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# Organizational culture in the primary healthcare setting of Cyprus

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## Abstract

**Background:** The concept of organizational culture is important in understanding the behaviour of individuals in organizations as they manage external demands and internal social changes. Cyprus healthcare system is under restructuring and soon a new healthcare scheme will be implemented starting at the Primary Healthcare (PHC) level. The aim of the study was to investigate the underlying culture encountered in the PHC setting of Cyprus and to identify possible differences in desired and prevailing cultures among healthcare professionals.

**Methods:** The population of the study included all general practitioners (GPs) and nursing staff working at the 42 PHC centres throughout the island. The shortened version of the Organizational Culture Profile questionnaire comprising 28 statements on organizational values was used in the study. The instrument was already translated and validated in Greek and cross-cultural adaptation was performed. Participants were required to indicate the organization's characteristic cultural values orientation along a five-point Likert scale ranging from "Very Much = 1" to "Not at all = 5". Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 16.0. Student t-test was used to compare means between two groups of variables whereas for more than two groups analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied.

**Results:** From the total of 306 healthcare professionals, 223 participated in the study (72.9%). The majority of participants were women (75.3%) and mean age was  $42.6 \pm 10.7$  years. Culture dimension "performance orientation" was the desired culture among healthcare professionals (mean:  $1.39 \pm 0.45$ ). "Supportiveness" and "social responsibility" were the main cultures encountered in PHC (means:  $2.37 \pm 0.80$ ,  $2.38 \pm 0.83$ ). Statistical significant differences were identified between desired and prevailing cultures for all culture dimensions ( $p = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusions:** This was the first study performed in Cyprus assessing organizational culture in the PHC setting. In the forthcoming health system reform, healthcare professionals will face challenges both at organizational level and professional status. Results of the study can serve as background knowledge for leaders and policy makers who seek interventions to improve performance before the implementation of a new national healthcare scheme.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Primary healthcare, Organizational, Culture

## Background

The concept of organizational culture emerges from various disciplines including anthropology, sociology, and management [1]. Recent interest in the culture of healthcare organizations has begun to address the importance of culture for key organizational outcomes [2]. For example, healthcare cultures that emphasize group affiliation, teamwork and coordination have been associated with greater implementation of quality improvement practices [3]. According to Rundall et al. [4], the culture of physician

organizations is important in the care of chronic illnesses, as it may relate to the ability of these organizations to support quality improvement efforts and develop information systems to provide better patient care [4]. Other authors have investigated how employee attitudes and behaviors are influenced by the "fit" or congruence between the organization's culture and the individual's own values or beliefs about what the organization's values should be. Different studies have found that greater congruence is associated with more positive employee attitudes [5-9].

Several definitions of organizational culture can be found in the literature. According to O'Reilly and Chatman [10] "culture is a system of shared values defining what is

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important, and norms defining attitudes and behaviors that guide member's attitudes and behaviors". As Schein [11] proposed: "Organizational culture is the pattern of shared basic assumptions - invented, discovered or developed by a given group as it learns to cope with its problems of external adaptation and internal integration - that has worked well enough to be considered valid and therefore to be taught to new members as the correct way to perceive, think and feel in relationship to those problems" [11].

There are a variety of qualitative and quantitative approaches that measure organizational culture depending on the purpose and goals of each investigator [12]. Among the most widely used instruments is the Organizational Culture Inventory [13,14] which evaluates styles within organizational groups to characterize the overall organizational culture along three dimensions (constructive, passive/defensive, or aggressive/defensive orientations) [13]. It comprises 120 items; each one rated on a 1-5 Likert scale [15] and has internal reliability that ranges from 0.67 to 0.92 [16]. Another two questionnaires are designed to measure the culture and values at the organizational level. The first is the Organizational Beliefs Questionnaire [17]. This tool is a 50 item questionnaire that uses a 5-point Likert scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree) and has ten subscales: work should be fun, being the best, innovation, attention to detail, worth and value of people, quality, communicating to get the job done, growth/profit/other indications of success, hand-on management and the importance of a shared philosophy<sup>17</sup>. It has moderate to high internal validity (0.35 to 0.78) [18].

