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Professional activity during studies by physiotherapy students of Master's Degree course of university-level schools in Poland

Abstract

Introduction. In Poland, graduation from a Bachelor's degree course with a Bachelor's degree in Physiotherapy makes it possible to take on employment as a physiotherapist. However, a majority of students continues their education on a Master's degree course and simultaneously works either as a physiotherapist or in another profession. We differ in this from other European countries.

Aim. The aim of the study was to analyse the issue of taking on professional activity by second-year Physiotherapy students of a Master's degree course of university-level schools of different educational profiles, i.e.: medical universities (PM), universities of physical education (PWF), and other schools (IP).

Material and methods. The study enrolled 1942 second-year students of a Master's degree course of 17 university-level schools. A mean questionnaire return rate was: 53%. Women constituted 77% of the study participants, the mean age was 21 years. As many as 736 (45%) of the study participants started a Master's degree course at the same university-level school at which they had graduated from a Bachelor's degree course. The approval of the Ethical Review Board of Warsaw Medical University was not necessary to conduct the voluntary and anonymous questionnaire study. Statistical analysis: STATISTICA 10.0 (licensed to Warsaw Medical University), non-parametric statistical tests: Chi-square, Kruskal-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney U, $p < 0.05$.

Results. Thirty-five percent of the study participants reported that the organisation of classes at a Master's degree course makes it possible to take on employment. Thirty percent of the study participants reported that they worked as physiotherapists. Twenty-two percent of the study participants started searching for a job immediately after graduation from a Bachelor's degree course. Thirty-eight percent of the study participants were searching for a job in the field of physiotherapy on the Internet. The largest group of students (18%) reported that their current earnings were between PLN 1000÷1500.

Conclusions. 1. The organisation of classes did not constitute a significant problem in taking on employment during studies for the study participants in neither group of Physiotherapy students of a Master's degree course. 2. In the study group of students, the educational profile significantly influenced the frequency of taking on employment as a physiotherapist during a Master's degree course. 3. In the study group of students, the educational profile did not significantly influence the method of searching for a job in the field of physiotherapy.

Keywords: graduates of vocational studies, physiotherapists, professional activity, educational profile.

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of taking on employment by BA graduates as they continue their education on a Master's degree course is an element of graduate tracer studies. Because Master's degree students graduated from a Bachelor's degree course, in the labour market they are treated as potential job seekers. Issues such as methods of searching for employment, time and place of first employment, level of remuneration, etc. constitute the research area of tracer studies of higher school graduates [1-4].

In most European countries, tracer studies of graduates in different majors have been started only recently. The first country where graduate tracer studies were introduced was Germany (1989), followed by the United Kingdom and Italy (1994). The first nationwide graduate tracer study was conducted in France in 1997, followed by Finland (2004) and Austria (2009) [1].

Graduate careers have not been analyzed in Poland for a long time. Studies in this particular research area were carried out occasionally and selectively as individual initiatives [1-7]. University-level schools became obliged to perform graduate tracer studies only in 2005 when an appropriate Act was passed [8]. Under the Higher Education Act that is in force in Poland from the beginning of this year, university-level schools are obliged to analyze careers of their graduates twice, after 3 and after 5 years following graduation. Moreover, most Polish schools, including medical ones, carry out the first graduate tracer study after 6 months following graduation [1-4]. However, the Act does not specify the details concerning the study itself; each university-level school can decide on the method, presentation of the results, etc. on their own [8]. Graduate tracer studies have recently become a part of the education quality assurance system in numerous schools. Furthermore, there is ongoing work on development of a nationwide graduate tracer study system [1,2].

The system of education of physiotherapists in Poland is specific due to the number of university-level schools and the number of graduates who finish school each year and thus requires a systemic, nationwide tracer study of graduates in Physiotherapy. The tracer study should be conducted as one of the elements of rationalisation of education and adaptation of the educational offer to the current labour market requirements [9].

AIM

The aim of the study was to analyse the issue of taking on professional activity by second-year Physiotherapy students of a Master's degree course of university-level schools of different educational profiles, i.e.: medical universities (PM), universities of physical education (PWF), and other schools (IP).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

According to the data of Ministry of Health as of July 2nd, 2009, the admission limit to the full-time and part-time Master's degree Physiotherapy courses at 21 Polish accredited

university-level schools constituted a total of 3733 students to full-time and part-time courses [10].

