



A Study on Determining the Predictors of Job Satisfaction and Turnover among Licensed Social Workers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Muhammed Al Thagafi ^{a*}, Waleed Alqasim ^a, Fahad Al Saadi ^a, Faten Abdu Komeit ^a, Essam Alqurashi ^a, Bahijah Nassar Ali Alobaidi ^a and Hatem Abdullah Alharbi ^a

^a Eradah and Mental Health Complex, Jeddah, KSA.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: This study aimed to identify the predictors of job satisfaction and examine the relationship between job satisfaction and other important outcomes, such as employee engagement and turnover among licensed social workers in Jeddah region.

Study Design: A descriptive cross-sectional study design.

Place and Duration of Study: The target population for this research comprises only licensed social workers working in different industries inside Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to fill out the performed questionnaire between June 2022 and May 2023.

Methodology: Sample: We included 172 licensed social workers participating in this study to fill out a questionnaire measuring job satisfaction and turnover responses.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: Moalthaqafi@Moh.Gov.Sa;

Results: This study involved 172 licensed social worker participants from different age groups with a mean age of 34.6 ± 2.65 years old and mean experience years of 6.3 ± 21.4 years. The level of the Replacing Staff licensed social workers in Jeddah region was low, with a mean score of 1.69. Regarding the responses to this study participants regarding the turnover, the study findings revealed that the level of the Replacing Staff licensed social workers in the Jeddah region was low, as they reported that other people can be competent with them and their leaders are not satisfied enough with their work.

Conclusion: It was observed that the level of job satisfaction among licensed social workers in the Jeddah region was found to be moderate. In contrast, the level of turnover among licensed social workers in the Jeddah region was found to be low among licensed workers in Jeddah.

Keywords: Predictors; job satisfaction; licensed social workers; Jeddah; Saudi Arabia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social workers provide a vital and irreplaceable role in helping the improvement the overall well-being of individuals, families, and communities [1]. However, the field of social work is distinguished by its challenging nature, which exposes practitioners to the potential hazards of job dissatisfaction and burnout [2]. Job satisfaction can be defined as the degree to which an individual perceives a sense of happiness and contentment in their occupation [3,4]. The concept being examined is complex and influenced by various factors, including internal factors like personal views and interests and external factors like salary, benefits, and working conditions. Multiple research has provided evidence regarding job satisfaction's importance in many areas. An exemplification can be observed in the association between job happiness and improved employee performance, productivity, and retention [5].

Moreover, there is a correlation between it and reduced absenteeism and staff turnover [6]. The significance of job satisfaction in social work stems from its direct impact on the quality of care social workers provide to their clients. A positive association has been seen between job satisfaction among social workers and their level of involvement and motivation in carrying out their professional responsibilities. The correlation between this relationship and the quality of outcomes observed by their clientele has been established [7-9].

The investigation of job satisfaction within the domain of social work is of considerable significance owing to various considerations [8]. The factors encompassed in this category consist of the intrinsic principles linked to the occupation, the financial consequences arising from employee turnover and absenteeism, the focus on achieving positive client results, and the

necessity of drawing individuals with exceptional skills to the profession. Additionally, job dissatisfaction can lead to "burnout," a phenomenon that can have adverse consequences for both social workers and the individuals they serve [3]. The discovery of elements that impact job satisfaction can increase working conditions, minimize absenteeism, improve staff retention, boost customer care, and facilitate the recruitment of qualified individuals to the profession [1]. The examination of job satisfaction within the realm of social work is considered to be both valid and of great importance [5].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In a study by Qutub et al. [3], To ascertain the determinants of employee voluntary attrition or turnover, the researcher examined the data obtained from a sample of 112 participants, aged 18 to 40, within the labour market of Chile. The author's conclusion posits that turnover results from various factors, such as compensation, acknowledgement, and possibilities for professional growth, among other contributing elements. Additional aspects examined include the absence of opportunities for professional advancement, difficulties navigating career paths, and ambiguity around job responsibilities [3]. The concept of job satisfaction is complex and influenced by a range of factors, including internal factors, such as personal values and interests, and external factors, like compensation, benefits, and working conditions [7]. Multiple studies have provided evidence regarding the importance of job satisfaction since it has been found to favourably influence various factors like employee performance, productivity, and staff retention.