The second tool is the Organizational Culture Profile (OCP), developed by O'Reilly, Chatman and Caldwell [7]. The original version of the OCP consists of 54 value statements with average reliability coefficient of 0.88 [7]. A Q-sort methodology of data collection [19] is used to identify values that characterize a target organization and an individual's preference for that particular set of values by assessing person- organization fit [7,20]. Based on a review performed by Ashkanasy et al. [21] concerning 18 culture measures published between 1975 and 1992, OCP was found to be one of only a few instruments to provide details concerning reliability and validity. The OCP has since been revised and shortened by Cable and Judge [22] to measure organizational and personal culture orientations. The instrument was further modified by Sarros et al. [23] along with the development of a five point Likert type scale format [15]. The new shortened version of the OCP consists of a 28-item, seven factor structure comprising the following factors: supportiveness, innovation, competitiveness, performance orientation, stability, emphasis on rewards and social responsibility [23].

## **Organization and provision of primary healthcare services in Cyprus**

The existing National Healthcare System (NHS) of Cyprus provides almost universal coverage, as 75% of the population has access to healthcare services provided in the public sector. Primary Healthcare (PHC) is usually the first point of contact and is delivered through 42 PHC centers throughout the island. Fourteen of those are located in urban areas, 22 are rural and six are part of the outpatient department clinics of each town's general hospital. The personnel at each PHC center comprise general practitioners (GPs), dentists, psychiatrists, pharmacists, nursing and administrative staff [24].

In the present NHS, the Ministry of Health is responsible for the organization and delivery of primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare. Human resource management at the public healthcare sector is highly centralized and bureaucratic. Consequently, recruitment and selection of employees is controlled by the central authorities who are unable to ensure person-organization fit, motivation or reward systems. Rural PHC centers are mostly understaffed whereas urban PHC centers have an excess in technical and human resources leading to inequalities in the care provided [25].

Cyprus healthcare system is passing through a period of transformation. Since 2001, the Ministry of Health has been working on a comprehensive health care reform. A new national health scheme that strengthens the role of PHC was approved by law a decade ago [26]. According to the new scheme [26], PHC will become the cornerstone of an effective healthcare system in which GPs will act as gatekeepers to secondary and tertiary healthcare services and where PHC centers will form independent health units. In the forthcoming implementation of the new health care system, GPs will be assigned with new tasks such as human and financial resource management.

The aim of the present study was: a) to describe the organizational culture pattern in the PHC setting of Cyprus, b) to compare relative strengths of different culture patterns between healthcare professionals and c) to evaluate the "fit" between employees' desired culture and the real life culture perceived by the employees.

## **Methods**

### **Instrument**

The abbreviated form of the Organizational Culture Profile questionnaire (OCP) revised by Sarros et al. [23] was used in the present study. The instrument has a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.75 and each of the seven composite factors includes four value items [23]. Permission to use was obtained by Professor James Sarros.

The original OCP instrument developed by O'Reilly, Chatman and Caldwell [7] was already translated and validated in Greek by Bellou V [27]. Since Greek is the

official language of Cyprus, a cross-cultural adaptation of the questionnaire was decided. For this reason, a pre-test study was performed in 20 employees of Nicosia General Hospital. During the pretest study, participants were asked to complete the questionnaire and comment on words or sentences that were difficult to understand as well as to rephrase problematic items [28]. Two statements out of 28 were rephrased in the Greek-Cypriot version of the questionnaire.

A pilot study was then performed in 30 randomly selected registered nurses and specialized physicians of Nicosia General Hospital. Participants were asked to complete the questionnaire at time zero and two weeks later. Test-retest reliability expressed by Pearson correlation coefficient yielded a value of 0.78, whereas internal consistency expressed by Cronbach's alpha was 0.91. A correlation coefficient of 0.78 indicates a good to excellent reproducibility [29,30] whereas a reliability of 0.91 is considered excellent [31]. In order to examine the nested structure of the data (healthcare professionals working in urban PHC centers/ rural PHC centers/ outpatient departments of the General hospitals of the same healthcare organization) mixed models were applied. Data analysis confirmed that none of the factors used as dependent variables showed statistical significance within each PHC working setting ( $p$  value for each factor  $>0.05$ ). Intra-class correlation coefficient was calculated for participants from each PHC working setting. Relevant values were 0.94 for urban PHC centers, 0.88 for rural PHC centers and 0.90 for outpatient departments, indicating almost perfect agreement (values  $> 0.80$ ).