All Polish accredited university-level schools offering programmes for full-time and part-time students (a total of 21) were invited to take part in the study.

The study comprised 1,942 second-year full-time and part-time Master's degree students, which constitutes 52% of all students admitted to Master's degree courses. This makes the study group representative.

The students represented 17 Polish university-level schools. Eight medical universities (712 PM students), 4 universities of physical education (534 PWF students), and 5 schools not specialising in either the medical sciences or physical education (566 IP students). A mean questionnaire return rate was 53% (min. 27%; max. 100%).

After taking exclusion criteria (a diploma of physiotherapy technician) into consideration (342 persons constituting 17% of the total), 1,600 students were qualified to the final statistical analysis: 570 PM students, 464 PWF students, and 566 IP students.

The study comprised 1,232 women and 368 men (77% and 23% of students respectively). The mean age of the study group was 21 years of age (SD=10.64, min. 23; max. 50). The groups of students did not differ significantly in terms of age and gender ($\chi^2=56.231$; $p<0.751$).

A group of 736 students (45%) from the study group started Master's degree course at the same university-level school at which they had graduated from a Bachelor's degree course, while 864 persons (54%) started their Master's degree course at different university. The vast majority of the study group (72%) graduated from a Bachelor's degree course in 2009 and commenced a Master's degree course directly after obtaining a Bachelor's degree (years of a Master's degree course: 2009/2010-2010/2011).

The study was conducted within the International Research Project "The formative effect of the course of physiotherapy studies on the occupational attitudes of students" (www.projekt-fizjoterapia.wum.edu.pl) [11-14].

The study was co-funded from the Warsaw Medical University "Young Scientist" Grant entitled "Assessment of the impact of the curriculum content in university-level schools of different educational profiles on occupational attitudes of Master's degree Physiotherapy courses", awarded for year 2012 in connection with original studies conducted as part of projects of research studies and development work which serve development of young scientists (NZZD/PM/41/11).

Voluntary and anonymous questionnaire studies were conducted during teaching classes at the end of the summer semester (April/May) of the academic year 2010/2011 by the Project co-ordinators, who represented different university-level schools. Due to the research area and the study group, the approval of the Ethical Review Board of Warsaw Medical University was not necessary to conduct the study.

The questionnaire was developed by the authors and comprised 74 questions: close-ended, semi-open-ended, open-ended, with classified answers and assessment of issues from the questionnaire in a given scale (2-5).

The questionnaire involved five thematic fields: 1) motivation to commence a Master's degree course, 2) satisfaction with studying, 3) taking on employment as a physiotherapist in the course of studies, 4) plans of students concerning

taking on a professional activity, and 5) development as a physiotherapist towards professionalization during a Master's degree course.

The majority of questions in the questionnaire was also included in the questionnaire conducted within the first stage of the study carried out in 2006 and 2009 [11-14].

Statistical analysis of the study results

Statistical analysis of the study results was carried out in STATISTICA 10.0 program (Warsaw Medical University license) [15]. Due to the nature of the data (qualitative data) and the absence of normal distribution of the data (Shapiro-Wilk test: $p > 0.05$), the following non-parametric statistical tests were used: Chi-square, Kruskal-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney U. The significance level was established at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Thirty-five percent of the study participants reported that the organisation of classes on a Master's degree course makes it possible to take on employment (43% of PM students, 40% of PWF students, and 35% of IP students), $p < 0.022$. Thirty percent of the study participants reported that they worked as physiotherapists (37% of PM students < 36% of PWF and 29% of IP students), $p < 0.005$. 22% of the study participants started searching for a job immediately after graduation from a Bachelor's degree course (22% of PM students < 29% of PWF and 23% of IP students), $p = \text{NS}$. Thirty-eight percent of the study participants were searching for a job in the field of physiotherapy on the Internet (42% of PM students, 48% of PWF students, and 41% of IP students). The largest group of students (18%) reported that their current earnings were between PLN 1000÷1500 (20% of PM students, 23% of PWF students, and 18% of IP students); $H = 25.632$, $p < 0.000$.

See tables 1-4 for detailed data concerning the opinions of the physiotherapy students of Master's degree course of university-level schools in Poland on taking the professional activity during studies.

