

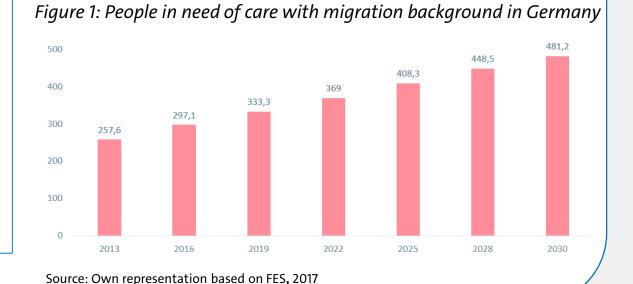


Systematic Review of returns of migrant nurses's multilingual skills on the labor market

Kseniia Pershina University of Hamburg, Faculty of Education



- Increase of people with migration background needing healthcare;
- Recruitment of foreign nurses as a strategy to cope with staff shortages in health care.
- Linguistic diversity in healthcare is increasing



Theory

- Language skills of multilingual workers are considered as human capital that could provide returns on the labor market (Chiswick, 2009; Grin, Sfreddo & Vaillancourt, 2010).
- Immigrant employees can benefit from their multilingualism in the labor market if there is a demand for multilingual communication (Chiswick & Miller, 2009; Damari et al., 2017).
- Multilingual nurses use their language skills intensively in everyday working life. However, it is still unclear, whether they have returns from multilingual competence in the care sector (Elderkin-Thompson, Silver & Waitzkin, 2001; Bischoff & Steinauer, 2007).

Aim

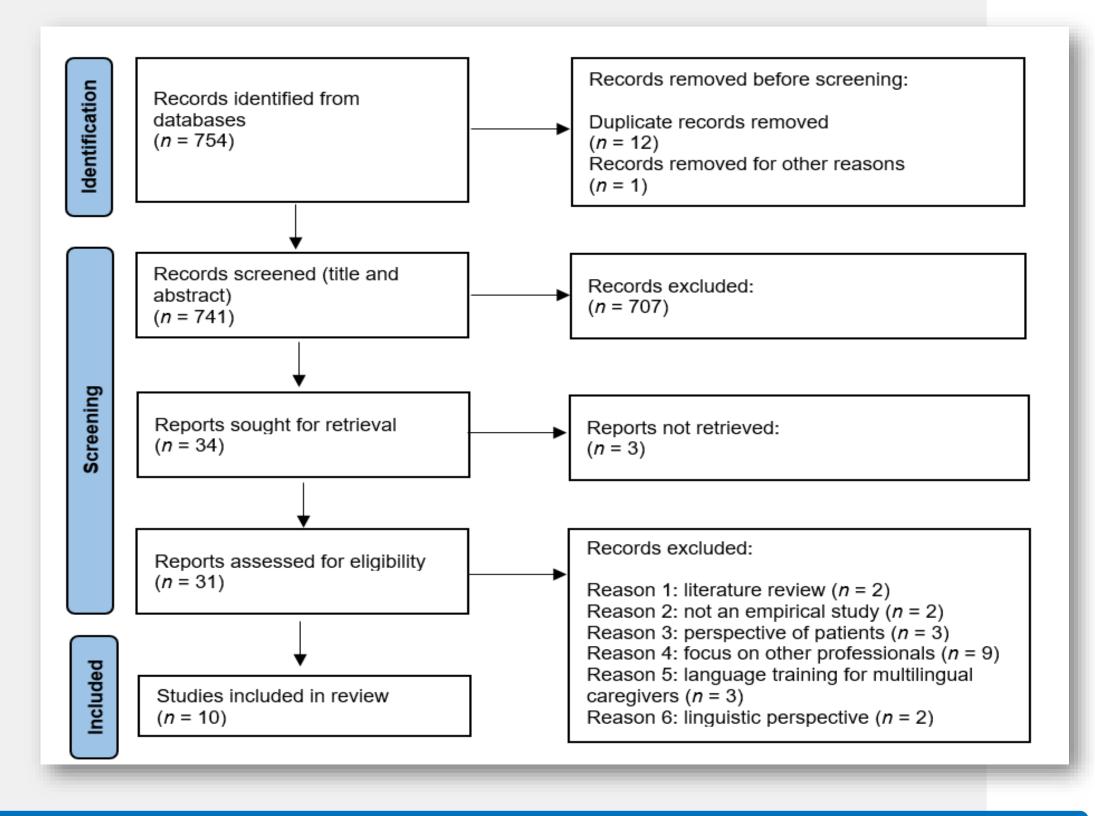
- Explore the existing empirical findings on the returns on multilingual competence of immigrant nurses;
- Investigate different types of returns (monetary/non-monetary and positive/negative) immigrant nurses may receive.