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was further applied to the 28 questions to determine whether they could be collapsed into different composite factors in the Cypriot version of the questionnaire. Principal axis factoring extraction with a varimax rotation was performed to analyze the structure of the questionnaire. To establish a composite factor, eigenvalues had to be greater than one and each item had to have a factor loading greater than or equal to 0.5. The suitability of the data for structure detection was examined with Bartlett's Test of Sphericity with  $p$ -value of 0.000 and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy measured at 0.846. This procedure resulted in six composite factors. Two items from the factor "innovation" namely risk taking and quick to take advantage of opportunities were loaded to the factor "competitiveness" whereas the other two items (being innovative and taking individual responsibility) were loaded in the factor "performance orientation". Since the test-retest reliability and internal consistency of the OCP tool were high (0.78 and 0.91 respectively), we decided to use the seven factor structure proposed by Sarros et al. [23]. Composite factors were psychometrically reliable with Cronbach's

$\alpha$  coefficients above the standard of 0.70 proposed by Nunnally [31].

The final version of the questionnaire was then administered to the study population. Respondents were required to indicate the organization's characteristic cultural values orientation along a five-point Likert scale [15] ranging from "Very Much = 1" to "Not at all = 5". Additionally the instrument comprised nine items concerning the demographic characteristics of the participants.

### Study population

The study was performed at the PHC setting of Cyprus. At the time of the study a total of 144 GPs and 162 registered nurses were working in the 42 PHC centers throughout the island [24]. Approvals for the study were obtained from both the Director of Medical Services and the Nursing Services Director of the Ministry of Health. The study was also approved by the National Bioethics Committee of Cyprus.

Questionnaires were officially transferred to the entire PHC centers of Cyprus. Instructions were provided in a cover letter signed by the researchers, describing the study objectives, ensuring response confidentiality and stating that participation was voluntary and anonymous. The main investigator gave three phone calls to the physician in charge at each PHC center. The first call was made a day before the questionnaires were sent in order to explain the purpose of the study and to give instructions for questionnaire collection. The second call was made 15 days later as a reminder for questionnaire completion and the final call was performed at the end of study (one month from the first call) in order to ensure that questionnaires were collected and sent according to the instructions. The study was performed during July 2010.

### Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were calculated using the statistical software SPSS version 16.0 [32]. Continuous variables were expressed as means (Standard Deviation) and categorical variables as frequencies and percentages. Student  $t$ -test was used to compare means between two groups of variables whereas for more than two groups analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied. Average factor scores on culture dimensions were further compared using Tukey's test. For the assessment of person to organization fit, paired  $t$ -test was applied so as to compare the means of culture dimensions between employees' desired culture and the existing culture in PHC.  $P$  value  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

### Results

The overall response rate was 72.9% (223 out of 306 questionnaires were returned). A total of 97 out of 144 GPs (67.4%) and 126 out of 162 registered nurses (77.8%)

participated in the survey. The majority of the study population were females (75.3%) and mean age was 42.6 (SD=10.7) years. Demographic characteristics of the participants are shown in Table 1. Statistical significant differences were identified between GPs and nurses in regard to mean years at current working position. Average years in current position were 10 (SD= 9.0) for nurses vs 5.8 (SD= 5.9) for physicians, (p=0.000).

Descriptive statistics and reliability coefficients for each dimension of organizational culture are presented in Table 2. As indicated, all dimensions demonstrate good to high reliability using 0.70 as the commonly accepted cutoff criterion [30].

