
MOTIVES OF NURSING DEPARTURE FROM CROATIA AFTER COMPLETION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: Since Croatia entered the European Union, the portion of nurses' migration has increased.

Aim: The aim of the research is to determine if there are any differences regarding the motivation of the nurses' departures regarding the region of the Republic of Croatia in which they attend their schools.

Materials and Methods: In this research 165 examinees who attend medical high schools have participated.

Results: Significantly higher number are female examinees (N=112) compared to male examinees (N=52) ($p < 0,001$). Examinees attend High school Pakrac (N=83) and High school Vinogradska (N=82). Significant majority achieves very good grades, regarding the school achievement scale. It turned out that examinees from High school Pakrac feel more satisfied with their professional career choice than the examinees from High school Vinogradska ($p=0,001$). On the other hand, examinees from High school Vinogradska have more positive attitude when it comes to moving abroad ($p=0,001$). They also consider that they will find a job more easily, compared to the opinion of High school Pakrac examinees. Results also show that the examinees from High school Vinogradska consider as more important reason for possible leaving the Republic of Croatia, significantly stronger feeling of hopelessness in the society, than the examinees from High school Pakrac see it ($p=0,026$). There are also the need for assertion ($p=0,014$), the feeling of discouraging environment ($p=0,004$), as well as the perception that their children in the future will have a better life if they were raised abroad ($p=0,033$).

Conclusion: Motives for leaving significantly differ between the nurses from High school Pakrac and nurses from High school Vinogradska, which can be explained due to regional differences, as well as social and economic differences.

Key words: medical school, migration, nurses departure

PREDIKTORI STAVOVA PREMA OSOBAMA S DUŠEVNIM POREMEĆAJIMA

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Sažetak

Uvod: Osobe s duševnim poremećajima su često zbog predrasuda i stereotipa izloženi stigmati, odnosno, često im se pripisuju različite negativne osobine, što često rezultira izbjegavanjem traženja pomoći i manjkom socijalne podrške, koja je vrlo važna u njihovoj rehabilitaciji. Zbog toga je naročito važno razumjeti prediktore stavova prema osobama s duševnim poremećajima u zdravstvenih djelatnika.

Cilj: Utvrditi mogu li demografske varijable, varijable vezane uz radno mjesto i varijable vezane uz osobu poslužiti kao prediktori stavova medicinskih sestara/tehničara prema osobama s duševnim poremećajima.

Metode: Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 116 ispitanika. Korišteni su sljedeći instrumenti: Upitnik općih i demografskih podataka, Upitnik stavova u zajednici prema duševno oboljelima (CAMI) i NEO petofaktorski inventar.