



Factors Associated with Workplace Violence among Nurses in Public Hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2023: A Cross-Sectional Study

Merertu Temesgen Alemu* and Digafe Tsegaye Nigatu

Yekatit 12 Hospital Medical College, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract

Background: Workplace violence (WV) is a global public health problem. It is a form of violence that occurs in the workplace and can be physical, verbal, or psychological. WV is associated with various factors, including organizational factors, individual factors, and social factors. This study aimed to identify the factors associated with WV among nurses in public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2023.

Objective: The objective of this study was to identify the factors associated with WV among nurses in public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2023.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted in public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2023. A total of 350 nurses were recruited and interviewed using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to assess the prevalence of WV and its associated factors. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 25.0.

Conclusion: The study found that WV is a common problem among nurses in public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The factors associated with WV include organizational factors, individual factors, and social factors. The study recommends that organizations should take measures to reduce WV, such as providing training and support to nurses, and implementing policies to prevent WV.

Keywords: Workplace violence; Nurses; Public hospitals; Addis Ababa; Ethiopia

Abbreviations: AOR: Adjusted Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; COR: Crude Odds Ratio; ILO: International Labour Organization; ICN: International Council of Nurses; OR: Odds Ratio; SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences; SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa; WHO: World Health Organization (O5)4(-)6(-)5(12)3 T O(,O5.6 14(-)4(-)72S)19(-)5(-)12()3(5 9 1A 76T T; T)1 T(; N)35(

V
(WPV) 13-15.
I E
(OSH) M, L
S. A (M LSA). A A 92 E
L P N. 377/2003,
OSH H
16. H
E C
A A E

Method and Materials

A A
2023
A A E
A A C A H B
D D M H T B G H
M H 12 H M C
N A A
E I 7.2 4.0
95% 2:1 (48.7%) 5% (32.4%)
80% 1.98 A 10% 392
A
D
G (ILO), I C N (ICN), W H
O (WHO), P S I
17
17 (), (), 3
(),
(), 12
(), 6
T
C
T 10%

W V
(WPV) 12
18
E I 7.2
SPSS (28) B
(W) A 15
< 0.2
A
VIF
H L
0.45 I
A O R (AOR) 95% C
I (CI) 0.05

Results

e socio-demographic pro le
O (=392), 381 (97.2%)
(58.5%, = 223)
187 (49.1%) 26
54 31.54 (SD = 5.496)
(82.4%) B S N (T = 1).

Workplace related characteristics
(92.4%, = 352)
(45.7%)
5 10
(92.7%)
, 337 (88.5%)
A 285 (74.8%)
F (41.2%, = 157)
R WPV, 298
(78.22%)
(T = 2).

WPV (AOR=3.17, 95% CI 1.87, 5.38). N (AOR=5.22, 95% CI 1.43, 19.05). F (AOR=0.13, 95% CI 0.07, 0.23) (T=4).

Discussion

I (67.5%) A (25.68%) (WPV) 12 (65.37%) 8.95% S P B (61.6%) 19, O S, N (67%) 20, K (64.4%) 21, E E 22. C I (89.6%) 23 B COVID-19 (47.6%) 24 A (44.5%) 25 A

I (AOR = 5.20; 95% CI: 1.43, 18.88), R, K 26 I

Magnitude of workplace violence

O (67.5%, n = 257) A (25.68%) (65.37%) (8.95%) (T=3).

Factors associated to workplace violence

I (S, M, W, T) (WPV). H (95% CI < 0.05, (WPV). 34.6% (AOR=0.56, 95% CI 0.33, 0.95). A 3