As shown in Table 2, the desired type of organizational culture among primary healthcare professionals is “performance orientation” (mean: 1.39 ± 0.45) followed by “supportiveness” (mean: 1.42 ± 0.51). The least desired type of culture in PHC is “competitiveness” (mean: 1.72 ± 0.54). Paired t –test revealed statistical significant differences between desired and prevailing cultures for all cultural dimensions. As shown in Table 3, “supportiveness” and “social responsibility” are the main cultures encountered in the PHC setting of Cyprus (means: 2.37 ± 0.80, 2.38 ± 0.83).

#### Differences between the study population and dimensions of organizational culture

Women healthcare professionals working in PHC believe that the characteristics that shape the culture “emphasis on rewards” are more important in comparison to their male colleagues, a finding of statistical significance (mean: 1.40 ± 0.53 vs 1.62 ± 0.78, p= 0.036). Tukey post hoc analysis showed that participants between 35–44 years old consider that organizational culture dimension “performance orientation” is more important as compared to those of ≤ 34 years, a finding of statistical significance (mean: 1.27 ± 0.36 vs 1.52 ± 0.53, p= 0.047).

In regard to the population of GPs there were no statistical significant differences between gender, age, tenure and location of practice. On the other hand, female nurses reported that the values included in the cultures: “supportiveness”, “innovation” and “emphasis on rewards” are more important in comparison to their male counterparts. These differences were statistically significant with means for “supportiveness” 1.41 (women) vs 1.79 (men), p= 0.046, for “innovation” 1.55 vs 1.91, p= 0.042 and for “emphasis on rewards” 1.40 vs 1.87, p=0.030. Statistical significant differences were also found for most dimensions of culture between nurses and tenure. Post hoc analysis with Tukey test showed that nurses with professional experience between 6–15 years believe that those values that constitute the cultures: “supportiveness”, “competitiveness”, “performance orientation”, “stability” and “emphasis on rewards” are more important as

**Table 1 Characteristics of the study population (N= 223)**

Characteristic	N (%)
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	54 (24.7)
Female	165 (75.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
≤ 34	51 (26.7)
35-44	48 (25.1)
45-54	66 (34.6)
≥55	26 (13.6)
<b>Tenure (years)</b>	
1-5	56 (26.8)
6-15	54 (25.8)
≥ 16	99 (47.4)
<b>Tenure (years) at current department</b>	
1-5	107 (52.7)
6-15	58 (28.6)
≥ 16	38 (18.7)
<b>Family status</b>	
Married	164 (76.6)
Unmarried	32 (15.0)
Divorced	13 (6.1)
Widowed	5 (2.3)
<b>Medical profession</b>	
Family Physician	97 (43.5)
Registered nurse	126 (56.5)
<b>Professional position</b>	
Senior medical officer	7 (3.2)
Medical officer	90 (41.5)
Chief nursing officer	10 (4.6)
Senior nursing officer	17 (7.8)
Nursing officer	93 (42.9)
<b>Primary Healthcare setting</b>	
Urban	66 (31.7)
Rural	103 (49.5)
Hospital's Outpatient department	39 (18.8)
<b>Town of work</b>	
Nicosia	99 (45.2)
Limassol	47 (21.5)
Paphos	30 (13.7)
Larnaca	23 (10.5)
Famagusta	20 (9.1)

compared with their colleagues with tenure up to five years. As displayed in Table 4, these results were statistically significant with relevant p values of 0.049, 0.016, 0.036, 0.026 and 0.009 respectively.

**Table 2 Descriptive statistics and reliability coefficients for each dimension of the organizational culture (N= 223)**

Culture dimension <sup>†</sup>	Mean	Standard deviation	$\alpha^*$
Supportiveness	1.42	0.51	0.76
Innovation	1.61	0.60	0.71
Competitiveness	1.72	0.54	0.53
Performance orientation	1.39	0.45	0.78
Stability	1.44	0.56	0.69
Emphasis on rewards	1.46	0.61	0.73
Social responsibility	1.50	0.48	0.62
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.91</b>

<sup>†</sup>1= Very much, 2= Considerably, 3= Moderately, 4= Minimally, 5= Not at all.  
 $\alpha^*$ = Cronbach's alpha.