Moreover, a positive association exists between job satisfaction, reduced absenteeism, and employee turnover [9,10]. The significance of job

satisfaction in social work stems from its capacity to impact the quality of care directly social workers provide to their clients. Social workers who derive job pleasure are likelier to demonstrate elevated levels of engagement and motivation in their professional capacities, potentially yielding enhanced outcomes for the individuals under their care [11].

Scholarly study is scarce regarding job satisfaction among social workers within the specific setting of Saudi Arabia. However, just a few studies have been conducted [10]. Many scholarly inquiries have been undertaken to examine the phenomena of job satisfaction in the healthcare industry in Saudi Arabia, encompassing a diverse array of professionals [12]. Furthermore, it was noted that a fall in job satisfaction among surgical healthcare professionals coincided with the Hajj period, marked by a significant increase in demand for healthcare services [3]. The available evidence suggests that job satisfaction is a complex construct influenced by various factors, including internal and external aspects. The current literature on job satisfaction among social workers in Saudi Arabia is limited in scope. Nevertheless, the scarcity of research conducted in this domain suggests that organizational attributes substantially influence the prediction of work satisfaction levels [12,13]. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the predictors of job satisfaction and examine the relationship between job satisfaction and other important outcomes, such as employee engagement and turnover among licensed social workers in Jeddah region.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Design

This study used a descriptive cross-sectional survey design to identify job satisfaction predictors among licensed social workers in the Jeddah region of Saudi Arabia for a duration extended to one year from June 2022 to May 2023.

3.2 Study Setting

The study was conducted in all Jeddah regions of Saudi Arabia, where social workers are available to work and conduct this research.

3.3 Target Population and Sample Size

Using the Epi program to calculate the sample size for this study to find that the sample size

equals 128 licensed social workers will be recruited [14]. This sample size is sufficient to detect statistically significant relationships between the predictor and outcome variables among social workers eligible for the inclusion criteria, which was recruiting all licensed Saudi arabian social workers working in the Jeddah region of Saudi Arabia with experience years over 2 years.

3.4 Study Variables

The variables were measured in this study as:

Dependent Variables: Intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors, job characteristics, and personal factors and

Independent Variables: Job satisfaction, employee engagement, and turnover.

3.5 Research Instrument and Data Collection

A self-administered questionnaire was used and obtained from Jiang [15] study, then adapted and translated to be suitable for the study population and region, then collecting data from the participants, which included items to measure all of the study variables covering a wide range of relevant factors, including:

1. **Job Satisfaction:** Items 2,3,7 20 measure the employee's satisfaction with their job, including their income, work environment, and career prospects, these items are containing responses with 3-likert scale which the satisfaction is determined with the highest responses with satisfactions.
2. **Employee COMPETENCIES:** Items 21-22 assess the employee's experience, skills, and potential to reach their full potential, these items are containing responses with 3-likert scale which the level of agreement refers to the high level of competencies.
3. **Company Factors:** Items 23-30 evaluate the company's reputation, competitiveness, and long-range goals, these eight items are containing responses with
4. **Replacement Difficulty for Staff which is Termed is Turnover:** Items 1, 4, 5, and 6 assess the difficulty of finding and training a replacement for the employee, these four items are containing responses

with 3-likert scale with agreeing for questionnaire's items.

3.6 Reliability and Validity

To measure the questionnaire validity, a pilot study on 18 participants was conducted to make sure that all questionnaire items and questions were valid and suitable for these purposes, and the study population and the pilot study results revealed that the questionnaire's items were valid and appropriate for this study aims and population. The Internal consistency was measured, and by reviewing the results of alpha Cronbach, it is clear that the correlation coefficients between the scores of each item of the axe (job satisfaction) and the total score of the dimension are statistically significant at a significance level of 0.01. Additionally, all of these coefficients have positive values. This indicates a high level of internal consistency and a strong relationship between the axe and its items, thus demonstrating the overall validity of the items in the axe. Also, the results showed that Cronbach's Alpha for job satisfaction was 0.973, and for replacing staff was 0.676. These findings indicate that the study's questionnaire tool exhibited good reliability (Table 1).