DISCUSSION

No publications devoted to the analysis of taking on employment by Master's degree Physiotherapy students were found in the available Polish and world scientific literature (PubMed/MEDLINE, SCOPUS, EMBASE, Polish Medical Bibliography).

A review of the worldwide literature found numerous publications presenting attitudes and preferences of physiotherapy students concerning future employment [16-29]. With regard to analysis of career development among physiotherapists, the world literature contains predominantly papers focusing on differences in career development of female and male physiotherapists [15-29]. However, these studies did not specify groups of physiotherapists who continued their education on a Master's degree course or the analyses of career development of Physiotherapy graduates were remote [16-29].

In Poland, graduation from a Bachelor's degree course with a Bachelor's degree in Physiotherapy makes it possible to take on employment as a physiotherapist [11-14]. However, a majority of students continues their education

on a Master's degree course and simultaneously work either as a physiotherapist or in another profession [11-14]. This differs us from other European countries. Polish Bachelor's degree students significantly more often want to commence a Master's degree course compared to their colleagues from other European countries [11-14]. Compared to 58% of Polish students, only 13% of Spanish students, 8% of Turkish students, 4% of Latvian students, and 8% of British students want to continue their education on a Master's degree course. This might be a reason why the issue of taking on employment by this group of graduates is not analyzed in the literature, since in most European and world countries this group is not numerous.

A review of the available Polish literature (catalogue of Polish Medical Bibliography) found only one publication concerned with analysis of career development among graduates of Physiotherapy degree programs [9]. It is a presentation of a pilot study conducted by the present authors in 2011 relating to the career development of both BA and MA graduates in Physiotherapy. The available paper concerning this theme is also 'The report of a study of career development among graduates of Warsaw Medical University' prepared by the Career Office of WMU in April 2011 [30]. Career development among graduates of Physiotherapy degree programmes was also indirectly researched by Starczyńska in her Ph.D. thesis, which analysed the process of professionalization of the physiotherapist job based on a survey among physiotherapy practitioners [31].

The present study concerned with taking on employment by BA graduates in Physiotherapy who continue their education on a Master's degree course is the first - and so far, the only one - such study in Poland. Our previous study on career development of graduates was a pilot study and involved a smaller, non-representative study sample. Moreover, the previous study was conducted with the use of another research tool (electronic questionnaire), which could have been a reason for the smaller questionnaire return rate. The study by Sokolnicki was also performed with the use of an electronic questionnaire, however, it analyzed career development of WMU graduates, with Physiotherapy graduates constituting as little as 12% of the study group [30].

The present study was conducted with the use of a traditional paper questionnaire distributed by the co-ordinators of the International Research Project "The formative effect of the course of physiotherapy studies on the occupational attitudes of students" in different universities [11-14]. Therefore, it was possible to receive such a high questionnaire return rate and analyze the responses of a representative group of MA graduates. What is more, the present questionnaire was thematically connected with the issue of taking on employment by physiotherapists, which increased the interest in the questionnaire itself (contrary to the Sokolnicki study, in which the questionnaire was directed to all graduates).

The present study results demonstrated that 30% of the Master's degree students worked as a physiotherapist, compared to the Sokolnicki study, which showed that 76.5% of the study participants worked as a physiotherapist and 17.6% of the total were searching for a job. Forty-one percent of the study participants were satisfied with their job and were not willing to change it, whereas 32% of the total wanted to find another job in the chosen profession. In the

study by Starczyńska, 72.9% of the physiotherapists worked in health care centres or at university-level schools. Out of the total group 8.6% worked in both places at the same time (hospital and university-level school) and 14.5% of the study participants were employed somewhere else. Among Physiotherapy graduates studied by the Career Office of WMU, 23% of them wanted to start a PhD course and 20% of them intended to commence a specialisation programme in Physiotherapy. Fourteen percent of the study participants wanted to start a post-graduate course. Fourteen percent of the study participants wanted to work abroad and 11% of the total wanted to find a job not as a physiotherapist [30].

One of the most important issues in studies on career development of graduates is the date of first employment after graduation. The present study results showed that the largest group of MA graduates started looking for a job immediately after obtaining their Bachelor's diploma. In the study by Sokolnicki, 40% of the study group had found employment during their studies, 16% of the total had found a job within 2 weeks, 20% of the total had found a job within one month, and only 5% of the study participants had been looking for a job for more than half a year. Our study of 2011 received similar results, demonstrating that the largest group of the study participants had found employment in their profession within one month [9].

