Verbal Abuse and the Workplace Environment among New Jersey Nurses Allan Paz, MSN, RN, MEDSURG-BC

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Abstract

Background: The greatest threat to health workers' safety at work is violence from patients and visitors. Verbal abuse is the most prevalent form of violence which can be mitigated by healthy workplace environments. Approximately 50% of healthcare workers reported experience at least one instance of physical or psychological violence. The purpose of this study was to describe the relationship between verbal abuse and nurses' workplace environment.

Sample and Methods: A electronic cross-sectional descriptive survey was conducted, between July and October of 2023, among members of The New Jersey State Nurses Association. Verbal abuse, workplace environment and demographic characteristics were measured using the Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics including frequency, percentages, means, and standard deviations summarized the results. Data analyses were performed using SAS 9.4. Permission to conduct this study was provided by the William Paterson University Institutional Review Board.

Findings: Among 149 nurses, 82 (55 %) reported verbal abuse in the previous year. The average perception of safety (POS) was 2.8, (SD 1.3), with the highest mean POS noted among nurses who worked in psychiatric settings (\bar{X} = 3.3, SD=1.3). When years of experience was evaluated, those with 16-20 or >20 years of experience had lower mean POS scores (2.5 (SD=1.5) and 2.7 (SD=1.2), respectively).

Conclusion: A high prevalence of verbal abuse occurs in healthcare settings in New Jersey. Standardized interventions are needed to prevent verbal abuse and improve the workplace environment for nurses.

Keywords: Perception of Safety, Verbal Abuse, Workplace Violence, Workplace Environment

Dedication

I dedicate this research to my wife and daughter; I couldn't have done this without your support.

Now all glory to God, who is able through his mighty power at work within us, to accomplish infinitely more than we might ask or think. Glory to him in the church and in Christ Jesus though all generations forever and ever! Amen.

Ephesians 3:20-21

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Chapter I: Background

Workplace Violence

Health care workers are at a significant risk for serious injuries or death, due to attacks by patients, primarily in hospital settings (Tian & Du, 2017; Volz et al., 2017; Strickler, 2018; Schablon et al., 2018; Jeong & Kim, 2018). Acquiring a comprehensive understanding of workplace violence (WPV) is challenging due to geographical and cultural disparities, as well as discrepancies in definitions and reporting. According to Boyle and Wallis, 2016, there is consensus on the following:

(1) Physical violence (i.e., violence involving physical contact, such as beating, kicking, slapping, and stabbing).

(2) Verbal abuse (VA), (mistreatment through words or tone, such as disparagement and disrespect).

(3) Threats (promised use of physical or psychological force resulting in fear of negative consequences).

(4) Sexual harassment, and

(5) Bullying (repeated offensive behaviors that attempt to humiliate an individual) are all forms of workplace violence.

Prevalence of Workplace Violence

Hahn et al., (2013) noted that the most significant occupational hazard that health workers face is patient and visitor violence. The prevalence of violent events among health workers is an important indicator of the workplace environment (WPE), (Morrison, 1999). In the health care and social support sector, there were 207 fatal workplace incidents reported from 2016 to 2020 (U.S. Department of Labor, 2021). According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021), there were

41,560 nonfatal assaults and deliberate injuries at work that required at least one day off, of whom women accounted for 63.5 % of nonfatal occurrences. Sayed et al. (2022) noted that the prevalence of abuse was greater in public sector facilities (70.8%) than in private facilities (33.3%) (p-value <0.001).

According to Li, et al. (2019), more than 50% of health-care workers had encountered at least one episode of physical or psychological violence in the preceding year. Boafo (2018), noted that WPV is the second leading cause of female mortality at work and the third leading cause of death from occupational injuries in the United States. In the previous year, nurses reported physical WPV, ranging from 4.9 to 83.3%, (Jakobsson et al., 2020; Shi et al., 2020). The rate of WPV is underreported for several reasons, including a lack of support from hospital administration, fear of retaliation, lack of information about WPV among nurses, and ignorance of legal strategies to deal with WPV (Hedayati Emam et al., 2018). A recent study in China revealed that 84.2% of front-line mental health nurses reported being attacked by their patients (Lu et al. 2019). According to a recent study conducted in Europe by Sinh Minh Do et al. (2023), 20% of nurses reported encountering physical violence and 54% had experienced psychological abuse.

Verbal Abuse

Verbal abuse (VA) is the most common type of workplace violence, followed by bullying and mobbing, ranking second and third, respectively, (Di Martino, 2002). In a prior New Jersey study, Fajardo (2021) reported that most of the participants had encountered VA (85, 73.3 %). Keller et al. (2018) reported that VA affects 45% to 94% of registered nurses (RNs), and that VA is linked to both physical and psychological injury. According to a Wisconsin Nurses Association (WNA, 2022) study, the most common VA behavior by patients/clients, family members, and/or visitors were swearing, berating, insults, or criticism.

Impact of Workplace Violence on the Workplace Environment

Nursing professionals are the most exposed healthcare providers to WPV since they provide direct assistance to patients on a 24-hour basis (Bernardes et al., 2021). Health-care workers are thought to be prone to WPV due to the high stress in health care environments, (Ayasreh & Hayajneh, 2021). Dupré and Barling (2006), noted that workplace aggression is linked to physical, psychological, and behavioral stressors. Exposure to WPV leads to sub-optimal patient care and poor retention rates among healthcare personnel (Warshawski, 2021). This was supported by Lopez-Bushnell (2022), who noted that frequent acts of violence against nurses create exhaustion and contributes to nurses leaving the profession or moving to other locations. Risk factors for violence in nurses' workplace include insufficient staffing, dysfunctional team dynamics, incompetent leadership, and poor nurse-physician interactions (Nowrouzi-Kia et al., 2018). In response to the growing degree of concern about violence against health professionals, a collaborative worldwide initiative was implemented by the International Labor Office (ILO), the International Council of Nurses (ICN), the World Health Organization (WHO), and Public Services International (PSI) (Mayhew & Chapelle, 2003). Despite reports of WPV worldwide, there are few studies conducted in the US.

Purpose of this study

This study's purpose was to describe the relationship between VA and the WPE among nurses in New Jersey, 2023.

Concepts

Workplace Violence

According to the Workplace *violence and harassment: A European picture* report (Milczarek, 2011), WPV includes abuse, threats, and assault. They define abuse as behavior's that departs from reasonable conduct and involves the misuse of physical or psychological strength.

Verbal Abuse

Accusations, blame, yelling, insults, humiliations, swearing, threats, condescension, defamation, discounting, and withholding information are some of the characteristics of verbal abuse (r). The following constructs may also be included as characteristics of VA: disruptive behavior (Small et al., 2015), workplace aggression (Farrell et al., 2006, Han et al., 2017), intragroup conflict (Almost, 2006), and incivility (Laschinger, et al., 2009).

Workplace Environment

The nursing work environment refers to the organizational characteristics of a work setting that facilitates or constrains professional nursing practice (Lake, 2002).

Significance of the study to nursing and healthcare

Nurses face psychological abuse, with VA (84%) being the most prevalent (Dehghan-Chaloshtari, & Ghodousi, 2020). The failure to address VA in health-care settings undermines the quality of care that patients receive (Al-Qadi M. M., 2021; Warshawski, 2021). Workplace violence, including VA, is a leading cause of job dissatisfaction among nurses and contributes significantly to high rates of absenteeism, turnover, and compromised patient care (Somani et al., 2019; Warshawski, 2021). Describing VA and nurses' WPE may provide evidence on the direction for future interventions, in New Jersey.

DNP essential II: Organizational and Systems Leadership for Quality Improvement and Systems Thinking.

