

Abstract

Empirically investigated in this study were the levels of skills, motivation and performance of health professionals; differences in the levels of skills, motivation and performance and the relationship between skills, motivation and performance of health professionals. To address these issues, a field survey of government regional referral hospitals was conducted using structured questionnaires. Descriptive analyses, Pearson's Moment Correlation Coefficient, single regression and multiple regressions were employed to elicit these evidence-based findings: (1) in terms of gender and age group, there was no significant difference in the level of skills of the health professionals; (2) there was a significant difference in the levels of verbal and written communication skills and leadership skills; (3) the married respondents had higher levels of leadership skills than the health professionals who were single; (4) on skills vs. performance, there was a very strong evidence that skills significantly predicted work performance of health professionals when taken jointly with motivation at 0.05 level of significance; (5) while on motivation vs. performance, the former did not predict work performance of health professionals when taken jointly with skills at 95% confidence level. Therefore, the possibility of utilizing these findings to achieve work productivity should not be ignored