Method

Systematic Review

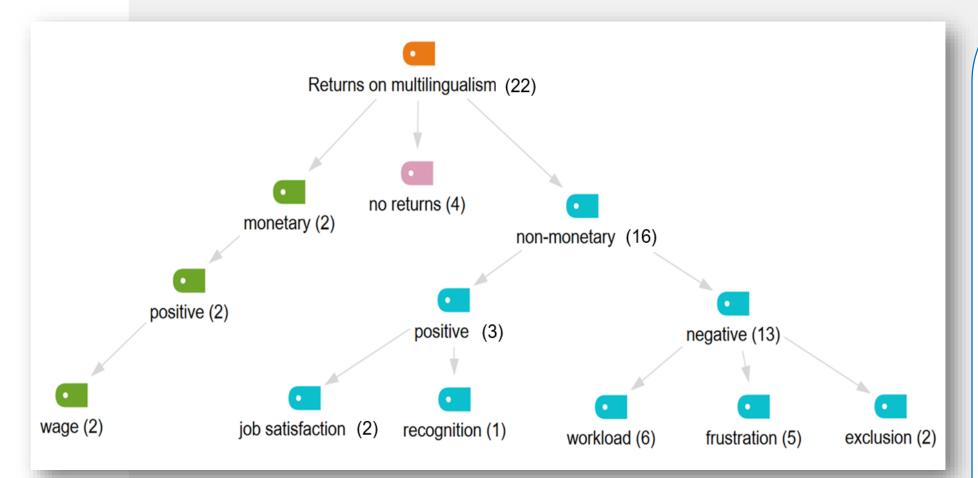
- > n = 10
- > SALSA (Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis) framework.
- > Selection criteria:
 - Year of publishing 2004-2023;
 - Language: English, German;
 - Study group: multilingual care workers, 1st generation of immigrants.
- ➤ 10 electronic Databases.
- ➤ Search strings: nurses AND (bilingual OR multilingual OR interpreter).
- ➤ Deductive content analysis of selected articles.

Figure 2: PRISMA flow diagram of search strategy and studies selection



Findings

Figure 3: Hierarchical sub-code model of returns on multilingualism



References

Ali, P.A., Johnson, S. (2017). Speaking my patient's language: bilingual nurses' perspective about provision of language concordant care to patients with limited English proficiency. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 73 (2), 421-432.

Bischoff, A., Steinauer, R. (2007). Pflegende Dolmetschende? Dolmetschende Pflegende? Literaturanalyse. *Pflege* 20 (6), 343-351. Chiswick, B., R. (2009). The economics of language: an introduction and overview. *Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)*, Bonn. https://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:101:1-2008070230.

Chang, H., Hutchinson, C., Gullick, J. (2021). Pulled away: the experience of bilingual nurses as *ad hoc* interpreters in the emergency department. *Ethnicity & Health*, 26(7), pp. 1045-1064.

Damari, R., Rivers, W., Brecht, R., Gardner, P., Pulupa, C., & Robinson, J. (2017). The Demand for Multilingual Human Capital in the U.S.

Labor Market. Foreign Language Annals, 50 (1), pp. 13–37.
Elderkin-Thompson, V.; Silver, R.C.; Waitzkin, H. (2001). When nurses double as interpreters: a study of Spanish-speaking patients in a US primary care setting. Social Science & Medicine, 52(9), 1343–1358.

FES (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) (2017): Auswirkungen des demografischen Wandels im Einwanderungsland Deutschland. Accessed 1 August 2023, https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/wiso/11612.pdf. Gonzalez, A., A., Davis, S. (2022). Nurse-patient communication on the south Texas border: Negotiating language and cultural

discordance during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Frontiers in Communication*, 7. Grin, F., Sfreddo C., Vaillancourt, F. (2010). The Economics of the Multilingual Workplace. New York: Routledge. Kalist, David E. (2005). Registered nurses and the value of bilingualism. Industrial & Labor Relations Review 59:101–18. Kamau, S., Koskenranta, M., Isakov T., Kuivila, H., Oikarainen, A., Tomietto, M., Mikkonen, K. (2023). Culturally and linguistically diverse registered nurses' experiences of integration into nursing workforce – A qualitative descriptive study. *Nurse education today* 121. King Ramirez, C., Martínez, G. (2018). Nurses' Perspectives on Language Standardization in Health Care: The Silencing of Bilingual Health Providers. *Heritage Language Journal*, 15(3), 297-318.

Patriksson, K., Nilsson, S., & Wigert, H. (2022). Being a gift- Multilingual healthcare professionals in neonatal care. *Journal of Neonatal Nursing (28)*, 67-71.

Villanueva L. (2023) Dual-role nurse interpreter perceptions of language barriers and Spanish-speaking patients: A qualitative study.

Villanueva L. (2023) Dual-role nurse interpreter perceptions of language barriers and Spanish-speaking patients: A qualitative study. *Nursing Open*,10(6), 3973-3981.

Returns on migrant nurses' multilingual skills

- Migrant multilingual nurses mostly receive nonmonetary returns, both positive (e.g., job satisfaction) and negative (e.g., workload).
- Positive monetary returns are observed in specific contexts, but more research on this aspect is required.

| Study | Sample | Monetary | Non-monetary returns | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| | | returns | | | _ | | |
| | | positive | positive | | negative | | |
| | | wage | job | recognition | workload | frustration | exclusion |
| | | | satisfa- | | | | |
| | | | ction | | | | |
| 1. Ali & Johnson, | n = 59 | | × | × | × | | × |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| 2. Chang, Hutchinson | n = 13 | | | | × | × | |
| <u>& Gullick, 2019</u> | | | | | | | |
| 3. Coombs & Cebula | n = 22.104 | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | |
| 4. Coomer, 2011 | n = 49.958 | × | | | | | |
| 5. Gonzalez & Davis, | n = 14 | | | | × | | |
| 2022 | | | | | | | |
| 6. Kalist, 2005 | <i>n</i> = 24.120 | × | | | | | |
| 7. Kamau et al., 2023 | n = 24 | | | | | | |
| 8. King-Ramirez & | n = 4 | | | | × | × | |
| Martinez 2018 | | | | | | | |
| 9. Patriksson, Nilsson | n = 21 | | × | | × | | |
| & Wigert 2022 | | | | | | | |
| 10. Villanueva, 2023 | n = 4 | | | | × | × | |
| | | | | | | | |