DNP graduates, organizational and systems leadership are essential components in evaluating organizations, detecting system problems, and enabling organizational transformation (AACN, 2006). Workplace violence training requires that organizational leaders be involved with providing safe working environments for healthcare staff. In addition to providing direct treatment, DNP graduates' work focuses on the requirements of a panel of patients, a target demographic, a group of people, or a large community. The ability to conceive novel care delivery models that are grounded in modern nursing research and workable from organizational, political, cultural, and economic perspectives distinguishes these graduates (Carter, 2011).

DNP essential V: Health Care Policy for Advocacy in Health Care.

As nurses we are in the best position to influence legislation that will affect the nursing profession since DNP clinicians are at the forefront of healthcare change. In addition to being experts in their field, DNP nurses are well-equipped to serve as strong advocates for the many care delivery issues that have an impact on health policy, including health disparities, ethical concerns, cultural sensitivity, access to care, quality of care, health care economics, equality, and social justices in the provision of healthcare (AACN, 2006; Chism, 2020). Employ consultative and leadership skills with intra-professional and interprofessional teams to create change in health care and complex healthcare delivery systems (Carter, 2011).

Chapter II: Literature Review

Theoretical Framework

The framework for comprehending VA and nurses' WPE can be understood using "The Adaptation Model of Nursing by Sister Callista Roy (Andrews & Roy, 1991). According to Sayed et al., (2022), this model aids in understanding the factors that cause the violent/abusive conduct toward the nurse, as well as their reactions to the occurrence and its influence on them. Several studies have utilized this paradigm to analyze nurse violence and abuse and how they adapt (Roakes, 2012).

Literature Review

Several search engines, including CINHAL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health), Medline, ProQuest, PubMed, and Google Scholar, were used to conduct an extensive search of the relevant literature using the following key words "Nurses' perception of safety, workplace environment, workplace violence, nursing abuse, safety at work, verbal abuse, psychological abuse." CINAHL initial search produced 339 articles and Medline (via ProQuest) resulted in 4,725. A specific year range was selected, 2018-2023, PubMed had one of the highest articles result when the phrase "workplace violence" was searched with 3,851 articles. The most notable publications were carefully selected for examination based on their abstracts. The publications with references that investigated nurses' experiences with workplace violence and noted nurses' opinions of workplace safety were included in this study.

Workplace violence

Zhou et al,, (2017) argued that media portrayals of WPV frequently gave the false impression that irate employees (or former employees) lash out and shoot their bosses and coworkers. Most WPV are not "inside jobs". The author noted that perpetrators come from outside the company, such as customers, visitors, patients, or anybody else who use the services of the company. According to Hester et al., (2016), one of the biggest obstacles to the implementation of initiatives to reduce workplace violence is a lack of reporting. Organizations are at a disadvantage when trying to address the issue if they are unaware that violence exists. In a study by Civilotti et al., (2021), the highest prevalence of WPV was observed in general psychiatric wards and emergency departments. The majority of HCWs (87%) faced verbal, physical, or a combination of the two forms of hostility. The probability of verbal or emotional abuse was highest among nurses (48.2-100%), followed by physical abuse (71%) and sexual harassment (range = 27.4%).

Nurses are at a considerable risk of experiencing WPV with physical assault rates reported by nurses in Ethiopia, South Korea, Jordan, Germany, and Iran, ranging from 18.2% to 56.0% (Shi et al., 2017). In the same study, Shi et al. (2017) noted that WPV occurs mostly in hospital emergency rooms and mental health areas with an incidence of 65.8% (Shaw, 2015), of which 64.9% was VA, 11.8% was physical assault, and 3.9% was sexual harassment (Hanh et al., 2013). In tertiary and county-level hospitals, respondents claimed that patients' families were primarily responsible for WPV. Age, department, years of experience, and direct patient contact were all common risk factors.

Negative effects of WPV on nurses are reported in previous research by Magnavita et al. (2022). After adjusting for sex, age, and job-type, the relationship between physical violence and headaches remained significant (adjusted odds ratio aOR = 2.25; confidence interval CI95% = 1.11; 4.57). All forms of WPV were significantly associated with poor sleep in a multivariate logistic regression model adjusted for sex, age, job type (aOR = 2.35 CI95% = 1.44; 3.85).

Verbal abuse

According to Keller et al., (2018), VA is experienced by 45% to 94% of registered nurses (RNs) and is related to physical and psychological harm. VA rates were reported to be between 63.8% and 89.6% by Shi et al., (2017). Zhang et al., (2017), reported that VA was the most often

experienced type of WPV among Chinese nurses' (61.3%), followed by threats (36.8%), physical violence (25.9%), and sexual harassment (2.8%). Even though VA is the most prevalent form of violence in healthcare settings, this type of abuse is not deemed worthy of reporting, resulting in a high proportion of underreported and unreported incidents (Toska et al., 2023).

A study by Ceballos et al. (2020) identified factors that are known to be associated with the occurrence of VA in the WPE, including inadequate quality of care, quantity and quality of human resources, materials, and equipment, poor communication between nurses and clients, inaccurate or incomplete information, hostility, mechanized communication, and patient referral to other network services.

According to Magnavita and Heponiemi (2011), VA among nurses was associated with lower levels of justice, higher levels of job pressure, and lower levels of support. Significant negative correlations were noted between verbal abuse affect/reactions and registered nurses' intention to stay p = <0.01, job commitment p = <0.01 and self-esteem p = <0.01, job commitment, (r = -.203, p = .004) by Alzoubi et al. (2021). Furthermore, according to Lee & Lee (2022) nurses who experienced VA experienced higher job stress, higher presenteeism, and poor psychological well-being.

Nurses' Workplace Environment

Nurses' safety is crucial to sustainable healthcare practices, however, few research studies have examined WPV and nurses' perception of their WPE, according to Phillips (2016). Nurses' intention-to-leave was linked with the WPE (Van den Heede et al., 2013). The authors noted that 29.7% of the nurses who planned to leave the hospital also intended to leave nursing. The remaining (70.4%) want to continue working as nurses but would prefer to work at a different hospital (40%), outside of a hospital (27.9%), or were unsure (2.4%).

Brešan et al. (2021) noted that the quality of the WPE was correlated with the general assessment of patient safety (r = 0.36; p < 0.001), the general assessment of the quality of nursing care (r = 0.32; p < 0.001), the confidence in patient self-care at discharge (r = 0.29; p < 0.001) and the quality of patient care in the previous year (r = 0.27; p = 0.001). Nurses working in a favorable environment that had positive teamwork reported a reduction in adverse events including patient and family complaints, patient and family VA, patient falls, nosocomial infections, and medication errors (p < 0.001) (Al Sabei et al., 2021).

Gaps in the literature

A literature review revealed a high prevalence of WPV and nurse's WPE are negatively impacted. However, there is a paucity of literature on WPV, including verbal abuse and the WPE, in the United States and New Jersey, specifically.

Summary

A high prevalence of VA exists in the workplace with negative effects on patients, nurses, and organizations. Even though VA is the most prevalent form of violence in healthcare settings, it is not deemed worthy of reporting, resulting in a high proportion of underreported and unreported incidents (Alsmael et al., 2020). Hester & Mongo (2016) noted that underreporting of VA and inadequate interventions results in a poor WPE, burnout and intention to leave to leave the organization. Favorable nursing WPE promotes enhanced nurse outcomes, allowing nurses to function effectively and offer quality patient care.

Chapter III- Methodology

Research Design and Setting

A cross-sectional descriptive design was utilized to report on the prevalence of VA and the WPE among registered nurses, in New Jersey, 2023.

Sample

Registered nurses currently working in a healthcare facility, in the State of New Jersey, were invited to participate in this study. Licensed Practical Nurses and nurses with less than one year of experience were excluded. There were 178 responses (Figure 1). Twenty-nine responses were excluded as there were not any responses to the perception of safety question, which was used to measure the WPE. Verbal abuse was the most prevalent type of abuse, so we decided to make this the focus of this report.