## Discussion

The present study was the first to be performed in Cyprus that measured existing and desired organizational culture between primary healthcare professionals. "Performance orientation" and "supportiveness" were the two most desired types of organizational culture among GPs and nurses who practice at the PHC setting. On the other hand, "supportiveness" and "social responsibility" were the main cultures encountered in PHC whereas the least prevailing culture was "emphasis on rewards". According to the OCP instrument, a performance orientation culture is shaped by the following characteristics: enthusiasm for the job, results orientation, highly organized employees and high performance expectations [23]. Organizations that have performance oriented culture emphasize achievement, results and action as important values and use systems that

reward employees [33]. Although this culture dimension was the desired one for primary healthcare professionals the existing culture in PHC was "supportiveness". This type of culture however, was the second most desired culture as pointed by the participants. Values that shape this culture dimension include team orientation, people orientation, collaboration and sharing information freely [23]. Organizations with cultures that are collaborative and emphasize cooperation among employees, are team oriented and members tend to have positive relationships with their coworkers and their managers [34]. According to the European definition of general practice/ family medicine the principles of the discipline include team collaboration, person –centered approach, community and individual responsibility [35]. These characteristics are included in the culture dimension "supportiveness" which is the one promoted in the PHC setting of Cyprus.

An important finding of the study was the gap identified between desired and prevailing cultures, yielding statistical significance for all cultural dimensions. As the study showed, there is not one strong culture that characterizes healthcare professionals who practice in PHC. According to Nystrom [36] the strength of an organization's culture refers to the degree of consensus among members about which values prevail and which dominate in importance. In organizations with strong cultures most employees show consensus with the values of the organization [37] and their organizations in turn provide more meaning, commitment and guidance to their employees [36]. As other studies have shown [36,38] healthcare organizations exhibiting a strong culture achieve desired outcomes such

**Table 3 Differences between desired and existing organizational culture dimensions in the primary healthcare setting**

Culture dimension	Mean $\pm$ S. D.	Paired differences <sup>†</sup> Mean $\pm$ S. D.	p-value
Supportiveness (D)	1.42 $\pm$ 0.51	-0.94 $\pm$ 0.89	<b>0.000</b>
Supportiveness (P)	2.37 $\pm$ 0.80		
Innovation (D)	1.61 $\pm$ 0.60	-0.91 $\pm$ 0.92	<b>0.000</b>
Innovation (P)	2.52 $\pm$ 0.84		
Competitiveness (D)	1.72 $\pm$ 0.54	-0.81 $\pm$ 0.84	<b>0.000</b>
Competitiveness (P)	2.54 $\pm$ 0.78		
Performance orientation (D)	1.39 $\pm$ 0.45	-1.02 $\pm$ 0.93	<b>0.000</b>
Performance orientation (P)	2.41 $\pm$ 0.84		
Stability (D)	1.44 $\pm$ 0.56	-1.14 $\pm$ 0.93	<b>0.000</b>
Stability (P)	2.58 $\pm$ 0.82		
Emphasis on rewards (D)	1.46 $\pm$ 0.61	-1.45 $\pm$ 1.10	<b>0.000</b>
Emphasis on rewards (P)	2.91 $\pm$ 0.94		
Social responsibility (D)	1.50 $\pm$ 0.48	-0.88 $\pm$ 0.90	<b>0.000</b>
Social responsibility (P)	2.38 $\pm$ 0.83		

<sup>†</sup>Paired differences in means  $\pm$  S. D: Difference in the mean values of each cultural dimension pair (subtraction of the mean value of desired from prevailing culture).

Desired culture (D): "How important is it for this characteristic to be a part of the organization you work for?".

Prevailing culture (P): "To what extent is your organization recognized for its...?".

p- value: statistical significance <0.05.

