

Swiss COhort of Healthcare Professionals & Informal CAregivers:

## Healthcare Professionals' Intent to Stay in their Profession and its Determinants

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## Background



#### Problems with the health workforce:

- Current and projected shortage of HCP, in Switzerland and European countries
- To address this situation, measures have to be undertaken
- Swiss data is lacking to guide such measures (i.e., HCPs' trajectories, well-being, working conditions, etc.)



Longitudinal data on healthcare professionals is essential for **public policy planning and management** of the health workforce in Switzerland, and for **ensuring high-quality healthcare** 



# Aims of SCOHPICA

To study the determinants of the trajectories, well-being and intention to leave and stay in their job / role of healthcare professionals (HP) / informal caregivers (IC)

Today: focus on healthcare professionals

## Questionnaire



#### Web-based questionnaire:

~120 questions, ~25 minutes

#### **Outcomes**

- Professional trajectories
- Intention to stay in the position / profession / health sector, within the next few months
- Well-being

#### **Professional situation**

- Profession and work context
- Current situation (type of activity and rate, employment status, etc.)
- Specialization and training
- Changes of employers/sectors, interruptions due to illness/occupational injury

#### Socio-demographic characteristics

- Gender
- Age
- Nationality
- Marital/partnership status
- Income
- •

#### **Determinants (dimensions)**

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## Questionnaire



#### **Determinants**

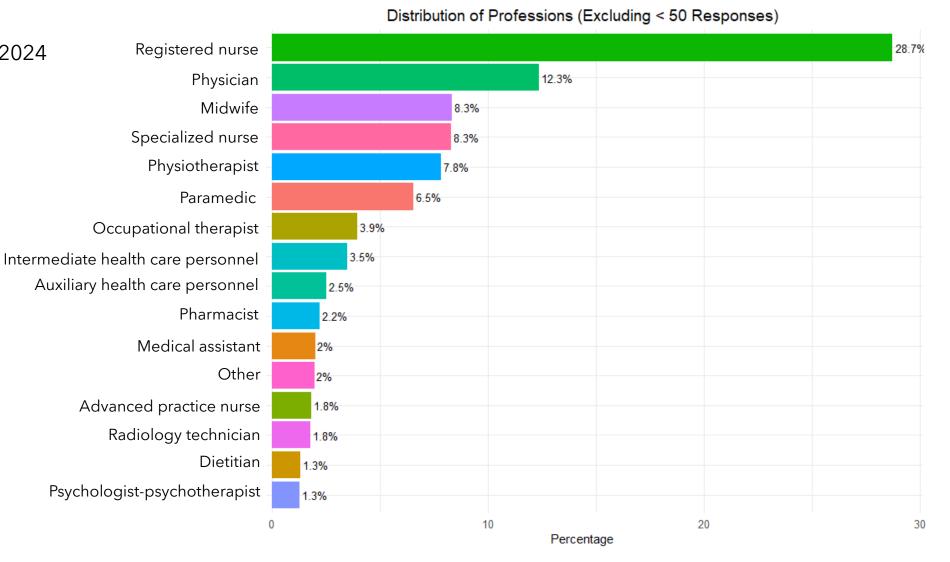
Workload	Perceived amount of work in terms of pace and volume
Staffing & resources	Staffing and resource adequacy to work
Opportunities for development	Possibility to learn new things at work, to use skills/expertise, to develop competences
Work-life balance	Interference of work demands with private life, work drains energy and has negative effects on private life
Work preparedness	Feeling prepared for professional activity by previous training
Recognition at work	Recognition by the company, colleagues and leaders
Meaning of work	Feeling that the work done is meaningful and important
Leadership	Leader's behaviors: providing a vision and an appropriate model, fostering the acceptance of group goals, performance expectations, providing individualized support to staff and intellectual stimulation
Control over working time	Ability to decide when to take holiday; control over work overtime
Influence at work	Degree of influence on the decisions at work
Sense of community at work	Atmosphere and co-operation with colleagues
Interprofessional collaboration	Collaboration between interprofessional team members
Intolerance to uncertainty	The tendency to consider a negative event occurring unacceptable, irrespective of the probability of occurrence
Quality of care	The support HPs receive from their institution, their evaluation of the quality of the care they provide, and the frequency at which they have to provide suboptimal care