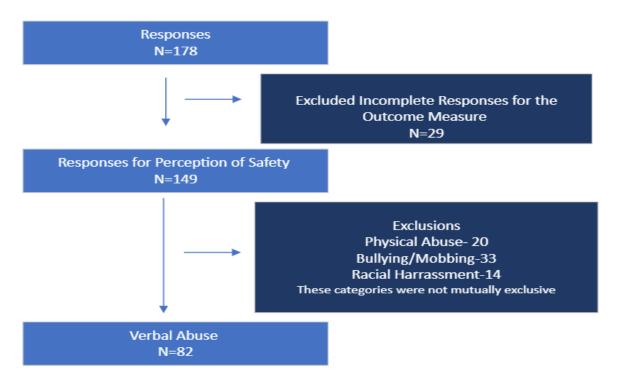


Figure 1:

Respondents with complete information on Verbal Abuse and Workplace Environment

Variables

VA, WPE and demographic characteristics were measured using the Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Questionnaire developed collaboratively by the International Labor Office, International Council of Nurses, and Public Services International World Health Organization, (2002), (Appendix A). The questionnaire comprised of four parts including physical WPV (3 questions); psychological WPV (bullying/mobbing (12 questions), sexual harassment (12 questions), and health sector employer-related questions (6 question). However, for this analysis we used the socio-demographic and occupational questions (n=19) and VA (12 questions). Measurement of the WPE was included as part of the sociodemographic and occupational characteristics. This was a Likert scale question, with ratings of 1 to 5, and a higher score indicated a safer work environment. Previous evaluations of the internal consistency of the WPV survey were reported in multiple studies. Overall, the Cronbach alpha was 0.860, (Liu et al., 2018) and the VA sub-scale was 0.934 (Khiaw-Im et al, 2022).

Data collection

Data were collected using an electronic self-administered survey. The link for the survey was provided to administrators at the New Jersey Nurses State Association, who sent the information to members, from June to October 2023. To avoid duplication, email addresses could only be used once to access the survey. Research participants were provided with an explanation of the study and passive informed consent was obtained (Appendix B), prior to responding to the questionnaire (Appendix A). Participant identities were not collected so they remained anonymous.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics including frequency, percentages, means, and standard deviations were used to summarize the results. Data analyses were performed using SAS 9.4.

Protection of Human Subjects

Permission to conduct this study was provided by the William Paterson University Institutional Review Board (Appendix C).

Chapter IV: Results

Demographic Characteristics of Nurses

Nurses responding to this study were likely to be ≥ 60 years old (40%), female, (131,

88%), and have more than 20 years of experience (91, 62%) (Table 1).

Table 1

Reports of Verbal	l Abuse by Demograph	ic Characteristics of Nurses	New Jersev. 2023
	r = r = r = r = r = r = r = r = r = r =		,

	Verba	Total	
Characteristics	Yes N		Total
	N (%)	N (%)	149
	82 (55)	67 (45)	N (%)
Age			
26-49	23 (54)	20 (46)	43 (29)
50-59	21 (46)	25 (54)	46 (31)
<u>>60</u>	38 (63)	22 (37)	60 (40)
Sex			
Male	11 (61)	7 (39)	18 (12)
Female	71 (54)	60 (46)	131 (88)
Marital Status			
Divorced	9 (53)	8 (47)	17 (11)
Married	46 (46)	53 (54)	99 (66)
Single	17 (74)	6 (26)	23 (15)
Widow/Widower	3 (30)	7 (70)	10 (7)
Years of experience			
1-5	14 (77)	4 (23)	18 (12)
6-10	6 (55)	5 (45)	11 (7)
11-15	7 (50)	7 (50)	14 (10)
16-20	10 (67)	5 (33)	15 (10)
>20	45 (50)	46 (50)	91 (61)
Hours worked/weekly			
Full-time	70 (58)	50 (42)	120 (80)
Part-time	12 (41)	17 (59)	29 (20)
Patient Type			
Adults	54 (61)	35 (39)	89 (60)
Elderly	12 (48)	13 (52)	25 (17)
Pediatrics	16 (46)	19 (54)	35 (23)

Reports of Verbal Abuse by Demographic Variables

Eighty-two (55%) nurses reported experiencing VA in the past year of whom the majority, 51(62%) reported that they experienced this form of abuse sometimes (Figure 2). They were > 60 years old (63%), single (74%), or had either 1-5 or 16-20 years of experience (77% and 67%, respectively) (Table 1).

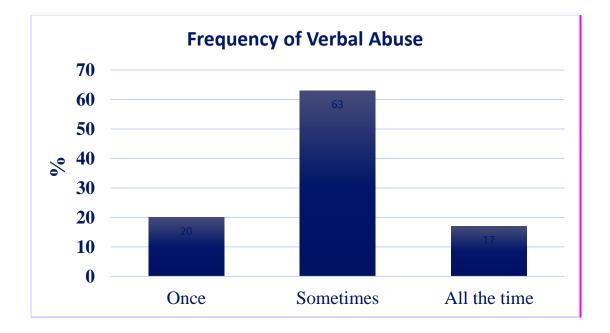
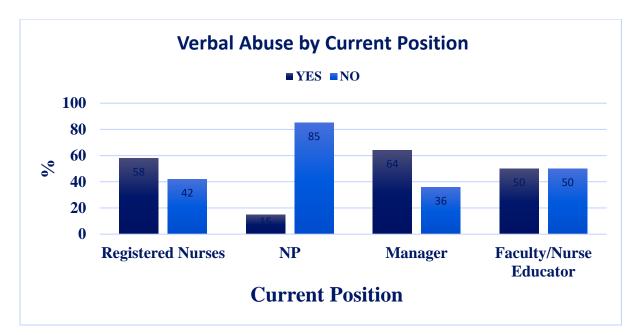


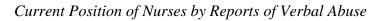
Figure 2:

Frequency of Verbal Abuse reported by New Jersey Nurses

Higher proportions were Registered Nurses (52/90, 58%) or Managers (21/33, 64%) who worked in hospital settings (36/58, 62%) or did shift-work (44/66, 67%), (Figures 3a, 3b, 3c).







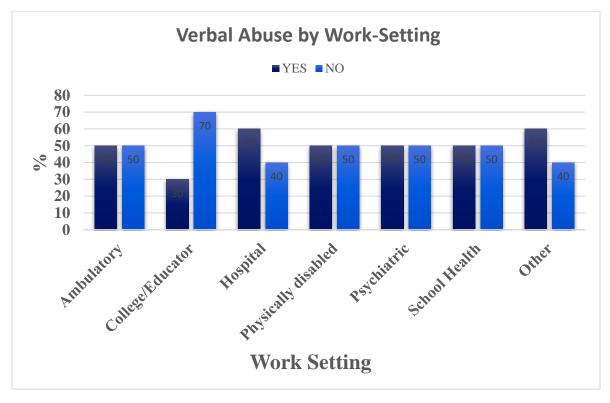


Figure 3b:

Work Setting by Reports of Verbal Abuse

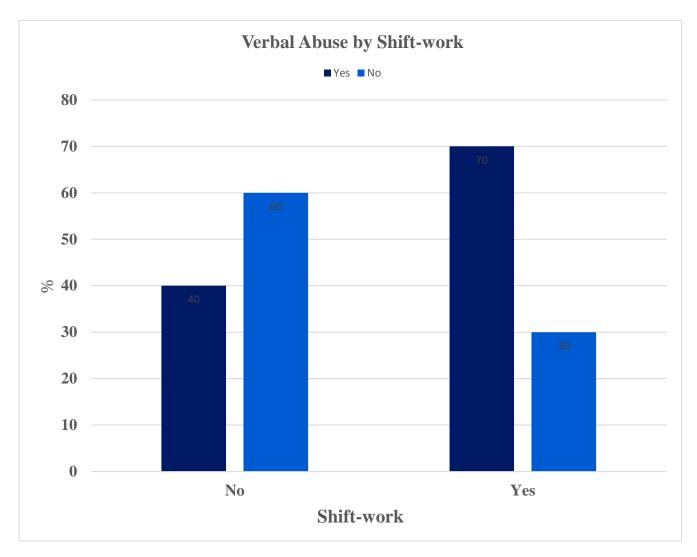


Figure 3c:

Shift worked by Reports of Verbal Abuse

Workplace Environment by Demographic Variables

The overall mean perception of the safety of the WPE, among nurses in New Jersey, was

2.8 (Standard Deviation (SD) =1.3), on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1=very unsafe and 5 = very safe

(Table 2).

