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Data Article

Data on motivational factors of the medical and nursing staff of a Greek Public Regional General Hospital during the economic crisis



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ABSTRACT

In this article, we present the data related to motivational factors given by the medical (n=118) and nursing (n=217) staff, of a Greek Public General Hospital during a period of financial austerity. The data collection has been based on a structured self-administrable questionnaire which was used in a previous survey in Cyprus (Chatzicharalambous, 2015) [1]. The incentives-rewards included amount in a total to 11 (both financial and non-financial). The data contains 4 parts: (1) demographics, (2) assessment of the degree to which this hospital provided such incentives-rewards, (3) personal assessment of the participants about the significance of these incentive-rewards and (4) to what extent these incentives-rewards have increased or decreased over the last five years due to the economic crisis. The sample was analyzed as a whole on demographics and by a professional subgroup (doctors and nurses) for the other three parts. The data include quantitative tables for all parts. Finally include three tables contain multilevel models.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Health care management, Psychology
More specific subject area	Motivational factors
Type of data	Tables
How data were obtained	The sample collected using a structured self-administrable (Chatzicharalambous, 2015) [1]. Data were collected from the medical and nursing staff from all sectors, independent specialty (dentist, surgery etc.), age and gender.
Data format	Analyzed
Experimental factors	A pilot study was conducted by using the questionnaire that was distributed to 10 nurses and 10 doctors who were asked to tell their opinion about how easy and understandable the questionnaire was and what adjustments they would propose to the research team to improve it.
Experimental features	The two categories of workers, nurses and doctors, tend to answer questions in a significantly different ways and we therefore use a multilevel Rasch approach to capture differences between and within levels and make comparisons between subgroups in the data. The Rasch models are estimated using the SIRT package of the open source statistical computing programming language R.
Data source location	General Hospital of Kavala, Kavala, Greece
Data accessibility	The data are available with this article

Value of the data

- The data present the motivational factors in medical and nursing staff of a general hospital in times of economic austerity.
- The data could be generalized to other hospitals of this type.
- This data may allow to other researchers to conduct a comparative evaluation with similar studies during the economic crisis.
- This data can be employed by other researchers to realize analyses based on different demographics.

1. Data

The dataset of this article provides information on the motivational factors of health professionals (doctors and nurses) in times of economic crisis. The survey is quantitative. [Table 1](#) shows the demographic characteristic of the sample ($n=335$). [Tables 2–4](#) show the findings of the personal assessment of staff [doctors ($n=118$), nurses ($n=217$)] on motivational factors. More specifically, [Table 2](#) contains the assessment of the degree to which this hospital provided such incentives-rewards. [Table 3](#) contains the assessment extent of the significance level of incentives-rewards and [Table 4](#) shows the assessment extent to which incentives-rewards over the past five years have changed (increased or decreased). Finally, we model our data using a multilevel item (package in R) response theory models. [Tables 5, 6 and 7](#) contain the three models. [Table 5](#) contains a model without intercept variances and no slopes. [Table 6](#) contains a model with item wise intercept variance and no slope. [Table 7](#) contains model with intercept variance and slope variances with hierarchical item and slope parameters.

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