Deanship of Graduate Studies Al Quds University



Workplace Aggression, Psychological Distress and Job Satisfaction among Nurses in Governmental Clinics in Gaza Governorates

Khalil N. El Halabi

MPH Thesis

Jerusalem- Palestine

1440 / 2019

Workplace Aggression, Psychological Distress and Job Satisfaction among Nurses in Governmental Clinics in Gaza Governorates

Prepared by: **Khalil N. El Halabi**

BSc. Nursing (Palestine collage of nursing- Gaza) Palestine

Supervised by: Dr. Yousif M. Awad "Assist. Professor, RN, BSN, MSN, DNSc."Nursing Management"

A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the degree of Master of Public Health/ School of Public Health - Al-Quds University

Al Quds University **Deanship of Graduate Studies** School of public health



Thesis Approval

Workplace Aggression, Psychological Distress and Job Satisfaction among Nurses in Governmental Clinics in Gaza Governorates

Prepared By: Khalil Nabil el-halabi

Registration No.: 21510080

Supervisor: Dr. Yousif M. Awad

Master thesis submitted and accepted. Date: / / The names and signatures of the examining committee members are as follows:

1- Head of committee: Dr. Yousif M. Awad

Signature....

2- Internal examiner:Dr. Hamza Abdeljawad

Signature.....

3- External examiner: Dr. Ahmed A. Najim

Signature....

Jerusalem – Palestine

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Parents who devoted their life for us.

My wife who was beside me in every moment.

My brothers, my sisters and my family.

My friends and colleagues.

Everyone who contributed to get this study a reality.

Thank you.

Khalil N. El Halabi

Declaration

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master is the result of my

own research, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that this thesis (or

any of its parts) has not been submitted for higher degree to any other

university or institution.

Signed:

Khalil N. El Halabi

i

Acknowledgment

I thank Allah for helping me at every moment and during my study.

Thanks to all those who have helped me throughout the course of the study in general and this thesis in particular. The list is endless.

I owe a great deal to my academic supervisor Dr. Yousif M. Awad for the patience, careful direction and never-ending support.

Special thanks and respect to the academic and administrative staff in the School of Public Health at Al Quds University for their collaborations, supports and assistance.

Special thanks to my teachers in the School of Public Health who give me the science and art of public health, Dr. Bassam Abu Hamad, Dr. Khitam Abu Hamad and Dr. Yehia Abed Special thanks to health care providers within the ministry of health hospital and primary health care centers, the atmosphere reigning within you made my work enjoyable.

Special thanks to my parents' very deep and heartfelt appreciation for what you have done to make me what I am, to all relatives and friends.

Thanks to my dear wife, with good hope forever.

Thanks to everyone who participated in this study and to everyone who I did not mention by name. Many thanks for the hidden hands that stand behind my work.

Khalil N. El Halabi

April, 2019

Abstract

Workplace aggression against health care workers become serious and distrusted widespread phenomenon. The overall aim of the study was to determine the aggression in workplace against nurses in Governmental Clinics in Gaza governorates, and to examine the relationship between exposure to workplace aggression and the occurrence of psychological distress and job satisfaction.

The study design was a mixed triangulated design, 215 nurses were selected from clinics with different level at primary health care in Gaza Strip from, and the participants were selected through a simple random sampling, with respond rate 81.4%. Quantitative data was collected by using Interviewed questionnaires which , adopted from a questionnaire by World Health Organization 2003, which include three main part, workplace aggression, psychological distress with the twelve version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) and job satisfaction was measured with the ten items Generic Job Satisfaction Scale, in addition using key informant interview (KII) for qualitative part which involved a group of victims of primary health nurses in the GS during the period of study. Data was entered and analyzed using the SPSS program for the quantitative data, descriptive and inferential was used.

Results showed that 38.2% of the participants said that they subjected to verbal abused, while 24.7% of participants said that they subjected to physically abused. 26% of the participants said that taking appropriate action against aggressors is the most important contributing factor to prevent workplace aggression.

There was a statistically significant difference in job satisfaction of nurses due to physical attack. While there were no statistically significant differences in job satisfaction of nurses due to verbal abuse, or bullied/ mobbed in workplace. The patients and the patients' relatives were the main sources of physical and verbal aggression, whereas colleagues were the main source of bullying.

There is a statistically significant difference in job satisfaction of nurses due to physical attack. While there are no statistically significant differences in job satisfaction of nurses due to verbal abuse, or bullied/ mobbed in workplace.