Table 2

Mean Score of the Workplace Environment, by Demographic Characteristics of Nurses, New Jersey, 2023

Characteristics	Total	X (Standard deviation)
	N (%)	2.8 (1.3)
	142	
Age		
26-49	41 (29)	2.9 (1.5)
50-59	45 (32)	2.6 (1.3)
<u>>60</u>	56 (39)	2.9 (1.1)
Sex		
Male	18 (13)	2.8 (1.3)
Female	124 (87)	2.8 (1.3)
Marital Status		
Divorced	17 (11)	3.0 (1.3)
Married	94 (67)	2.8 (1.3)
Single	21 (15)	2.9 (1.4)
Widow/Widower	10 (7)	2.2 (0.9)
Current Position		
Registered Nurse	86 (60)	2.9 (1.3)
Nurse Practitioner	12 (9)	2.1 (1.2)
Manager	32 (22)	2.9 (1.3)
Faculty/Nurse Educator	12 (9)	2.8 (1.0)
Shift		
No	91 (64)	2.7 (1.3)
Yes	51 (36)	3.0 (1.2)
Hours worked weekly		
Full-time	115 (81)	2.9 (1.3)
Part-time	27 (19)	2.3 (1.2)
Patient Type		
Adults	84 (59)	2.9 (1.3)
Elderly	25 (18)	2.7 (1.3)
Pediatrics	33 (23)	2.8 (1.2)

When years of experience was evaluated, those with 16-20 or >20 years of experience had lower mean scores of the perception of the safety of the WPE (2.5 (SD=1.5) and 2.7 (SD=1.2), respectively), while those with 6-10 years of experience had a higher mean score (3.4, SD=1.5) (Figure 4a).

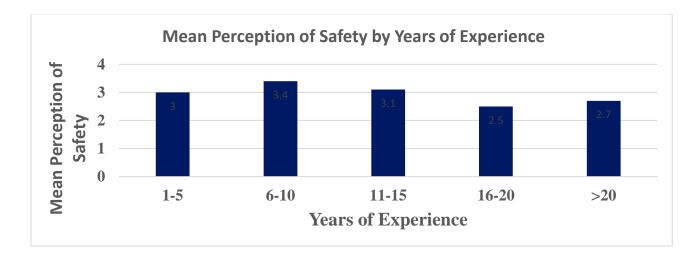


Figure 4a:

Mean Perception of Workplace Environment, by Years of Experience

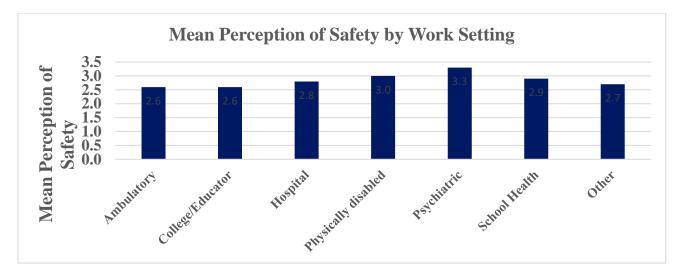


Figure 4b:

Mean Perception of the Workplace Environment, by Work Setting

The highest mean score of the safety of the WPE was noted among nurses who worked in psychiatric settings (\bar{X} = 3.3, SD=1.3 (Figure 4b). Nurses reported that they were verbally abused by patients or patients' family (68%), this was typical (74%) and occurred in their workplace (80%) (Table 3).

Table 3

Mean perception of Safety by Verbal Abuse

		<u> </u>
Question	N=84	X (SD)
	N (%)	2.8 (1.3)
Who verbally abused you in the past?		
Colleagues	12 (14)	2.9 (1.0)
Patient/Patient Family	57 (68)	3.4 (1.2)
Manager	8 (10)	2.8 (0.9)
Other	7 (8)	2.4 (1.4)
Do you consider this to be a typical instance of verbal abuse in your workplace?		
Yes	62 (74)	3.4 (1.2)
No	22 (26)	2.5 (0.9)
Where did the verbal abuse take place?		
Hospital/HealthCare Facility	68 (80)	3.1 (1.2)
Other	16 (20)	3.5 (1.4)
How did you respond to verbal abuse?		
Told person to stop	19 (23)	3.2 (1.0)
No Action	23 (27)	3.3 (1.4)
Reported to a senior staff	21 (25)	3.1 (1.1)
Told colleague/friend/family	5 (6)	3.2 (1.1)
Filed an incident report	4 (5)	4.5 (0.6)
Other	12 (14)	2.4 (1.2)
Do you think the incident could have been prevented?	, í	
Yes	40 (48)	3.2 (1.1)
No	44 (52)	3.1 (1.3)
Was any action taken to investigate the causes of the verbal abuse? (N=70)!		
Yes	21 (30)	3.1 (1.1)
No	49 (70)	3.2 (1.2)
If you did not report or tell anyone about the incident, why not? (N=52)		
Not Important	11 (21)	3.3 (0.8)
Useless	17 (32)	3.2 (1.1)
Afraid of negative consequences	9 (17)	3.3 (1.0)
Ashamed/Guilty	3 (6)	4.3 (1.2)
Did not know who to report to	3 (6)	4.0 (1.7)
Other	9 (18)	2.6 (1.3)

When VA occurred, nurses told the person to stop (23%), did not take any action (27%) or reported it to a senior staff (25%). In 70% of these instances, no action was taken to investigate the cause of the abuse. Despite these responses, the mean perception of the WPE was more than 2.8 for these nurses, indicating that they did not feel unsafe.

Chapter V: Discussion

This is the first study of reported VA, among New Jersey Registered Nurses. In one New Jersey hospital, VA was reported by 73.3% of nurses (Fajardo, 2021). According to research done in New Delhi, India, VA accounted for 62 (87.3%) of all violent crimes towards health care providers (Kumar et al., 2016). A poll of nonsupervisory registered nurses found that 89% had encountered verbal abuse at work (Hilton et al., 1994). The lower prevalence of VA in this study, may have occurred as the New Jersey nurses who responded were primarily 60 years or older and highly experienced. Similar to previous studies, high proportions of nurses with 1-5 years of experience reported VA (77%) (Zhang et al., 2017) According to Alzoubi & Abu (2021), newly employed nurses are frequently subjected to VA as they may lack knowledge and abilities to respond to abusers, are frequently overburdened as they are introduced to new work conditions, dealing with difficult patients and workload, and have little experience carrying out the significant obligations of their job.

Similar to previous studies VA was underreported and are a barrier to addressing this issue (ANA, 2020; Iennaco et al., 2013; Lanza & Campbell, 1991). Many occurrences go unreported because nurses consider violence to be "part of the job" (Hogarth et al., 2016; Song et al., 2021). Another reason is that nurses think that reporting would not result in any good change, such as preventative measures, since there is no reporting policy, no trust in the reporting system, fear of blame and reprisal, and job instability (Hogarth et al., 2016; Song et al., 2021).

In this study nurses who did shift-work reported elevated levels of VA. This is supported in other studies that reported registered nurses who worked in the evenings were more likely to report VA than those who worked during the day (Jones et al., 2015; Al-Omari, 2015; Jawahir et al. 2021).

