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DECLARATION

I Chinee Iloabanafor, declare that this research report is my own work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Public Health in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. To the best of my knowledge, it has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at this or any other university.

Chinee Iloabanafor	
day of	, 2008

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my most loving and caring husband Ben Benson-Okoli, who provided invaluable support, Intermittent finances and a supportive ear during the period of this research. My two daughters Ifebube Chelsea and Sommachukwu Elizabeth Benson-Okoli whom I both had their births in the period of my study, for all the time you missed to be with me, I hope this report serves to justify all you had to bear while I undertook this study.

I just wish my father was not sick of stroke and lost consciousness, Daddy thank you for being the great intellect you are, a man who believed in and practiced thought, truth and intellectual rigor at all times. You are one of the people for whom I found courage to carry on and finish this research report, may the good Lord heal and strengthen you to enjoy the fruit of your labor.

ABSTRACT

TITLE: What Happens To Advanced Midwives After Their Training?

OBJECTIVES: The primary objective of this study was to explore how many Advanced Midwives who graduated between 2000 and 2004 are still working in public sector facilities. The second objective was to determine of those working in the public sector, how many are still ding clinical works in maternity wards. The third objective was to explore the reasons why the Advanced Midwives who left did and where they had gone to followed by the fourth objective which was to explore the reasons why those who stayed back did, the fifth objective was to see whether age, level of facility, rural or urban and province impacted on whether they have remained in the facility and the Sixth objective was to document the recommendations given by the Advanced Midwives on how to keep Advanced Midwives using heir skill in the public sector.

STUDY POPULATION: Graduates of Chris Hani Baragwanath nursing college and the University of Johannesburg nursing college for a period of five years 2000 to 2004 METHODS: Following Ethics approval, the two nursing colleges were approached to give the contact details of their graduates between 2000 and 2004. All the advanced Midwives who graduated within these years from the two nursing colleges totaling 320 graduates were communicated with. While some of the advanced midwives whose contact telephone numbers were available were communicated with telephonically, other advanced midwives who had no contact telephone numbers were forwarded the questionnaires by post, including a formal letter containing full explanation of the purpose of the research and the confidentiality of the information they were asked to give. A self addressed envelope was included in the letter to enable those who wished to

reply to easily reply without incurring any cost. These questionnaires were completed by the advanced midwives and sent back to the researcher.

RESULTS: 69% of the respondents were still working in the public sector while an alarming 31% had moved from the public sector to the private sector. 89% were found to be doing clinical works in the maternity wards while 11% were no longer doing clinical works and found to have either moved to hospital management within the same hospital or moved to ICU and Theater departments. Reasons for Advanced Midwives leaving the public sector facility to the private sector ranged from lack of recognition of Advanced Midwives by the government, lack of scarce skill allowances for doing a one year post basic training in Advanced Midwifery, lack of increment in salary generally, poor working conditions, lack of staff to not being allowed to practice independently and as a result had moved into the private sector where life was a lot better according to them. The reasons why the Advanced Midwives are still working in the public health sector ranged from the fact that the facilities they were working was near their homes, their passion for midwifery, their quest to upgrade themselves to the fact that they have been working as Advanced Midwives for so long.

Their were no association between the age, rural/urban and province to whether they have remained in the facilities, with the following P-values (P= 0.135, 0.174 AND 0.779) respectively, however an association was found between the level of facilities the Advanced Midwives worked with whether they have remained in the public facility with P-value (P= 0.001) Therefore Advanced Midwives working in smaller hospitals were more likely to remain in that hospital as against those working in bigger hospitals. The recommendations the advanced midwives had on how to keep Advanced Midwives using

their midwifery skills in the public sector ranged from recognizing Advanced Midwives in the public sector, in terms of provision of scarce skill allowances for Advanced Midwives like is the case with the ICU and theater nurses who are paid higher than their counterparts in other departments, increasing their salaries in general, improving their working conditions, increasing the number of staff per midwifery unit, to allowing them practice independently in terms of exploring their expertise without the doctor's interferences.

CONCLUSION: Although many Advanced Midwives had left the public sector to private sector facilities, a good number of them have remained and more so, many have continued using their Advanced Midwifery skills in the maternity wards. Among the Advanced Midwives working in the public sector there are high levels of dissatisfaction, which was reflected in the reasons why they intend to leave. Therefore there is urgent need to address the recommendations given by these Advanced Midwives themselves; by so doing greater number of those who intend to leave the public sector would be compelled to stay back.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	I
DEDICATION	II
ABSTRACT	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	VI
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VII
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	X
APPENDIX	XII
ABREVIATIONS & DEFINITION OF TERMS	.XIII-V
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY	3
1.3 NURSING RESOURSES IN SOUTH AFRICA	3
1.4 FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEMAND OF NURSES	5
1.5 FACTORS AFFECTING NURSES AT HEALTH FACILITIES IN SOUTH	
AFRICA	6
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH	8
2.2 MIGRATION OF SKILLED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	11
2.3 MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GLOBAL SHORTAGE OF	
ADVANCED MIDWIVES	13
2.4 MATERNAL MORTALITY AND THE NEED FOR SKILLED ATTENDAN	ITS
e.g. ADVANCED MIDWIVES	14