**Table 4 Culture dimensions according to tenure in years for the nursing population (N= 126)**

Culture dimension	Mean	S. D.	p-value
<b>Supportiveness</b>			<b>0.049</b>
1-5 years	1.58*	0.70	
6-15	1.30*	0.36	
≥ 16	1.53	0.56	
<b>Innovation</b>			<b>0.464</b>
1-5 years	1.69	0.63	
6-15	1.52	0.43	
≥ 16	1.64	0.65	
<b>Competitiveness</b>			<b>0.016</b>
1-5 years	2.05*	0.69	
6-15	1.52*	0.37	
≥ 16	1.68	0.58	
<b>Performance orientation</b>			<b>0.036</b>
1-5 years	1.66*	0.56	
6-15	1.30*	0.39	
≥ 16	1.34	0.44	
<b>Stability</b>			<b>0.026</b>
1-5 years	1.72*	0.78	
6-15	1.27*	0.40	
≥ 16	1.52	0.63	
<b>Emphasis on rewards</b>			<b>0.009</b>
1-5 years	1.84*	0.85	
6-15	1.23*	0.36	
≥ 16	1.46	0.59	
<b>Social responsibility</b>			<b>0.386</b>
1-5 years	1.71	0.51	
6-15	1.45	0.44	
≥ 16	1.47	0.47	

\*Post hoc analysis revealed statistical significance between those groups.  
 p- value: statistical significant difference <0.05.

as commitment and satisfaction which in turn often lead to reduced employee turnover and increased job performance. There is convincing evidence that value congruence between individuals and their organizational context is associated with a more positive subjective experience for the person and better performance for the organization [39].

In a similar study performed in five PHC centers in Crete –Greece, the OCI instrument was applied [40]. The results of that study showed that the existing types of culture were aggressive/defensive and passive/defensive. These culture profiles involve expectations for the members of an organization to approach tasks and interaction with other people in powerful ways to promote their status and security [13]. These norms are similar to the values included in the culture dimension “stability” of the OCP

tool namely low conflict, security of employment, and stability.

According to the results of three studies performed in the general public hospitals of Cyprus gaps were identified between desired and existing cultures exhibiting statistical significance for every culture dimension [41-43]. In Larnaca hospital [41] desired cultures were “performance orientation” and “stability” with respective means of 1.46 vs 1.47. In Limassol hospital [42] “emphasis on rewards” and “stability” were the most desired cultures (means: 1.42 vs 1.44 respectively), whereas in Paphos hospital [43] “supportiveness” and “stability” were identified as the most desired ones (means: 1.50 vs 1.52). Results emphasize the fact that there is not a unified strong culture among healthcare professionals who work in the public healthcare sector of Cyprus. In all three hospitals “stability” was identified as a desired culture. This type of culture includes characteristics like low conflict, security of employment and calmness. Stable cultures are predictable, rule oriented and bureaucratic and they are usually encountered in public sector institutions. When the environment is stable and certain, these cultures may help the organization to be effective by providing stable and constant levels of output. These cultures however, prevent quick action and may lead to a misfit in a changing and dynamic environment [44]. According to the results of a study performed by Bellou [27] in 20 public Greek hospitals that used the original 54 item OCP instrument [7] the two most prominent characteristics of culture were “aggressiveness” and “supportiveness”, whereas the least prominent ones were “decisiveness” and “team orientation” [27].

Another important finding of our study was that women healthcare professionals working in PHC value more, those characteristics that shape the culture “emphasis on rewards” in comparison to their male counterparts, a finding of statistical significance. There were also statistical significant differences identified between female and male nurses in regard to the importance given to the following cultures: “supportiveness”, “innovation” and “emphasis on rewards” with women valuing these cultures to a greater extent as compared to men (p value < 0.05 for all cultures). A possible explanation could be that men and women undergo a different professional socialization process in which skills and knowledge are acquired. As a result, women have different professional expectations and different values [45]. Studies have shown that women are more people oriented and team oriented whereas men are more task oriented and competitive [46,47].