The mean score of safety in the WPE was similar to a study by Jawahari et al. 2021, mean= 2.9, SD 2.50 =. However, our score was lower than reported by Fajardo (2021), mean = 3.08, SD= 1.237. Despite the high proportion of hospital-based nurses reporting VA, they did not report that their WPE was unsafe. This included nurses who worked in psychiatric settings and reported a higher perception of safety than overall, mean scores, 3.0 and 2.8, respectively. Previous literature reported high rates of WPV and VA in psychiatric settings (Rossi et.al., 2023). However, psychiatric settings have proactively intervened to address WPV and VA, including risk assessments for violence by patients, implementing standardized surveillance systems for WPV, and periodic training for staff (d'Ettorre & Pellicani, 2017). Despite the prevalence of WPV and VA, there is a paucity of studies that have investigated the correlation of nurses' perception of their WPE with these factors. Therefore, future evaluations of WPV should also include evaluations of the WPE.

Strengths

This study's strength is that it reports on the VA and the WPE of nurses in New Jersey, providing results that can serve to inform future policy decisions, education and training in healthcare settings, and research.

Limitations

Firstly, only 178 nurses responded to the survey. Therefore, the results have poor generalizability on a statewide level. Despite this limitation, our results are supported by multiple studies reporting that VA is the most common type of WPV experienced by nurses. Secondly, this survey instrument was created and used in partnership with other countries that did not include the United States. Therefore, any future studies using this instrument will require rephrasing the questions, so that they reflect the current practice in the United States. Thirdly, there were only 12% of responses by males, also limiting the generalizability of the study's findings. Finally, the cross-sectional nature of the survey did not allow us to infer the causality between VA and safety in the WPE.

Implications for Practice

Targeting WPV

Comprehensive WPV prevention programs should be actively implemented, together with interventions aimed at reducing occupational stress and improving nurses' well-being. Al Zoubi et al. (2021) proposed that administrators and nurse managers construct educational training programs and workplace safety standards to safeguard nurses and create a safe positive WPE, with no tolerance for VA. Consequently, nurse resilience-building treatments including empowerment, mindfulness, and team support may offer nurses the tools they need to deal with VA at work (Wei et al., 2019). Verbal abuse is just one kind of disruption that might jeopardize patient safety. To guarantee safe patient outcomes, team members must work together (Buback, 2004).

Conclusion

We suggest that policymakers emphasize improving the WPE for nurses, particularly those who work shifts, when there might be fewer staff members on duty. Future research should include larger samples that represents New Jersey nurses, and male nurses specifically.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Workplace Violence Scale

ILO/ICN/WHO/PSI

Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire

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WORKPLACE VIOLENCE IN THE HEALTH SECTOR Confidential Survey¹

Context

Workplace violence has become an alarming phenomenon worldwide. Health sector personnel are particularly at risk of violence in their workplace. Violence finds its expression in physical assault, homicide, verbal abuse, bullying/mobbing, sexual and racial harassment and psychological stress. Violence does not only occur as one single incident, but also may be expressed in repeated small incidents which together create severe harm.

The International Labour Office, International Council of Nurses, World Health Organization and Public Services International have launched a joint programme to reduce the incidence of violence in the health sector and to minimize its negative impact on the victims and services. The real size of the problem is largely unknown and recent surveys show that current figures represent only the tip of the iceberg. Collecting data on the magnitude and nature of workplace violence is therefore an important element of the joint initiative.

Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to obtain information on the level of workplace violence in the health sector from several countries within different geographic regions of the world. In particular, the survey is looking into factors that may contribute to violence and the strategies to prevent it. The questionnaire results will be used by an independent research institution in your country to prepare a report on the nature of health sector violence in your country. The country reports will provide the background information for the design of appropriate policies to address violence in the workplace nationally and internationally.

We hope you will support our efforts to improve the safety of health personnel worldwide. Your completed questionnaire is a valued contribution for raising awareness of the issues and implementing effective policies. We hope this will give you an opportunity to express your opinions and direct future actions.

Please read these instructions carefully:

Most of the questions provide multiple choice answers which may be quickly answered by ticking boxes. When answering "no" to certain questions, you will be asked to move on to the next section in order to save time. You may stop at any point. If you do not understand a question, leave it unanswered and go on to the next. We guarantee that your responses will be handled in strict confidence and remain anonymous. The study results will be made available in 2002.

For the purposes of this research workplace violence is defined as:

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

Incidents where staff are abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, including commuting to and from work, involving an explicit or implicit challenge to their safety, well-being or health.²

¹ Many of the questions have been adapted from generously donated work developed by UNISON, the Irish Nurses

Organisation and the Royal College of Nursing (UK).

² Adapted from European Commission DG-V

Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire

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GLOSSARY

Violence appears as physical violence or as psychological violence in different forms, which may often overlap.

Terms related to violence are defined in the following GLOSSARY:

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

The use of physical force against another person or group, that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm Includes beating, kicking, slapping, stabbing, shooting, pushing, biting, pinching, among others.³

Assault/Attack Intentional behaviour that harms another person physically, including sexual assault (i.e. rape).

PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE (Emotional abuse)

Intentional use of power, including threat of physical force, against another person or group, that can result in harm to physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Includes verbal abuse, bullying/mobbing, harassment, and threats.

Abuse	Behaviour that humiliates, degrades or otherwise indicates a lack of respect for the dignity and worth of an individual. ⁵
Bullying / Mobbing	Repeated and over time offensive behaviour through vindictive, cruel, or malicious attempts to humiliate or undermine an individual or groups of employees. ⁶
Harassment	Any conduct based on age, disability, HIV status, domestic circumstances, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, race, colour, language, religion, political, trade union or other opinion or belief, national or social origin, association with a minority, property, birth or other status that is unreciprocated or unwanted and which affects the dignity of men and women at work. ⁷
Sexual	Any unwanted, unreciprocated and unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature that is
harassment	offensive to the person involved, and causes that person to be threatened, humiliated or embarrassed. ⁸
Racial	Any threatening conduct that is based on race, colour, language, national origin, religion,
harassment	association with a minority, birth or other status that is unreciprocated or unwanted and which affects the dignity of women and men at work. ⁹
Threat	Promised use of physical force or power (i.e. psychological force) resulting in fear of physical, sexual, psychological harm or other negative consequences to the targeted individuals or groups.

³ Adapted from WHO definition of violence.

⁴ Adapted from WHO definition of violence.

⁵ Alberta Association of Registered Nurses ⁶ Adapted from ILO – Violence at Work

⁷ Human Rights Act, UK

⁸ Irish Nurses Organisation

⁹ Adapted from Human Rights Act, UK

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete the questionnaire by either ticking boxes 🗷 or writing in the spaces provided. If you don't know how to answer one question, just go on to the next one.