2.5 SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE STUDY	14
2.6 STUDY OBJECTIVES	15
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	17
3.1 STUDY DESIGN.	17
3.2 STUDY POPULATION.	17
3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS.	17
3.4 MAIN STUDY DATA COLLECTION	19
3.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.	21
3.6 STUDY LIMITATIONS.	22
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS.	23
4.1 RESPONDENTS.	23
4.2 POSTAL AND TELEPHONIC RESPONSES	36
CHAPTER FIVE	45
5.1 DISCUSSION.	45
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
6.1 SHORTAGES OF ADVANCED MIDWIVES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR	53
6.2 SCARCE SKILL ALLOWANCES FOR ADVANCED MIDWIVES IN THE	
PUBLIC SECTOR	54
6.3 LINCONDUSIVE WORK ENVIRONMENTS	55

REFERENCES	56
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LIST OF TABLES

Table page
TABLE 1: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NURSING STAFF PER4
100 000 OF THE POPULATION: SEPTEMBER 2001
TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND DETAILS OF WHERE20
ADVANCVED MIDWIVES WORHED BEFORE THEIR TRAINING
TABLE 3: TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL THE ADVANCED MIDWIVES24
WHO GRADUATED FROM THE TWO NURSING COLLEGES,
BETWEEN 2000 AND 2004
TABLE 4: THE DIFFERENT YEARS THE ADVANCED MIDWIVES WHO
PARTICIPATED IN THIS STUDY
GRADUATED24
TABLE 5: RESPONSE RATE INCLUDING (TELEPHONE AND POSTAL)25
FOR UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG GRADUATES BY YEAR.
TABLE 6: RESPONSE RATE INCLUDING (TELEPHONE AND POSTAL)26
FOR THE CHRIS HANI BARAGWANATH NURSING COLLEGE.
TABLE 7: WHERE THE ADVANCED MIDWIVES WERE BEFORE27
THEIR TRAINING BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC
TABLE 8: WHERE THE ADVANCED MIDWIVES ARE NOW BY PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE
TABLE 9: WHERE ADVANCED MIDWIVES ARE NOW BY COLLEGE29
(CHRIS HANI BARAGWANATH NURSING COLLEGE)
TABLE 10: WHERE ADVANCED MIDWIVES ARE NOW BY 30

COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG NURSING COLLEGE)
TABLE 11: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCED MIDWIVES FROM30
THE CHRIS HANI BARAGWANATH NURSING COLLEGE AND THE
UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG, WHO GRADUATED BETWEEN 2000 AND
2004
TABLE 12: HOW ADVANCED MIDWIVES FUNDED THEIR
ADVANCED MIDWIFERY TRAINING
TABLE 13: ADVANCED MIDWIVES IN URBAN OR RURAL AREA32
BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR TRAINING.
TABLE 14: LEVELS OF THE DIFFERENT FACILITIES WHERE
ADVANCED MIDWIVES WERE WORKING BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR
TRAINING
TABLE 15: ADVANCED MIDWIVES WHO ARE STILL DOING
CLINICAL WORKS IN THE MATERNITY WARDS
TABLE 16: ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF FACILITY WITH WHETHER34
ADVANCED MIDWIVES ARE STILL WORKING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR
TABLE 17: ASSOCIATION OF AGE, RURAL/URBAN, PROVINCE AND35
LEVEL OF FACILITY WITH WHETHER THEY ARE STILL WORKING IN THE
PUBLIC SECTOR

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1	ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	.61
APPENDIX 2	POST GRADUATE APPROVAL CERTIFICATE	.62
APPENDIX 3	LETTER OF PERMISSION FROM CHRIS HANI	63
BARAGWAN	ATH NURSING COLLEGE TO CARRY OUT THE RESEARCH WIT	ГН
THEIR STUD	ENTS	
APPENDIX 4	LETTER TO ADVANCED MIDWIVES REQUESTING THEIR	
PARTICIPATI	ON IN THE RESEARCH EXCERSISE	.64
APPENDIX 5	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION SCRIPT	.65
APPENDIX 6	QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ADVANCED MIDWIVES	.67
APPENDIX 7	CHANGE OF NAME	.68

ABBREVIATIONS

AM ADVANCED MIDWIFE

DoH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LFS LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

ADMs ADVANCED MIDWIVES

SA SOUTH AFRICA

SANC SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL

BER BUREA FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

TB TUBERCULOSIS

HIV/AIDS HUMAN IMMUNO VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY

SYNDROME

HR HUMAN RESOURCES

SSA SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

USAID UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT

SAPS STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES

ECA/IDRC/IOM

WB WORLD BANK

ODA OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

MDGs MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

MMR MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

GNP GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

SADHS SOUTH AFRICA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

NDOH NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CHB CHRIS HANI BARAGWANATH NURSING COLLEGE

UNI J UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

ICU INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

NCLWC NORTH CENTRAL LONDON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

CONFEDERATION