Table 1. The Cronbach alpha for measuring this scale reliability

Domains	No. items	Cronbach's Alpha
Job satisfaction	30	0.973
Replacing difficulty for the staff (turnover)	7	0.676

3.7 Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS (version 25) statistical software. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the sample characteristics and the study variables. Bivariate and multivariate statistical analyses examined the relationships between the predictor and outcome variables.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

A total of 172 licensed social workers were participating in this study with various demographic characteristics, revealing that there were 172 licensed social workers. Most (66%)

were between 31 and 45 years, while 19% were over 45 years, and 15% were between 20 and 30 years. Most (62%) were male, and 38% were female. Regarding educational qualifications, 54% held a bachelor's degree, 40% had a master's degree, and 6% had a diploma. Regarding marital status, the majority (60%) were married, 23% were divorced, 12% were single, and 4% were widowed. In terms of experience, 51% had more than 10 years of experience, 38% had between 5 and 10 years of experience, and 12% had less than 5 years of experience, as shown in the following table (Table 2) and figure (Fig. 1).

4.2 Responses of Participants to Job Satisfaction

The results showed that the level of job satisfaction of licensed social workers in Jeddah region was moderate, with a score mean of 2.25. The highest Potential Risk Item was (Can you gain respect in your work?) with a mean score of 2.52, (Can you be accepted and trusted by the leaders and colleagues?) with a mean score of 2.48, and (How is your relationship with your colleagues?), and (Is the city in which you work your ideal place?) with mean score 2.41, the lowest Potential Risk Items were (Are you satisfied with the incentive mechanism?) with mean score 2.08, (How significant is job pressure in your company) with mean score 2.02, and (How is your strength in the same industry?) with mean score 1.76 (Table 3).

4.3 Responses of Participants to Replacing Staff (Turnover)

The results revealed that the level of the Replacing Staff licensed social workers in Jeddah region was low, with a mean score of 1.69; regarding the Potential Risk Items, the highest item was (How about your work performance?) with mean score 2.26, followed by (Are there other people who can be as competent as you are in your position?) with mean score 2.11, followed by (Can a new employee quickly achieve competence at your job?) with mean score 1.62, followed by (Are your leaders satisfied with your work?) with mean score 1.49, followed by (Is finding a replacement who can become competent within a short period of time difficult?) and (Do you have previous experience related to your present job?) with mean score 1.43, followed by (Are your subordinates satisfied with you?) with mean score 1.41 (Table 4).

Table 2. The demographic characteristics of the study participants

Variables	Categories	N	%
Age (34.6±2.65)	From 20 to 30 years	26	15%
	From 31 to 45 years	113	66%
	More than 45 years	33	19%
Educational Qualifications	Diploma	11	6%
	Bachelor	93	54%
	Master	68	40%
Marital Status	Single	20	12%
	Married	105	61%
	Divorced	40	23%
	Widowed	7	4%
Experience (6.3±21.4)	Less than 5 years	20	12%
	From 5 to 10 years	65	38%
	More than 10 years	87	51%