	A	. PERSONAL	AND WORKPLA	ACE DATA					
PD 1	What is your age: 19 or under 40-44	□ 20-24 □ 45-49	□ 25-29 □ 50-54	□ 30-34 □ 55-59	□ 35-39 □ 60+				
PD 2	Are you:	□ female		□male					
PD 3	What is your marital st	atus:	□single □ separated /d	□ married livorced	□ living with part □ widow/widowe				
PD 4	Did you move from and U yes	other country to		you are current please go to qu					
4.1	. If YES, when did you 11 months a		🗆 1-5 years ag	jo □6 ye	ears ago or more				
PD 5 Please identify how you see yourself within each of the following settings:									
	in the country in your community at your workplace	n	nember of the <i>m</i> ethnic grou □ □ □		mber of a <i>minority</i> ethnic group □ □	r			
PD 6	Which category best d physician ambulance professions allied to technical staff (labo support staff(kitche other, please specifi	nurse auxiliary /ar medicine (th pratory/sterilisati n/maintenance,	 midwife ncillary erapists/radiogra ion) security) 	□ pha □ adr	armacist ministration/clerical ts)	I			
PD 7	Which category best d senior manager line manager	🗆 sta			□ independent				
PD 8	How many years of wo □ under 1 year □ 1				ntly have: 20				
PD 9	Which category of employment sectors represents best your employment for your main job: private – for profit sector religious (e.g. church) public/ governmental sector International agency other:								
PD 10	In your main job, do yo		□ full-time	□ part-time	temporary/cas	sual			
	Do you work in shifts?		□ ves	□ no	,,				
	Do you work anytime k		-		□ yes	🗆 no			
PD 13	Do you interact with pa □ Yes, please answ □ No , please go to (er questions 13	.1 - 13.3						

ILO/ICN/WHO/P		Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire					
		Country Case Study – Questionnaire Pa					
13.1.	Do you have routine of patients/clien		vashing, turning, lifting) wit □ no	th			
	L yes						
13.2.	The patients/clients yo	ou most frequently work	with are (<i>tick all appropria</i> i Infants	te boxes):			
□ Children □ Adults			☐ Adolescents (10-18 years of age ☐ Elderly				
13.3.	The sex of the patient □ Female	nts you most frequently work with are: ☐ Male ☐ Male and female					
		nore than 50% of your tir	me working with any of the	following			
type of spe		Mentally disabled	□ Home care				
	ninally ill	□ HIV/AIDS	Psychiatric				
	her/child care ool health	□ Geriatric □ other, please specit	Occupational health a fy:				
		your time (more than 50 og that describes it best.	%) in your main job?				
	sitel the main convice b	- in a:					
	pital, the main service to ambulatory		general surgery				
		 general medicine emergency 	operating room				
	☐ intensive care	 management paediatrics, orthopaed 	lics radiology)				
		laboratory, sterilization)	iics, radiology)				
	support services (ki	itchen, maintenance)					
	other, please specili bulance	fy:					
🗆 Hea	Ith centre						
		ome care, outreach serv	ice, health visiting)				
Hos Hos	pice ne for the elderly/ Nursi	na home					
Reh	abilitation centre / conv						
othe	er , please specify:						
		n the same work setting v	with you during most (mor	e than 50%)			
of your wo	rk time is: □ none	□ 1-5 □ 6-1	0 🗆 11-15	over 15			
		olence in your current wo d at all; 5 = very worried					
(Fiedo			,,				
PD 18 Are the		eporting of violence in ye					
18.1.	yes If YES, do you know h), please go to question Pl ves	D 19 □ no			
10.1.	IT TES, do you know h	low to use them?					
PD 19 Is then U yes	e encouragement to rep		go to next section				
			go to next section				
□ yes		□ no If NO, please	go to next section loyer Colleagues				

Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire

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B. PHYSICAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE								
PLEASE NOTE: Physical violence refers to the use of physical force against another person or group, that results in physical harm, sexual or psychological harm. It can include beating, kicking, slapping, stabbing, shooting, pushing, biting, and/or pinching, among others.								
PV 1 In the last 12 months, have you been physically attacked in your workplace? □ Yes , please answer questions 1.11.15. □ No , if NO, please go to question PV 2, next page								
 1.1. If yes, please think of the last time that you were physically attacked in your place of work. How would you describe this incident? □ Physical violence without a weapon □ Physical violence with a weapon 								
1.2. Do you consider this to be a typical incident of violence in your workplace? □ Yes □ No								
1.3. Who attacked you? □ patient/client □ staff member □ external colleague/worker □ other, please specify: □ relatives of patient/client □ management / supervisor □ general public □ other, please specify:								
1.4. Where did the incident take place? □ inside health institution or facility □ at patient's/client's home □ outside (on way to work / health visit / home)								
1.5. At which time did it happen? □ 07.00h before 13.00 h. □ 13.00 h before 18.00 h. □ 18.00h before 24.00 □ 24.00h-before 07.00h								
1.6. Which day of the week did it happen? ☐Monday ☐Tuesday ☐Wednesday ☐Thursday ☐Friday ☐Saturday ☐Sunday ☐ don't remember								
1.7. How did you respond to the incident? Please tick all relevant boxes took no action told the person to stop told friends/family told a colleague transferred to another position completed incident/accident form completed a compensation claim								
1.8. Do you think the incident could have been prevented? □ yes □ no								
1.9. Were you injured as a result of the violent incident? □ Yes □ No; <i>if NO, please go to question 1.10.</i>								
1.9.1. IF YES, did you require formal treatment for the injuries? □ Yes □ No								
1.10. Listed below are a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in								

1.10. Listed below are a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences like the event that you suffered. For each item, please indicate how bothered you have been by these experiences since you were attacked. Please tick one option per question.

Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire

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	were attacked, how ED have you been by:	Not at	A Little Bit	Moderately	Quite a Bit	Extremely			
(a) Repea	ated, disturbing memories,								
(b) Avoidi	or images of the attack? ng thinking about or talking								
about the feelings re	attack or avoiding having elated to it?								
on guard									
(d) Feelin was an ef	g like everything you did fort?								
 1.11. Did you have to take time off from work after being attacked? □ Yes □ No; if NO, please go to question 1.12. 1.11.1. If YES, for how long? 									
		2-3 days 1 month	□ One w □ 2-6 m		□ 7-12 r	nonths			
1.12.	IF	no		f the incident? ⊐ don't know please go to qu		13			
1.12.1.	 IF YES, by whom: management / employe community group other, <i>please specify</i>: 		□union □police —	□asso	ciation				
1.12.2	1.12.2. What were the consequences for the attacker? □ none □ verbal warning issued □ care discontinued □ reported to police □ aggressor prosecuted □ other: □ other:								
1.13.	Did your employer or supe Counselling Opportunity to speal Other support?		rtit D	you with: □ yes □ yes □ yes	□ no □ no □ no				
1.14.	How satisfied are you with (Please rate: 1 = very diss □ 1 □		= very satis		s handled	?			
1.15.	 1.15. If you did not report or tell about the incident to others, why not? <i>Please tick every relevant box</i> it was not important afraid of negative consequences Useless did not know who to report to Other, <i>please specify</i>: 								
	last 12 months, have you v □ Yes	No;	if NO, ple	ease go to que					
2.1. If YES	2.1. If YES, how often has this occurred in the last 12 months?								
	PV 3 Have you reported an incident of workplace violence in the last 12 months? (witnessed or experienced) □ yes □ no If NO, please go to section: PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE, next page								
3.1. IF YE	S, have you been discipline		ng an incid	ent of workplac	ce violenc	e?			

Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire

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C. PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE (Emotional Abuse)

<u>Please note:</u> Psychological violence is defined as: Intentional use of power, including threat of physical force, against another person or group, that can result in harm to physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Psychological violence includes verbal abuse, bullying/mobbing, harassment, and threats. These terms are explained in the glossary on page 2.

Each form of psychological violence will be addressed separately with the same questions. This is important for getting a detailed understanding of the workplace violence you experienced. Please answer at least the first question of each section. In case of "NO", you are directed to the next section.

C. I. VERBAL ABUSE

VA 1	In the last 12 months, have you been verbally abused in your workplace? □ Yes _, please answer the following questions □ No _, please go to section C II. BULLYING / MOBBING, page 8						
VA 2	2 How often have you been verbally abused in the last 12 months? all the time sometimes once						
VA 3	3 Please think of the last time you were verbally abused in your place of wor Who verbally abused you? Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally abused in your place of work Image: patient/client Image: the last time you were verbally ab	rk.					
VA 4	Do you consider this to be a typical incident of verbal abuse in your workpla O Yes No	ace?					
VA 5	5 Where did the verbal abuse take place? inside health institution or facility outside (on way to work/health visit/home) other:						
VA 6	6 How did you respond to the verbal abuse? Please tick all relevant boxes took no action tried to pretend it never told the person to stop told friends/family told a colleague sought counselling sought help from the union transferred to another position pursued prosecution other:	aff member sociation dent form					
VA 7	7 Listed below are a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes h	ave in response					

VA 7 Listed below are a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences like the event that you suffered. For each item, please indicate how bothered you have been by these experiences since you were abused. Please tick one option per guestion.

