

## Background

Census reports indicate that the United States population is rapidly growing and is currently comprised of more than 150 diverse ethnic groups of people from other nations and cultures. The increase in the diversity of cultures in the population poses two major questions for health care; how to provide care that is culturally sensitive, effective and why is important to do so? Nurses, about 2.3 million, comprise the largest component of the health care workforce.

## Research Question

To examine the effect of a cultural bias education seminar on the cultural competence level of nursing faculty in a nursing program.



## METHODS

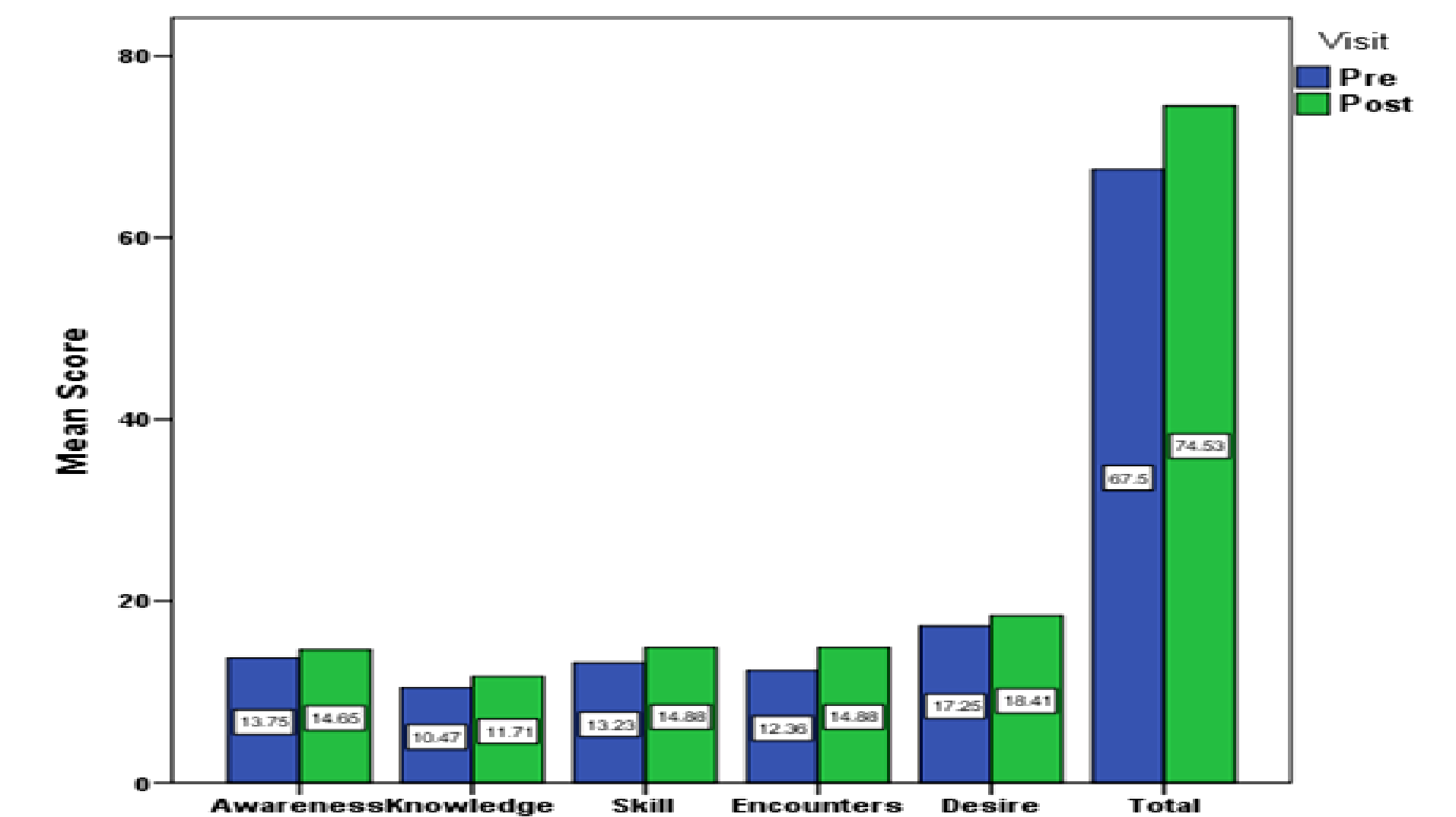
A cultural bias education seminar was presented to nursing faculty at a private university in North Carolina in an attempt to increase the level of cultural competence. Leininger's "Culture Care and Universality"; a nursing theory was used as the theoretical framework for the project and



Campinha-Bacote's Inventory for Assessing the Process of Cultural Competency Among Healthcare Professionals, Revised (IAPCC-R) was employed to measure the pre- and post-cultural competence levels of the faculty. The cultural competence levels are classified based upon the final score: Culturally Incompetent 25-50, Culturally Aware 51-74, Culturally Competent 75-90, and Culturally Proficient 91-100 (Campinha-Bacote, 2007).

## RESULTS

The statistical findings illustrated an increase in total cultural competence from a pre intervention mean of 67.5 (SD=7.29) to a post intervention mean of 74.53 (SD=9.24) which proved to be statistically significant (level of significance  $\alpha = 0.05$ ) with a p value of 0.01.



## CONCLUSIONS

There was an eight fold increase in the number nursing faculty deemed culturally competent in the post assessment as measured by the IAPCC-R.