This might seem surprising, since it is believed that due to a large number of Physiotherapy graduates in Poland, it is very difficult to find a job in this profession at present. One factor influencing these results may be the fact that persons who had already found employment significantly more often took part in the study of 2011, compared to those who had not found a job yet [9]. This is also a factor most commonly mentioned in the literature as the one that limits the results of studies on graduate career development. Objectively, it is impossible to eliminate this factor [1-4].

Importantly, our own study of 2011 showed that MA graduates were looking for a job significantly longer than BA graduates. This might be connected with higher expectations of MA graduates associated with conditions and terms of employment as compared to BA graduates, who usually take on employment simultaneously with commencing their Master's degree course [9].

Graduate tracer studies usually focus also on another important factor, i.e. methods of searching for a job. The studies presented before demonstrated that the most popular methods involve online job searching, sending CV directly to companies, as well as looking for a job via family and friends. Our study results of 2011 were similar: the Internet, help from family and friends, as well as press advertisements constituted the most common sources of finding a job. In the Sokolnicki study, the most common methods of looking for a job were the following: searching the Internet (44%), visiting companies (34%), sending CV to companies by e-mail or traditional mail, help from family and friends (30%), press advertisements (24%), help from university Career Offices (20%), registering CV on job agency websites (14%), participating in job fairs (7%), and, using state employment offices, which was the least popular method (2%) [9,30].

In the present study, the largest group of the second year Master's degree students would like to take on employment

in orthopaedics (43%), sports medicine (33%), and paediatrics (23%), working in the field of kinesiotherapy (50%). The present results correspond with our previous study results and with the results of other authors. The commencement of a Master's degree course did not make the students interested in another field of medicine [9,30]. The largest group of students studied by Starczyńska was interested in working in an orthopaedic department with patients with musculoskeletal conditions, while the remaining study participants (as with our study) were interested in sports medicine and paediatric physiotherapy. The present study results are similar to those published in the world literature, in which the majority of Physiotherapy graduates are also interested in working in orthopaedics [31].

In our study of 2011, most of the students were considering working abroad. However, a significantly smaller number of the study participants knew the conditions of taking on employment abroad by Polish physiotherapists [9]. The countries of the European Union were the most common destination, with the UK in particular due to a good knowledge of the English language among the study group who admitted that a language barrier is one of the factors limiting the possibilities of finding a job abroad. It is worth underlining that in the study of 2011, the fact of having appropriate qualifications was the only factor that significantly differed the study groups of BA and MA graduates with regard to the barriers in taking on employment abroad by Polish physiotherapists [9]. BA graduates significantly more often ($p < 0.05$) than MA graduates reported that finding a job as a physiotherapist is more difficult due to the lack of necessary qualifications of Polish physiotherapists [9]. The study graduates might have had the opportunity to verify their qualifications and skills and now they are not afraid of taking on employment in their profession in Poland as well as in other EU countries.

Plans of physiotherapy graduates regarding self-employment were not analyzed in the world or Polish literature. In the present study, more than a half of the graduates wanted to be self-employed and a similar number of the study participants knew the requirements of starting their own business. Still, the vast majority of the total would like to receive objective information concerning this issue. According to the majority of Master's degree students, the key factors influencing the decision of starting own physiotherapy business were the willingness to work on their own and financial motivation. The present study results definitely correspond with the current problems that Physiotherapy graduates have to face when they enter the Polish and European labour markets that have been recently flood with Physiotherapy graduates [11-14].

The available Polish publications did not analyze the present level of remuneration of physiotherapists, the form of employment, or the duration of contract. In the present study, the level of remuneration of the largest group of students was between PLN 1,000 and 1,500.

Almost 21% of the study participants had an employment contract and the second largest study population had a civil law contract (commission contract or contract to perform a specified task). As little as 20% of the study group had a contract for an indefinite period of time and a similar proportion of the study group would like to work at their current workplace as long as possible.

TABLE 1. Search for the first job as physiotherapist by the groups of graduates surveyed.