Since you were abused, how BOTHERED have you been by:	Not at All	A Little Bit	Moderately	Quite a Bit	Extremely
(a) Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of the abuse?					
(b) Avoiding thinking about or talking about the abuse or avoiding having feelings related to it?					
(c) Being "super-alert" or watchful and on guard?					
(d) Feeling like everything you did was an effort?					

ILO/ICN	/WHO/PSI Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study – Questionnaire Page 9 of .
VA 8	
9.1	Was any action taken to investigate the causes of the verbal abuse ? Uses Ino Idon't know If NO or DON'T KNOW, please go to question VA 10 If YES, by whom: (please tick every relevant box) Imanagement / employer I union I association Community group I police Other: If YES, what were the consequences for the abuser?
9.2	reported to police aggressor prosecuted other: don't know
	Did your employer or supervisor offer to provide you with: Counselling
VA 11	How satisfied are you with the manner in which the incident was handled? (Please rate: 1 = very dissatisfied, 5=very satisfied) 1 2 3 4 5
VA 12	If you did not report or tell about the incident to others, why not? Please tick every relevant box it was not important Felt ashamed felt guilty did not know who to report to useless other:
	C. II. BULLYING / MOBBING
BM 1	In the last 12 months, have you been bullied / mobbed in your workplace? Yes , please answer the following questions No , please go to section C III. SEXUAL HARASSMENT, page 9
BMZ	How often have you been bullied / mobbed in the last 12 months?
	□ all the time □ sometimes □ once Please think of the last time you were bullied / mobbed in your place of work. Who bullied / mobbed you? □ patient/client □ relatives of patient/client □ staff member □ management / supervisor □ external colleague/worker □ general public
BM 3	 all the time □ sometimes □ once Please think of the last time you were bullied / mobbed in your place of work. Who bullied / mobbed you? □ patient/client □ relatives of patient/client □ staff member □ management / supervisor □ external colleague/worker □ general public □ other: Do you consider this to be a typical incident of bullying / mobbing in your workplace? □ Yes □ No

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BM 7 Listed below are a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences like the event that you suffered. For each item, please indicate how bothered you have been by these experiences since you were bullied / mobbed. Please tick one option per question.

	nee you were bullied /mebbed, how	Not at	A Little		Ouito	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
B	nce you were bullied /mobbed, how OTHERED have you been by:	Not at All	A Little Bit	Moderately	Quite a Bit	Extremely			
th) Repeated, disturbing memories, oughts, or images of the event?								
(b at) Avoiding thinking about or talking bout the event or avoiding having elings related to it?								
) Being "super-alert" or watchful and n guard?								
(d) Feeling like everything you did use an effort?									
BM 8 Do you think the incident could have been prevented? yes no									
BM 9	Was any action taken to investigate to use the second seco		s of the bui		?				
9.1		ent / empl	/, please g oyer	o to question L union polic	n í	□ association			
9.2	9.2. If YES, what were the consequences for the person who bullied / mobbed you? none verbal warning issued care discontinued reported to police aggressor prosecuted other:								
DM 40	Did your employer or europicer offe	r to provid	e verruith						
BINI 10	Did your employer or supervisor offe Counselling Opportunity to speak a Other support?		rtit D] yes] yes] yes	□ no □ no □ no				
BM 11	How satisfied are you with the mann (Please rate: 1 = very dissatisfied 1 2 3	, 5=very	satisfied)	ent was handle	ed?				
BM 12	If you did not report or tell about the Please tick every relevant box	incident t	o others, v	vhy not?					
	□ it was not important □ F □ afraid of negative consequences	elt asham ther:	0	☐ felt guilty ☐ did not know	w who to	report to			
	C. III. SE	XUAL HA	RASSME	NT					
SH 1									
SH 2	How often have you been sexually h	arassed in metimes		I2 months? ∃ once					
SH 3	Please think of the last time you we Who sexually harassed you?	□ relat □ mar	tives of pai	tient/client / supervisor	of work.				

ILO/ICN	/WHO/PSI		Violence in th Case Study –				Page 11 of 14
SH 4	Do you consider this to	be a typical i	ncident of				ace?
SH 5	inside health	□ Yes □ No □ at patient's/client's home ome) □ other					
told a colleague sought counselling				tried to told fri report sough comple comple comple ints that pe	o pretend it new ends/family ed it to a senio t help from the eted incident/a eted a comper	ver happe r staff me associati ccident fo isation cla es have ii	ember ion orm aim n response to
	essful life experiences lik thered you have been by						
opt	tion per question.	-		-	c controlly ridi		case ten one
	ince you were harassed, OTHERED have you bee		Not at All	A Little Bit	Moderately	Quite a Bit	Extremely
(a th	 Repeated, disturbing m oughts, or images of the 	event?					
al	 Avoiding thinking about bout the event or avoiding elings related to it? 						
(C OI) Being "super-alert" or v n guard?						
	 Feeling like everything as an effort? 	you did					
SH 8 SH 9 9.1	Was any action taken to U yes . If YES, by whom:	o investigate f □ no If NC	the causes o D or DON'i ent / empl y group	s of the se □ don't k T KNOW, µ oyer	kual harassme	estion S	H 10 □ association
9.2	If YES, what were the none reported to p other:	olice □ag	erbal warni	ing issued	care	discontin	ued
SH 10	Did your employer or su Counselli Opportun Other su	ng ity to speak a		rtit D	:] yes] yes] yes	□ no □ no □ no	
SH 11	How satisfied are you w (Please rate: 1 = ver □ 1		, 5=very	satisfied)	ent was handle	:d?	
SH 12	If you did not report or Please tick every releva it was not important afraid of negative con useless	Int box F Isequences	e incident to Telt asham ther:	ed D	vhy not? felt guilty did not knor	w who to	report to