The study concluded that the nurses were being subjected to different types of aggression in their workplace.

The study recommended that the policy maker should pay more attention to provide educational training programs for health care workers on stress management and more training for staff about coping strategies, communication skills and conflict resolution

Table of Contents

Dedication	
Declaration	i
Abstract	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vii
List of Figure	X
List of Abbreviations	xi
Chapter One Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Research Problem	3
1.3 Justification	3
1.4 Aim of the Study	5
1.5 Specific Objectives	5
1.6 Research questions:	5
1.7 Context of the study	6
1.7.1 Demographic context	6
1.7.2 Socioeconomic Context	6
1.7.3 Health Care System	7
1.7.4 Primary health care in Palestine:	8
1.8 Theoretical definitions	9
1.8.1 Workplace aggression:	9
1.8.2 Violence:	9
1.8.3 Workplace Violence:	9
1.8.4 Abuse:	10
1.8.5 Physical Assault:	10
1.8.6 Psychological Violence:	10
1.8.7 Verbal Abuse:	10
1.8.8 Sexual Harassment:	10
1.8.9 Bulling:	10
Chapter Two Conceptual framework and literature review	11
2.1 Conceptual Framework:	11
2.2 Types of Aggression:	11

	2.3 Victim and Abuser:	11
	2.4 Risk Factor and Cases:	11
	2.5 Individual Risk Factors:	12
	2.6 Organizational Factors:	12
	2.7 Types of workplace aggression:	13
	2.8 Literature review	14
	2.8.1 Introduction	14
	2.8.2 Definition of workplace violence	14
	2.8.3 Classification of Workplace Violence:	16
	2.8.4 Prevalence of work place aggression against nurses:	16
	2.8.5 Consequences of workplace violence for nurses	17
	2.8.6 Kind of workplace violence against nurses:	18
	2.8.7 Relationship between violence and intention to quit:	19
	2.8.8 Psychological Distress	19
	2.8.9 Impact of occupational stress on health care	20
	2.8.10 Types of Stress:	21
	2.8.11 Work-related stress in nursing	22
	2.8.12 Job satisfaction	22
	2.8.13 Importance of job satisfaction	23
	2.8.14 Factors affecting job satisfaction of employees:	24
	2.8.15 Consequences of Job Satisfaction:	29
	2.9 Previous Studies:	31
(Chapter Three Materials and Methods	33
	3.1 Introduction:	33
	3.2 Methods:	33
	3.3 Study Design	34
	3.4 Sampling process and sample size	34
	3.5 The Pilot Study:	34
	3.6 Study Setting	34
	3.7 Study Period	35
	3.8 Study tools	35
	3.9 Eligibility Criteria	36
	3.10 Data Collection	36
	3.11 Data Entry and Analysis:	36

3.15 Study tool validity:	37
3.16 Ethical and administration considerations	38
Chapter Four Results and Discussion	40
4.1 Introduction:	40
4.2 The study Results:	40
4.3 Answering questions:	45
4.3.1 First question: What is the level of attacks against nurses in the workplace?	45
4.3.2 Second question: what the extent of job satisfaction?	69
4.3.3 Third question: what the extent of psychological stress?	71
4.3.4 Fourth Question: What level of aggression on nurses in the workplace?	72
4.3.5 Fifth question: Are there statistically significant differences in job satisfaction of	of
nurses due to exposure to workplace aggression?	73
4.3.6 Six Questions: Are there statistically significant differences in occurrence of	
psychological distress of nurses due to exposure to workplace aggression?	74
Chapter Five Conclusion and Recommendations	76
5.1 Conclusion:	76
5.2 Research Recommendations:	78
Referecnes	76
Annendices	91