No.	Question	Study group	PM	PWF	IP	H	PM-PWF	PM-IP	PWF-IP	
Percent of students (%)						p	p			
1	When did you start searching for a physiotherapist job?	6 months or less before graduation	6	8	5	6	H=1,327; p<0.514	NS		
		immediately after obtaining diploma	22	22	29	23				
		more than 6 months after obtaining diploma	7	8	8	6				
2	How long after graduation did you search for a job as physiotherapist?	less than a month	7	8	7	9	H=0.259; p<0.878	NS		
		up to 6 months	4	4	5	4				
		longer than 6 months	5	4	9	6				
		longer than a year	6	7	7	7				
3	How did you search for a physiotherapist job after graduation?	family and friends	28	31	34	30	H=1040; p<0.594		NS	
		press advertisements	26	28	33	29	H=3611; p<0.164		NS	
		Internet	38	42	48	41	H=5.894; p<0.052	0,059	0.637	0.021
		job agency websites	16	18	21	16	H=4.604; p<0.099		NS	
		sending CV to companies	32	35	41	33	H=6.976; p<0.030	0.055	0.475	0.01
		state employment office	20	21	21	27	H=8.478; p<0.014	0.771	0.016	0.01
		career office	4	4	8	4	H=10.327; p<0.005	0.005	0.872	0.01
		internships in companies	11	11	15	11	H=5.191; p<0.074		NS	
4	How did you find a job after graduation?	family and friends	8	8	11	10	H=1.679; p<0.431		NS	
		press advertisements	1	1	3	2	H=2.425; p<0.297		NS	
		Internet	8	9	11	7	H=5.922; p<0.051	0.323	0.124	0.014
		job agency websites	0	1	0	1	H=0.216; p<0.897		NS	
		sending CV to companies	10	12	9	11	H=2.016; p<0.364		NS	
		state employment office	4	6	4	6	H=1.411; p<0.492		NS	
		career office	0	0	0	0	H=6.239; p<0.044	0.116	0.338	0.034
		internships in companies	5	5	7	5	H=2.863; p<0.238		NS	

PM – students of medical universities

PWF – students of universities of physical education

IP – students of schools traditionally not specialising in either the medical sciences or physical education

H – Kruskal-Wallis test value

p – significance level

NS (not significant) – difference statistically insignificant

Limitations of the study results and further directions of studies

The present study of a professional status of Physiotherapy students at their final semester of a Master's degree course was conducted at the end of an MA course, i.e. two years following receiving a Bachelor's degree diploma. Thus, these results may be treated as preliminary results of a tracer study of BA graduates in Physiotherapy. It needs to be remembered that the study enrolled only those students who continued their education on a Master's degree programme. Therefore, the study should be treated as just one of the elements of graduate tracer studies. A comprehensive tracer study of BA graduates in Physiotherapy should also involve persons who started work immediately after graduation from a Bachelor's degree course and did not continue their education.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The organisation of classes did not constitute a significant problem in taking on employment during studies for the study participants in neither group of Physiotherapy students of a Master's degree course.
2. In the study group of students, the educational profile significantly influenced the frequency of taking on employment as a physiotherapist during a Master's degree course.
3. In the study group of students, the educational profile did not significantly influence the method of searching for a job in the field of physiotherapy.

TABLE 2. Terms of employment in the field of physiotherapy among the study group of Master's degree students.

No.	Question	Study group	PM	PWF	IP	H	PM-PWF	PM-IP	PWF-IP	
		Percent of students (%)				p	p			
1	Are you currently working as a physiotherapist?	yes, I am working as a physiotherapist	30	37	36	29	H=10.372; p<0.005	0.648	0.002	0.013
		yes, I am working but not as a physiotherapist	18	19	21	22				
		I am not working but I am searching for a physiotherapist job	21	22	22	25				
		I am not working but I am searching for any job	5	5	5	7				
		I am not working and I am not searching for a job	13	14	14	16				
2	Could you please indicate your current remuneration?	less than PLN 1000	10	11	14	10	H=25.632; p<.000	0.000	0.181	0.000
		between PLN 1000 and 1500	18	20	23	18				
		between PLN 1500 and 2000	9	9	13	9				
		between PLN 2000 and 2500	3	4	2	3				
		between PLN 2500 and 3000	2	2	2	2				
		more than PLN 3000	1	2	1	2				
3	What is the legal basis of your current employment?	employment contract	21	25	23	24	H=9.634; p<0.008	0.018	0.499	0.003
		contract of mandate/ commission	15	16	23	13				
		without a contract	4	5	6	4				
		volunteer work/unpaid internship	1	0	1	1				
		self-employed	4	5	5	3				
4	For what period are you currently employed?	less than 6 months	7	7	9	7	H=6.973; p<0.030	0.017	0.988	0.026
		between 6 months and 1 year	12	14	15	13				
		indefinite	19	20	22	20				
5	How long would you like to work at your current workplace?	less than 6 months	9	9	13	7	H=17.926; p<.000	0.000	0.518	0.000
		between 6 months and 1 year	4	4	6	5				
		between 1 and 3 years	8	10	11	7				
		as long as possible	15	15	15	19				