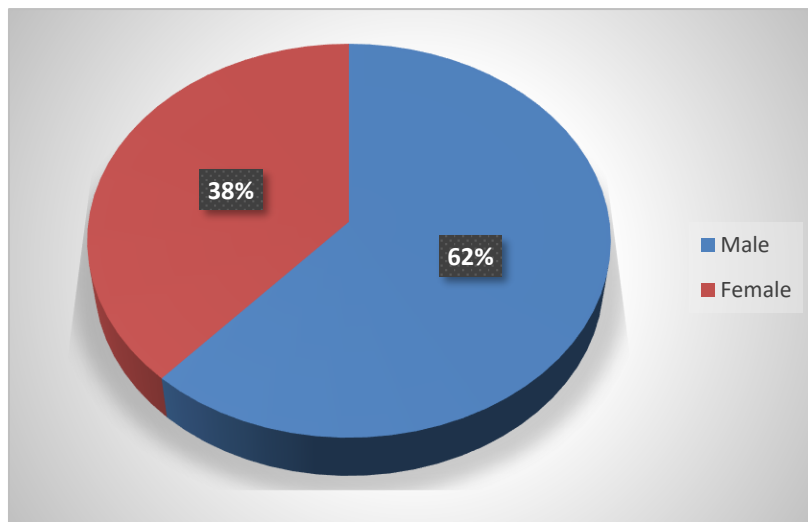


Fig. 1. The gender distribution among participants in this study

Table 3. The total and detailed responses of participants to job satisfaction

No	Potential Risk Items	Mean	SD
1	Are you satisfied with your income?	2.19	0.76
2	What is your pay relative to that of others in the same industry?	2.12	0.77
3	Is the salary system in your company reasonable?	2.26	0.77
4	Are you satisfied with the incentive mechanism?	2.08	0.80
5	Are chances for promotion fair?	2.28	0.74
6	Are you satisfied with your work environment?	2.25	0.75
7	Are you satisfied with the management system in your company?	2.26	0.73
8	Can you reach your full potential?	2.24	0.73
9	Can you be accepted and trusted by your leaders and colleagues?	2.48	0.71
10	Can you gain respect for your work?	2.52	0.71
11	Are you satisfied with your leaders?	2.31	0.76
12	How are the interpersonal relations and communication in your company?	2.35	0.72
13	How is your relationship with your colleagues?	2.41	0.77
14	How significant is job pressure in your company?	2.02	0.76

No	Potential Risk Items	Mean	SD
15	Is your mind at ease while you are working?	2.26	0.75
16	Are you enthusiastic about your work?	2.35	0.74
17	Would you like to spend more time on your work?	2.12	0.78
18	Would you like your child to have the same job with you?	2.20	0.80
19	Is your goal consistent with the goal of the company?	2.30	0.78
20	Does your speciality or knowledge match your position?	2.35	0.75
21	Is your job your ideal job?	2.26	0.82
22	Can you fulfil your career plans in your current job?	2.37	0.73
23	How are the chances for educational training and career development in your work?	2.22	0.76
24	Is the city in which you work your ideal place?	2.41	0.75
25	Do you and your spouse live in separate places?	2.55	0.71
26	How is the competition strength of your company?	2.17	0.76
27	How is your strength in the same industry?	1.76	0.76
28	How is the supply and demand for professionals in your position?	2.14	0.70
29	How are the long-range goals and prospects in your company?	2.20	0.74
30	How are the benefits of your company?	2.16	0.76
	Total	2.25	0.56

Table 4. The total and detailed responses of participants to Replacing Staff (turnover)

No	Potential Risk Items	Mean	SD
1	Do you have previous experience related to your present job?	1.43	0.65
2	Are your leaders satisfied with your work?	1.49	0.71
3	Are your subordinates satisfied with you?	1.41	0.63
4	How about your work performance?	2.26	0.78
5	Are there other people who can be as competent as you are in your position?	2.11	0.75
6	Can a new employee quickly achieve competence at your job?	1.62	0.72
7	Is finding a replacement who can become competent within a short period of time difficult?	1.43	0.65
	Total	1.69	0.41

The correlation between job satisfaction and Replacing Staff showed that there was no significant difference between job satisfaction and Replacing Staff ($r = -0.04$, P -value = 0.96)

4.4 Predictors of Job Satisfaction

The stepwise regression analysis detects the best model and the significant predictors. The entered variable Replacing Staff, age, gender, educational level, marital status, and experience, the results showed that the best models, after conducting stepwise regression analysis, were two models the first was significant ($F = 65.71$, P -value <0.01), with one predictor (Master education), where level of job satisfaction increases by 0.606 compared to bachelor education, ($\beta = 0.61$), and this effect was significant ($t = 8.11$, P -value <0.01), and the second model was significant ($F = 38.77$, P -value <0.01), with two predictors, (Master education), where level of job satisfaction increases by 0.544

compared to bachelor education, ($\beta = 0.54$), and this effect was significant ($t = 7.16$, P -value <0.01), and age from 20 to 30 years, where the level of job satisfaction decreases by 0.308 compared to who aged more than 45 years, ($\beta = -0.31$), and this effect was significant ($t = -2.97$, P -value = 0.03) (Table 5).

