and values in images of the nurse. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 46(6), 649–656.

- Fletcher K. (2006) Beyond dualism: leading out of oppression. *Nursing Forum* 41(2), 50–59.
- Fletcher K. (2007) Image: changing how women nurses think about themselves. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 58(3), 207–215.
- Gordon S. (2005) *Nursing Against the Odds: How Health Care Cost Cutting, Media Stereotypes and Medical Hubris Undermine Nurses and Patient Care*. Cornell University Press, New York.
- Gordon S. & Nelson S. (2005) An end to angels. *American Journal of Nursing* 105(5), 62–69.
- Gregg M.F. & Magilvy J.K. (2001) Professional identity of Japanese nurses: bonding into nursing. *Nursing and Health Sciences* 3, 47–55.
- Hallam J. (1998) From angels to handmaidens: changing constructions of nursing's public image in post-war Britain. *Nursing Inquiry* 5, 32–42.
- Hallam J. (2000) *Nursing the Image: Media, Culture and Professional Identity*. Routledge, London and New York.
- Henderson V. (1978) The concept of nursing. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 3, 113–130.
- Huffstutler S.Y., Stevenson S.S., Mullins I.L., Hackett D.A., Lambert A.W. (1998) The Public's Image of Nursing as described to Baccalaureate Prenursing Students. *Journal of Professional Nursing* 14(1), 7–13.
- Kalisch B.J. & Kalisch P.A. (1981) Communicating clinical nursing issues through the newspaper. *Nursing Research* 30(3), 132–138.
- Kalisch B.J. & Kalisch P.A. (1982a) Nurses on prime time television. *American Journal of Nursing* 82(2), 264–270.
- Kalisch B.J. & Kalisch P.A. (1982b) The image of the nurse in motion pictures. *American Journal of Nursing* 82(4), 605–612.
- Kalisch B.J. & Kalisch P.A. (1982c) The image of nurses in novels. *American Journal of Nursing* 82(8), 1220–1224.
- Kalisch B.J. & Kalisch P.A. (1983) Improving the image of nursing. *American Journal of Nursing* 83(1), 48–55.
- Kalisch P.A. & Kalisch B.J. (1995) *The Advance of American Nursing*. Lippincott, Philadelphia.
- Kalisch B.J., Begeny S. & Neumann S. (2007) The image of the nurse on the internet. *Nursing Outlook* 55(4), 182–188.
- Kelly J., Fealy G.M. & Watson R. (2012) The image of you: constructing nursing identities in YouTube. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 68(8), 1804–1813.
- Kemmer L.F. & Silva M.J.P. (2007) Nurses' visibility according to the perceptions of the communication professionals. *Rev latino-am Enfermagem* 15(2), 191–198.
- Liu Y. (2010) Nurses' work role in the context of gender and Chinese culture: an online forum study. *Journal of Nursing Research* 18(2), 117–124.
- Meleis A.I. (1997) *Theoretical Nursing: Development & Progress*. Lippincott, Philadelphia.
- Mills A.C. & Blaesing S.L. (2000) A lesson from the Last Nursing Shortage: the influence of work values on career satisfaction with nursing. *The Journal of Nursing Administration* 30(6), 309–315.
- Nightingale F. (1969) *Notes on Nursing, What It Is and What It Is Not*. Dover Publications Inc., New York, NY.
- Öhlén J. & Segesten K. (1998) The professional identity of the nurse: concept analysis and development. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 28(4), 720–727.
- Pask E.J. (2003) Moral agency in nursing: seeing value in the work and believing that I make a difference. *Nursing Ethics* 10(2), 165–174.
- Smith E.R. & Mackie D.M. (2007) *Social Psychology*. Psychology Press and Routledge, London.
- Stanley D.J. (2008) Celluloid angels: a research study of nurses in feature films 1900 – 2007. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 64(1), 84–95.
- Summers S. & Summers H.J. (2009) *Saving Lives; Why the Media's Portrayal of Nurses Puts Us All At Risks*. Kaplan Publishing, New York.
- Tajfel H. & Turner J.C. (1986) The social identity theory of intergroup behavior. In *Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (Worchel S. & Austin L.W., eds), Nelson-Hall, Chicago, pp. 7–24.
- Takase M., Kershaw E. & Burt L. (2001) Nurse-environment misfit and nursing practice. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 35(6), 819–826.
- Takase M., Kershaw E. & Burt L. (2002) Does public image of nurses matter? *Journal of Professional Nursing* 18(4), 196–205.
- Takase M., Maude P. & Manias E. (2006) Impact of the perceived public image on nurses' work behaviour. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 53(3), 333–343.
- Thupayagale-Tshweneagae G. & Dithole K. (2007) Unity among nurses: an evasive concept. *Nursing Forum* 42(3), 143–146.
- Twaddle A.C. & Hessler R.M. (1987) *A Sociology of Health*. Macmillan, New York.
- Tzeng H.M. (2006) Testing a conceptual model of the image of nursing in Taiwan. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 43, 755–765.
- Walby S., Greenwell J., Mackay L. & Soothill K. (1994) *Medicine and Nursing. Professions in a Changing Health Service*. Sage publications Ltd, London.
- Warner C.G., Black V.L. & Parent P.C. (1998) Image of nursing. In *Issues and Trends in Nursing*, 3rd edn (Deloughery G., ed.), Mosby, St Louis, MO, pp. 390–411.

The *Journal of Advanced Nursing (JAN)* is an international, peer-reviewed, scientific journal. *JAN* contributes to the advancement of evidence-based nursing, midwifery and health care by disseminating high quality research and scholarship of contemporary relevance and with potential to advance knowledge for practice, education, management or policy. *JAN* publishes research reviews, original research reports and methodological and theoretical papers.

For further information, please visit *JAN* on the Wiley Online Library website: www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/jan

Reasons to publish your work in *JAN*:

- **High-impact forum:** the world's most cited nursing journal, with an Impact Factor of 1.527 – ranked 14/101 in the 2012 ISI Journal Citation Reports © (Nursing (Social Science)).
- **Most read nursing journal in the world:** over 3 million articles downloaded online per year and accessible in over 10,000 libraries worldwide (including over 3,500 in developing countries with free or low cost access).
- **Fast and easy online submission:** online submission at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jan>.
- **Positive publishing experience:** rapid double-blind peer review with constructive feedback.
- **Rapid online publication in five weeks:** average time from final manuscript arriving in production to online publication.
- **Online Open:** the option to pay to make your article freely and openly accessible to non-subscribers upon publication on Wiley Online Library, as well as the option to deposit the article in your own or your funding agency's preferred archive (e.g. PubMed).