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TABLE 3. Professional interests of the study group of Master's degree Physiotherapy students.

No.	Question	Study group	PM	PWF	IP	H	PM-PWF	PM-IP	PWF-IP	
Percent of students (%)						p	p			
1	Which area of physiotherapy do you work in or would you like to work in?	physical therapy	15	11	18	24	H=33.156; p<.000	0.002	0.000	0.009
		kinesiotherapy	50	61	52	56	H=11.146; p<0.003	0.000	0.042	0.192
		manual techniques	25	29	32	23	H=12.191; p<0.002	0.227	0.017	0.000
		massage	21	24	21	26	H=3.484; p<0.175		NS	
2	Where do you work at present or where would you like to work?	in a state-owned hospital	14	16	12	19	H=8.700; p<0.012		NS	
		in a privately-owned clinic	20	25	22	21	H=2.640; p<0.267		NS	
		in a public clinic	13	15	14	16	H=1.310; p<0.519		NS	
		in a privately-owned centre	25	26	31	26	H=3.864; p<0.144		NS	
		in a fitness club	10	10	13	11	H=1.255; p<0.533		NS	
		in a health resort	12	12	12	16	H=4.560; p<0.102		NS	
		at a university, in a theory division	3	5	2	3	H=6.903; p<0.031	0.011	0.129	0.266
		at a university, in a teaching hospital	3	5	3	3	H=3.492; p<0.174		NS	
		3	Which area of medicine do you work in or would you like to work in?	orthopaedics	43	52	47	45	H=6.799; p<0.037	NS
neurology	28			35	29	32	H=3.873; p<0.144			
cardiology	9			9	10	11	H=1.173; p<0.556			
paediatrics	23			28	26	23	H=3.373; p<0.185			
rheumatology	9			11	10	9	H=0.753; p<0.686			
sports medicine	33			34	40	37	H=3.243; p<0.197			
4	At present I work or I would like to work:	with adults	34	41	35	39	H=5.714; p<0.067	NS		
		with children	10	14	12	8				
		with adults and children	19	21	24	20				
5	What kind of work do you do at present or would you like to do in the future?	team work	30	35	27	38	H=11.458; p<0.003	0.047	0.116	0.000
		individual work	52	58	64	54				

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TABLE 4. Plans of the study group of Master's degree Physiotherapy students relating to self-employment.

No.	Question	Study group	PM	PWF	IP	H	PM-PWF	PM-IP	PWF-IP
		Percent of students (%)				p	p		
1	I intend to start my own physiotherapy business in the future	54	62	61	60	H=0.315; p<0.853		NS	
2	I know the terms of starting my own physiotherapy business	48	52	58	53	H=4.748; p<0.093		NS	
3	I want to know the terms of starting my own physiotherapy business	70	80	75	80	H=5.944; p<0.061		NS	
4	How would you like to receive information on this topic?	Newsletter	16	17	21	18	H=3.110; p<0.211	NS	
		by an information leaflet	15	15	17	18	H=1.882; p<0.390		
		during a training	48	55	52	53	H=1.506; p<0.470		
		during the classes	46	53	50	53	H=1.235; p<0.539		
		unemployment	28	28	32	34	H=5.45; p<0.065		
5	What factors would force you to start your own physiotherapy business?	willingness to work "on my own"	63	72	67	72	H=4.439; p<0.108	NS	
		financial motivation	49	58	55	52	H=5.047; p<0.080		
		family tradition	2	2	3	3	H=0.838; p<0.657		

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