List of Tables

Table (3.1): The value of Cronbach's Alpha for every domain	. 37
Table (4.1): Distribution of the study participants according to Demographic variables	,
(n. 215)	. 40
Table (4.2): Distribution of the study participants according to Work-related Variables:	. 42
Table (4.3): The distribution of the study participant according to their opinion shows	,
how concerned they are about the violence in their workplace	. 43
Table (4.4): The distribution of the study participant according to their opinion about	ţ
existing of procedures for violence reporting in their workplace	. 43
Table (4.5): The distribution of the study participant according to their opinion about	ţ
knowing the way to use	. 44
Table (4.6): The distribution of the study participant according to their opinion if there	;
is encouragement to report workplace aggression	. 44
Table (4.7): The distribution of the study participant according to their opinion about	ţ
who encourage	. 45
Table (4.8): The opinion about already being physically abused in their workplaces	. 45
Table (4.9): The opinion about the violence type	. 46
Table (4.10): The distribution of participant according to their opinion if thist violence	;
is common in their workplaces	. 47
Table (4.11): The distribution of participant according to their about who attacked them.	. 47
Table (4.12): The sample distribution according to attack place	. 48
Table (4.13): The distribution of participant according to their reaction towards the	;
violence	. 48
Table (4.14): The distribution of participant according to their opinion whether/	. 49
Table (4.15): clarifies the mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order about	-
some of the problems or claims from others who have violence experience	;
as you	. 50
Table (4.16): The distribution of participant according to have support from their	•
manager	. 50
Table (4.17): The distribution of participant according to /	. 51
Table (4.18): The opinion of participant about already being verbal abuse in their	•
workplaces	. 52
Table (4.19): The opinion of participant about the number of verbally abused	. 52

violence	
Table (4.21): Clarifies the mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order about	
some of the problems or claims from others who have violence experience	;
as you	54
Table (4.22): The sample distribution of participant according whether they take time	:
off from work after being abused	55
Table (4.23): Shows the number of days off from work after being abused	55
Table (4.24): The sample distribution of participant according whether there were any	,
movements to find out the causes of the verbal abuse	55
Table (4.25): The sample distribution of participant according whether there were any	,
movements to find out the causes of the verbal abuse, by whom?	56
Table (4.26): The sample distribution of participant according to the nature of the	:
consequences for the abuser.	56
Table (4.27): The sample distribution of participant according to have support from	
their manager	57
Table (4.28): The sample distribution of participant according to what extent they are	;
satisfied with the way the incident dealt with	58
Table (4.29): The sample distribution of participant according to the reasons leads them	
to never report	58
Table (4.30): The sample distribution of participant according to being attacked in their	•
workplaces	59
Table (4.31): The sample distribution of participant according to the last time bullied,	
whether using power and who abused you	59
Table (4.32): The sample distribution of participant according to whether they thought	
is that incident common in their workplaces	
Table (4.33): The sample distribution of participant according to the place the incident	
occurred	60
Table (4.34): The sample distribution of participant according to their reaction	
Table (4.35): clarifies the mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order about	
some of the problems or claims from others who have violence experience	
as you	
Table (4.36): The sample distribution according to whether they thought is that incident	
could be prevented	

Table (4.37): The sample distribution according to have support from their manager	63
Table (4.38): The sample distribution according to what extent they are satisfied with	
the way the incident dealt with	63
Table (4.39): The sample distribution according to the reasons leads them not report	64
Table (4.40): clarifies the mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order about	
some of the problems or claims from others who have violence experience	
as you	64
Table (4.41): The sample distribution according to whether they received any training	
related to deal with violence in workplace	65
Table (4.42): The sample distribution according to measures to deal with workplace	
violence exist in your workplace	65
Table (4.43): The sample distribution according to changes in their workplaces setting	
in the last 2 years after aggression attacks	66
Table (4.44): The sample distributions according to the impact have the above changes	
had on their daily work	67
Table (4.45): The sample distribution of participant according to the most important	
contributing factors to physical violence in their workplaces	67
Table (4.46): The sample distribution of participant according to the most important	
contributing factors to nonphysical violence in their workplaces	68
Table (4.47): The sample distribution of participant according to the most important	
preventive measures should be taken to prevent workplace	
aggression/violence	68
Table (4.48): Result Analysis of Job Satisfaction	69
Table (4.49): Result Analysis of General health questionnaires	71
Table (4.50): The sample opinion about being abused in their workplaces	72
Table (4.51): Result of T-test to test differences in job satisfaction of nurses due to	
exposure to workplace aggression	73
Table (4.52): Result of T-test to test differences in occurrence of psychological distress	
of nurses due to exposure to workplace aggression	74

List	of	Figure	
	O.	I I GUI U	

Figure 2.1: the conceptual framework	3
--------------------------------------	---

List of Abbreviations

CMPH Community Mental Health Programme

E-health Electronic Health

EDs Emergency Departments

FCPP Family Child Protection Program

FGD Focus Group Discussion

FHT Family Health Team

FMDP Family Medicine Diploma Programme

GBV Gender Based Violence

GS Gaza Strip

MBI Maslach Burnout Inventory

MHPSS Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services

MoH Ministry of Health

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCBS Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

PHC Primary Health Care

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the

Near East

WB West Bank