

The human side of digital transformation: Empirical evidence from the Austrian hospital sector

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Background

Digitization represents a major challenge for many healthcare organizations

Digital transformation in healthcare

- changes existing workflows and processes
- creates new information and communication technologies
- leads to a reorientation of current work forms/relationships

Healthcare employees

- need to constantly develop their digital skills
- and change their mindsets

Study aim

- To investigate how digitization is perceived by employees in the hospital sector
 - What are their expectations, attitudes, fears, and coping strategies associated with digitization?
 - Are there any occupational or generational group differences?
- To derive recommendations for action for hospital managers

Methods

Qualitative study

- Study location
 - A small private hospital in southern Austria
 - A large public hospital in eastern Austria (forthcoming)
- Investigation period: 29.10.2019 - 14.11.2019
- Data collection methodology
 - 6 individual interviews with the top and middle management from medicine, nursing, and administration
 - 4 focus groups with 5 to 8 employees from various disciplines
 - Walking interviews
 - Document analysis

Results

Perceived rapid digital change in the hospital sector by shaping the future of healthcare delivery

Employee attitudes

- Perceived advantages and disadvantages of digitization
- Positive proactive attitude when benefits are visible
- Inevitability of digital change
- Limits of digitization
 - Interpersonal relationships
 - Individuality of the patients

Results

Perceived advantages

- Process optimization and work relief
 - Digitally supported routine activities → Concentration on the core task
 - Standardized procedures
 - Productivity increase
- Digital documentation and communication
 - Higher transparency and traceability → Avoidance of errors and conflicts
 - Location-independent, rapid provision of information
 - Possibility of data evaluation
- Higher quality of care
 - Higher patient safety (medication, etc.)
 - Improved decision making

Results

Perceived disadvantages

- Increased process speed and work intensity
- Increased documentation effort
- Increased control/surveillance
- System dependency (susceptibility to errors)
- Continuous availability
- Possible health risks (eye and posture damages, etc.)
- Possible rationalization measures (administration area)
- Continuous acquisition of digital skills under time pressure

Results

Greatest fears among the workforce

- Increased monitoring, system failures and data loss
- Increased workload and stress
- Increased rationalization and personnel reduction (administration area)
- Dehumanization of the organization

More fears and resistance among the older generation
and medical profession ('digital aborigines')

Results

Employee coping strategies

- On the individual level (dominant)
 - Learning by doing
 - Exchange of knowledge and information in the team
 - External further IT trainings (seldom)
 - Hold out until retirement

- On the organizational level
 - Noticeable support from the management
 - Provision of IT equipment and IT support
 - Internal program trainings and introductions
 - External further IT trainings (seldom)

Discussion

Recommendations for action for the hospital management

- Promotion of a more human-centred digital strategy
 - Reduction of fears and resistance among the workforce
 - Visualization of the benefits of recent technical developments
- Expansion of IT equipment and IT support
- Continuous promotion of employee digital skills
 - Structured program trainings and formal further training offers
 - Selection of suitable learning settings/formats (e-learning formats)

Digital change should support employee skills and their everyday professional life, rather than giving them the feeling of being monitored or replaced