A noteworthy finding of the study was the difference identified between nurses with professional experience between 6–15 years and those with tenure up to five years in regard to the importance given for the cultures:

“supportiveness”, “competitiveness”, “performance orientation”, “stability” and “emphasis on rewards”. Results yielded statistical significance for the aforementioned cultures ( $p$  value  $< 0.05$ ). One possible explanation could be that newcomers in an organization have different values than those who have been in the organization for longer time. Unmet expectations, the feeling of uncertainty in relation to their work and the lack of congruency between their values and the values of the organization are possible reasons that may contribute to the importance attributed in certain culture categories. As studies have shown, environments that send clear messages to newcomers have the potential to change the most strongly held expectations by newcomers. On the other hand, environments in which newcomers receive ambiguous or conflicting messages from insiders will allow newcomers to maintain their initial expectations [48,49].

#### **Limitations of the study**

The present study addressed the population of primary healthcare professionals throughout Cyprus with a high participation rate (72.9%). Therefore there were no limitations regarding the sampling procedure. A possible limitation of the study was the use of the seven factor structure of the questionnaire although CFA identified six factors (the four items of the factor “innovation” collapsed into the factors “competitiveness” and “emphasis on rewards”). This however does not seem to have an impact on the results given the fact that both validity and reliability of the OCP tool were found to be excellent. In addition, the culture dimension “innovation” was not included between desired or encountered types of culture in PHC as noted by healthcare professionals. This finding further supports the comment that the collapse of this factor has not affected the results.

#### **Implications of the study**

This was the first study performed in a PHC setting that used the revised OCP instrument. The study tried to unveil prevailing and desired organizational culture in the PHC setting of Cyprus in the light of the forthcoming healthcare reform. The revised OCP instrument [23] that was used to determine person-organization fit showed lack of congruency between individual and organizational values. Different employees’ perceptions on desired and existing culture dimensions were identified. Moreover, there was lack of a strong unified organizational culture at the PHC level in Cyprus raising issues on job satisfaction and performance. According to Kantek and Baykal [50], if the individual norms and values of the members of an organization accord with the organizational values and norms, the organizational culture is boosted up; otherwise, the organizational culture is weakened and accompanied by a variety of problems such as conflicts,

job dissatisfaction and decrease in motivation and performance [50]. It is therefore important for leaders and policy makers to demonstrate insight into the organization’s culture. An awareness of the underlying forces can help them understand personnel behavior, identify necessary organizational changes and help develop the organization to function more efficiently [51]. As Gabriel [8] proposes, leaders should try to understand organizational culture before trying to “fix” it or directly manage it. Otherwise, trying to force employees to accept organizational values might result in the development of reactive subcultures and countercultures [48]. According to Kilmann [1], changes in organizational culture should be managed from a systems perspective, acknowledging the interconnectedness of the parts. Changes in organizational strategy, structure, reward system, reporting and work procedures may therefore have to be implemented to support cultural change [1].

#### **Conclusions**

This was the first study performed in Cyprus that provided insight into the organizational culture encountered in the PHC setting. The study provided evidence that the modified OCP [23] is a reliable and valid tool which can be easily applied in healthcare organizations including PHC settings. The new abbreviated form of the questionnaire that uses a Likert scale provides a more user-friendly approach to investigate organizational culture in large samples [23].

Results of the study can serve as an audit tool for managers and policy makers in the expected implementation of a new NHS. The revised OCP [23] can be used during different stages in the process of the implementation of the new NHS so as to monitor organizational cultural change in conjunction with changes in values and leadership styles. It can also provide the information needed for recruitment and selection of new employees [23] in the new NHS.

Healthcare professionals working in PHC will face changes both at organizational and professional level as new employment relationships will be developed jeopardizing their permanent working status. Results of the study can be used to set targets for organizational cultural change in the new working environment [23]. Whatever interventions will take place policy makers should ensure that important values fostered in PHC are well preserved.

#### **Abbreviations**

OCP: Organizational Culture Profile; PHC: Primary Healthcare; GPs: General Practitioners; NHS: National Healthcare System.

#### **Competing interest**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### **Authors’ contributions**

TZ participated in the design and coordination of the study and drafted the manuscript. SZ participated in the design of the study, performed the statistical analysis and helped to draft the manuscript. AP conceived of the

study and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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