FACTORS AFFECTING THE HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS KNOWLEDGE OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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Objectives

To explore the factors affecting project management knowledge with healthcare providers in Saudi Arabia.

Methods

It is a 4-months cross-sectional survey on knowledge of healthcare providers about Project management professional. The survey consisted of two-parts; demographic information, and second part sixteen questions. Part one about the basic knowledge of the project management that's included the phases or stages of project management, Project Management process. Part two about knowledge of project proposal that's included the Project Management proposal or charts the resources of project management, software used in the project management tool, knowledge of project proposal that's included the Project Management proposal or chart the resources of project management, software used in the project management tool. Besides, six factors affecting part 1 and part 2 of knowledge included gender, age, type of specialties, Academic qualifications, Total years of Healthcare professional experiences, and Current positions. The survey made an electronic format, and it analyzed the factors affecting project management through survey monkey system.

Results

The total responders were (552) Healthcare professionals. Several factors may affect the knowledge of PM; in the gender factor, the male had more statistically significant knowledge than female in the execution phase, controlling and monitoring step, and closing phase. While female had more knowledge than male in the Project scope management only ($p<0.05$. There are no statistically significant differences between all ages knowledge of PM in part I and 2 ($p>0.05$). The medical doctor had more statistically significant knowledge than a pharmacist in the Initiation phase, execution phase, Controlling and monitoring step, and closing phase ($p<0.05$). There is not any statistically significant between the period of experiences and all related knowledge of PM in part I and 2 ($p>0.05$). In the Academic qualifications, there is not statistically significant between all types of healthcare Academic qualifications in all related knowledge of PM in part I and 2 ($p>0.05$). In the current position, there is not statistically significant between all types of healthcare current position levels in all related knowledge of PM in part I and 2 ($p>0.05$).

Table 1: Gender versus knowledge about the project management phases or stages

Execution phase							
Gender	Very Strong	Strong	Neutral	Weak	Very weak	Total	P value
Male (A)	26.22%*	43.69%	24.27%	5.82%	0.00%	73.05%	P<0.05
	27	32	45	50	25	103	
	B	B					
Female (B)	15.79%*	44.74%	31.58%	5.26%	2.63%	26.95%	P<0.05
	6	6	17	20	12	38	
	A						
Total Respondents	33	38	62	70	37	141	
Controlling and monitoring phase							
Male (A)	31.37%*	47.06%	14.70%*	6.86%	0.00%	72.34%	P<0.05
	32	45	48	42	15	102	
	B		B				
Female (B)	18.92%*	45.95%	29.73%*	5.41%	0.00%	26.24%	P<0.05
	7	6	17	19	11	37	
	A		A				
Total Respondents	39	51	65	61	26	141	
Closing phase							
Male (A)	25.24%*	42.72%	20.39%	11.65%	0.00%	26.24%	P<0.05
	26	37	44	42	21	37	
	B						
Female (B)	10.81%*	45.95%	32.43%	10.82%	0.00%	73.05%	P<0.05
	4	5	17	21	12	103	
	A						
Total Respondents	30	42	61	63	33	141	

Conclusion

Most of the factors had is not statistically significant among healthcare providers Knowledge of Project Management (PM). The male had more knowledge than female, while the medical doctor had more knowledge than a pharmacist in their Knowledge of PM. The healthcare professionals very high demandable to education and training of Project Management in Saudi Arabia

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