4.5 Discussion

Job satisfaction among workers is very crucial to be carried out; this study aimed to identify the predictors of job satisfaction and examine the relationship between job satisfaction and other important outcomes, such as employee engagement and turnover among licensed social workers in Jeddah region, a total of 172 licensed social workers were randomly selected from different places in Jeddah, most of them were males. It is noticeable among all social workers, mostly males [16]. They had a high level of experience, which drove this study to be more

Table 5. The regression analysis

First model	F	P-value	β	t	P-value
	65.71	< 0.01			
	Master Education Reference (Bachelor)		0.61	8.11	< 0.01
Second model	F	P-value	β	t	P-value
	38.77	< 0.01			
	Master Education Reference (Bachelor)		0.54	7.16	< 0.01
	Age from 20 to 30 years Reference (more than 45 years)		-0.31	-2.97	0.03

reliable and verified its findings [17]. The results showed that the level of job satisfaction of licensed social workers in Jeddah region was moderate, specifically towards respect to work and accepting leaders and colleagues. It agrees with Alqarni et al. [18] study, which found that regarding job satisfaction, 25 individuals expressed contentment, whereas 74 individuals exhibited indecisiveness. The emotional tiredness score of male participants (M = 27, SD = 12) was substantially greater than that of female participants (p = 0.049).

Furthermore, it was observed that those with a monthly income exceeding SR 20,000 had a notably elevated level of overall job satisfaction, as evidenced by a statistically significant p-value of 0.041. The data indicate that there is a notable prevalence of stress and burnout among mental health practitioners, which merits careful consideration. Specifically, less than 25% of the participants expressed job satisfaction. Also, it is agreed with Casillas [19] study, which revealed that there was no significant correlation between the duration of employment and job stress in addition to satisfaction level (p = .119). Additionally, no significant association was seen between the length of time on the job and job satisfaction (p = .248).

In addition, these social workers reported that they are not satisfied with job stress and incentive criteria in their industries is, also agreed with Hooper [20] study, which reported a significant association was seen between the absence of job security and job unhappiness among both beginner and seasoned social workers. The research project aimed to address the gap in the healthcare community by gathering data that may offer significant insights and guidance to healthcare administrators. The objective was to identify specific areas of focus that could potentially lead to a reduction in turnover rates, an increase in productivity, and

an improvement in the overall quality of patient care.

Regarding the responses to this study participants regarding the turnover, the study findings revealed that the level of the Replacing Staff licensed social workers in Jeddah region was low, as they reported that other people can be competent with them and their leaders are not satisfied enough with their work, it is agreed with Geisler et al. study [21], who demonstrated a significant correlation between the quality of work and turnover rates, while also finding a relationship between professional self-concept and job satisfaction among social workers which increases their stability and reduce their turnover.

The predictors of job satisfaction revealed that a master's education raised job satisfaction more (p < 0.01), getting a higher level of education with fewer responsibilities and more comforts; also, job satisfaction decreased by younger social workers than oldest ones (p < 0.01), it is I agreement with Stamper [22] study, who revealed that age was identified as a significant factor about job satisfaction and spirituality. Additionally, the quantity of time employed by CFT was also found to be statistically significant in job satisfaction and spirituality.

5. CONCLUSION

The study results indicated that the level of job satisfaction among licensed social workers in the Jeddah region was moderate, with a mean score of 2.25. Additionally, the level of turnover among licensed social workers in the Jeddah region was found to be low, with a mean score of 1.69. Two predictors of job satisfaction were identified: individuals with a Master's education exhibited higher levels of job satisfaction compared to those with a Bachelor's degree, and individuals between the ages of 20 and 30 displayed higher

levels of job satisfaction compared to those above the age of 45.

ETHICAL APPROVAL AND CONSENT

This study was conducted following the ethical principles of research involving human participants and was approved by the relevant institutional review board IRB with number A01738. Participants provided informed consent, knowing the risks and benefits, and can withdraw anytime. Confidentiality is paramount, with data handled discreetly.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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