+ Burnout + Self-rated health + Job satisfaction

## First 2023 results - professions

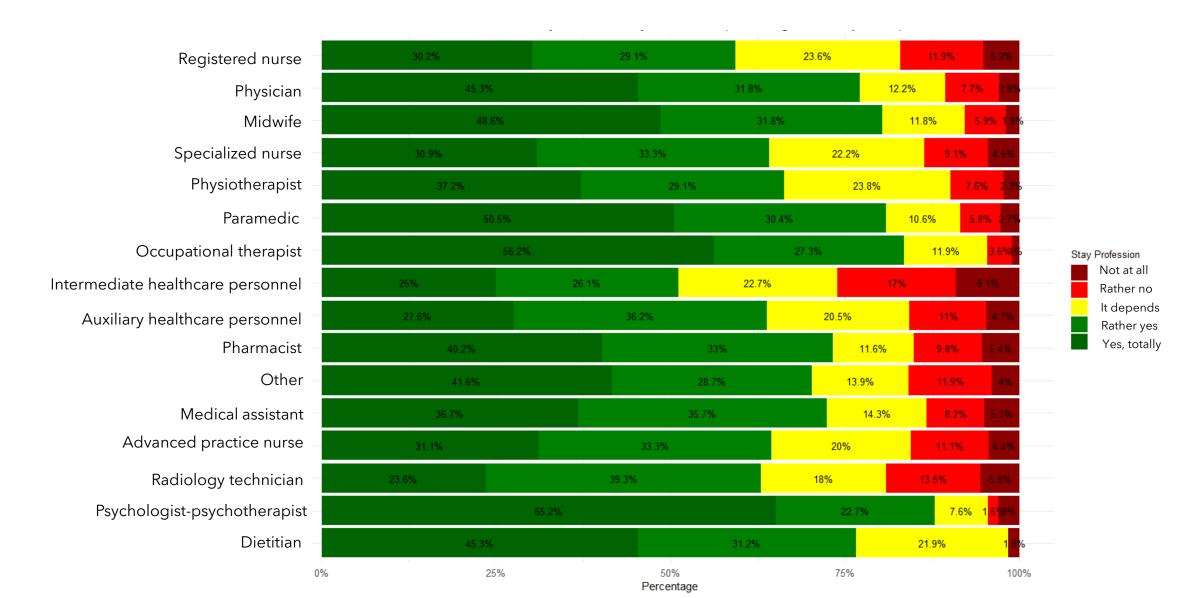


- October 2023 to January 2024
- N = 5109
- 4220 new participants
- 889 returning participants
- (1707 participants in 2022)



## First 2023 results Intent to stay in the profession (professions with more than 50 participants)

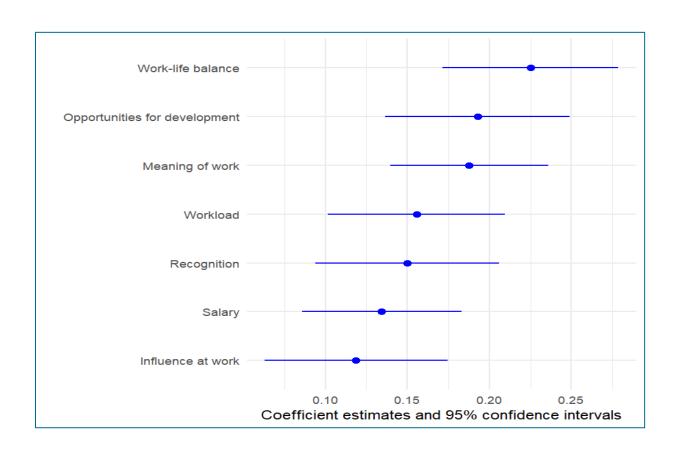




## Core factors associated with the intent to stay (2022 data)



- **Seven factors** were identified as critical to keep Swiss healthcare professionals in their profession, regardless of the profession, care setting or professional status
  - Work-life balance
  - Opportunities for development
  - Meaning of work
  - Reasonable workload
  - Recognition
  - Adequate remuneration
  - Influence on work decisions / autonomy



### Discussion



- SCOHPICA collects nationwide and longitudinal data on all types of HCPs
  - Mixed methods (qualitative interviews in 2025)
  - ➤ Life history calendars (trajectory analysis in 2024)
- Provide data for healthcare stakeholders to develop and implement concrete, evidence-based strategies to retain healthcare professionals in their profession
  - Growing interest in SCOHPICA's data and results from FOPH, cantons and Swiss medical societies/associations
  - > Data used in the National Monitoring of Nursing Professions

### Limitations



- Non-probability sampling
  - No nationwide data available on the HCP population
- Currently under-represented groups
  - > Limited sample size in some professional categories
  - Linguistic regions less represented
- Self-reported data
  - Risk of recall and social desirability bias
  - Self-selection bias

## Next steps



- Advanced analyses
  - > Structural equation modelling (SEM), longitudinal analyses
- Further data collection
  - > Follow-up survey and new recruitment starting 1 October 2024
- Data and results dissemination
  - > Access to online interactive **dashboard** available on <u>www.scohpica.ch</u>
  - ➤ Access to datasets to researchers → data repository



### MANYTHANKS TO...

### All participants who responded to SCOHPICA questionnaire

#### Our institutions and their communication services

- Unisanté
- Institut et Haute Ecole de la Santé La Source, HES-SO
- Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois (CHUV)

All entities who supported the recruitment of participants

The first funding bodies: ASSM / SAMW; OFSP / BAG; OBSAN

All collaborators who have contributed to SCOHPICA

## Thank you for your attention



To contact us: scohpica@unisante.ch





# New recruitment and 2<sup>nd</sup> follow-up survey starting soon!

From 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2024, participate on: www.scohpica.ch