			C. IV. R/	ACIAL HA	RASSME	ENT		
RH 1	□ Yes , /	please answ	, have you be ver the followin section D, pa	g question		d in your workpi	ace?	
RH 2			een racially ha			12 months?		
RH 3	Who racial	lease think of the last time you were racially harass ho racially harassed you? patient/client investor staff member invalues external colleague/worker general put other.				atient/client t / supervisor	of work.	
RH 4	Do you co	nsider this t	o be a typical i	ncident of	racial ha	rassment in you		ice?
RH 5		inside healt	arassment tak h institution or way to work/h	facility		at patient's/ other:	client's h	ome
	0000	told a collea sought cour sought help transferred	from the union to another pos	tion	told f repor soug comp	to pretend it ne inends/family rted it to a senio ht help from the pleted incident/a	or staff me associat accident f	ember tion lorm
5	Listed belo tressful life ex othered you t	w are a list periences li have been b	ke the event th	nd compla hat you su	ints that	pleted a comper people sometim or each item, ple are racially hara	ies have i ease indi	in response to cate how
5 2 01	Listed belo tressful life ex othered you t ption per que Since you we	ow are a list periences li have been b stion. re harassed	of problems a ke the event th y these experi-	nd compla hat you su ences sin Not at	ints that for the former of th	people sometim or each item, pk are racially hara	es have i ease indic issed. Ple	in response to cate how lase tick one
5 4 01	Listed belo tressful life ex othered you t ption per que	w are a list periences li have been b stion, re harassed have you be	of problems at ke the event th y these experi- l, how sen by:	nd compla nat you su ences sin Not at All	ints that i ffered. Fo ce you we A Little Bit	people sometim or each item, pk are racially hara Moderately	es have i ease indic ssed. Ple Quite a Bit	in response to cate how lase tick one Extremely
5 2 0	Listed belo tressful life ex othered you / ption per que Since you we BOTHERED (a) Repeated thoughts, or in	w are a list periences li have been b stion. re harassed have you be disturbing mages of th	of problems at ke the event th y these experi- l, how sen by: memories, e event?	nd compla hat you su ences sin Not at	ints that for the former of th	people sometim or each item, pk are racially hara	es have i ease indic issed. Ple	in response to cate how lase tick one
520	Listed belo tressful life ev othered you t poton per que Since you we BOTHERED (a) Repeated thoughts, or i (b) Avoiding t about the eve feelings relate	w are a list periences li have been b stion. re harassed have you be nages of th hinking abo ent or avoidi ed to it?	of problems a ke the event th y these expen- the by: memories, e event? ut or talking ng having	nd compla nat you su ences sin Not at All	ints that i ffered. Fo ce you we A Little Bit	people sometim or each item, pk are racially hara Moderately	es have i ease indic ssed. Ple Quite a Bit	in response to cate how lase tick one Extremely
S & C	Listed belo tressful life ex ption per que Since you we BOTHERED (a) Repeated thoughts, or i (b) Avoiding t about the eve feelings relate (c) Being "sug on guard?	w are a list periences li have been b stion. re harassed have you be disturbing mages of th hinking abo ent or avoidi ed to it? per-alert" or	of problems a ke the event th y these experi h, how een by: memories, e event? ut or talking ng having watchful and	nd compila nat you su ences sin Not at All	ints that i ffered. Fo ce you we A Little Bit	people sometim or each item, pk ere racially hara Moderately	es have i ease indi ssed. Ple Quite a Bit	in response to cate how asse tick one Extremely
520	Listed belo tressful life ev othered you t poton per que Since you we BOTHERED (a) Repeated thoughts, or it (b) Avoiding t about the eve feelings relate (c) Being "sup	w are a list periences I have been b stion. re harassed have you be , disturbing mages of th hinking abo ent or avoid ber-alert" or se everythin	of problems a ke the event th y these experi h, how een by: memories, e event? ut or talking ng having watchful and	nd compla nat you su ences sin All	A Little	Moderately	es have i ease indic ssed. Ple Quite a Bit	in response to cate how asse tick one Extremely

ILO/ICN	I/WHO/PSI	Workplace Violence in the Country Case Study – Q		r	Pa	ge 13 of 14	
9.2	 If YES, what were the cor none reported to polic other: 	 verbal warnin aggressor pro 	g issued		discontinued	5	
RH 10	Did your employer or supe Counselling Opportunity Other support	to speak about/report	tit Dy	/es	□ no □ no □ no		
RH 11	How satisfied are you with (Please rate: 1 = very o 1 □		atisfied)	t was handled	1?		
RH 12	If you did not report or tel Please tick every relevant it was not important afraid of negative conse useless	box □ Felt ashame	d 🗆	felt guilty	who to repor	t to	
	[. HEALTH SECTOR	EMPLOYE	R			
HE 1	Has your employer develo Health and safety Physical workplace violene Verbal abuse Sexual harassment Racial harassment Bullying/Mobbing Threat	⊡yes		10 0 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1	don't know don't know don't know don't know don't know don't know don't know		
HE 3	To what extent do you thin	k these measures wo	uld be help	ful in your wo	rk setting?		
	Security measures Improve surroundings Restrict public access Patient screening Patient protocols			moderate	little	not at all	

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		Country Case Study -	Questionnure		Pag	ge 14 of 14		
	Restrict exchange of m Increased staff number: Check-in procedures fo Special equipment or cl Changed shifts or rotas Reduced periods of wo Training Human resource develo Other:	s r staff othing rking alone opment						
HE 4	Which of the following	changes, if any, have o	occurred in the	workplace/he	ealth care set	ting in		
the	e last 2 years?	2 / 1/	🗆 reetrustur	ing / morgon	ization	-		
□ none □ staff cuts			restructuring / reorganization					
	restriction of resources		additional					
	other don't know							
HE 5	Please tick any releva none work situation for si situation for patient don't know	nť box taff worsened s/clients worsened	changes had on your daily work? u work situation for staff improved situation for patients/clients improved Other					
	E.	OPINIONS ON WORK	(PLACE VIOL	ENCE				
	In your opinion, what are ur work setting?	e the three most importa	nt contributin	g factors to	physical vio	lence in		
	In your opinion, what are on-physical) violence i		nt contributin	g factors to	psychologic	al		

O 3 In your opinion, what are the three most important measures that would reduce violence in your work setting?

ILO, ICN, WHO and PSI would like to thank you for your contribution to our survey and campaign.

Appendix B: Passive Consent Statement



Institutional Review Board for Human Subject Research

Passive Consent Statements:

William Paterson University

Project Title: Nursing Workplace Environment

Principal Investigator: <u>OB</u><u>Allan A. Paz</u>

Other Investigators:

Faculty Sponsor: Dr. Julie Bliss

Faculty Sponsor Phone Number: 973-720-2513

Department: Department of Nursing

Course Name and Number: DNP Project I NUR 8300

Protocol Approval Date: TBD

IRB Contact Phone Number: 973-720-2852

Passive Consent Statements:

This Survey concerns the Nurses Workplace Environment and Workplace Violence. It is being conducted to fulfill the requirements of the DNP Project I, NUR 8300 course. I understand my participation is voluntary and I may stop completing the Survey at any time and I do not have to answer any question(s) I choose not to answer.

The risks associated with my completing this survey include potential emotional responses that can be brought on by being asked to recall times when violence was experienced. This recall may bring about feelings of fear, depression, or anxiety and I accept them. Benefits of my participation in this study are increasing the knowledge and information regarding exploring the relationship between workplace violence and the nurses' perception of safety. Results from this study will help to determine what resources to allocate within the organization to decrease workplace violence and improve perception of safety. The results of this study may also help provide the basis for future research on this research topic, and I accept them. I understand that any data collected as part of this study will be stored in a safe and secure location, and that this data will be destroyed when this research is completed or when the data is no longer needed by the investigator.

I understand that I will be an anonymous participant in this study, that no one, including the investigators, will be able to connect my responses to me. I understand that my identity will not be revealed through the way data and findings are reported. To protect my identity, I will not include my name in any of my responses. I understand that by providing consent for this study I am also providing consent for my anonymized responses to be included in datasets that may be used in the future the investigator of this study or other investigators for research related to the purpose of this research study.

By providing consent for this study, I am confirming that I am at least 18 years old.

Consent:

If I do not want to complete this **<u>survey</u>**, I will select "no" and click continue and will be prompted to close the screen by clicking the X on the right-hand corner of the screen.

If I want to participate, I will select "yes," and click continue to have access to the survey.

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Appendix C: William Paterson University IRB Approval

				RSITY OF NEW JERSEY	
INSTITUTIONAL c/o Office of Sponsored Program 1800 Valley Road, Room 222 973-720-2852 (Phone) 973-720-3573 (Fax) http://www.wpunj.edu/osp/		is Chair:		Professor Elizabeth Victor (VictorE@wpunj.edu) Collego of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences Kate Boschert (irbadministrator@wpunj.edu) Office of Sponsored Programs	
To:	Allan Paz Doctoral Candidate o	of Nursing			
From:	Elizabeth Victor				
Subject:	IRB Approval (Expe	dited Review)		
Study:	Protocol # 2023-345: Nurses Perception of Safety.				
Date:	June 8, 2023				
				ns as research subjects. This study was <u>d (b)(3)</u> ; special class of subjects: None.	
IRB Number: 2023-345 This number is WPU's IRB identification that should be used on all consent forms and correspondence.					
Approval Date Expiration D					
you receive a a Appendix D fi http://www.wy Consent Forn responsible for research subje Mandatory R problem, adve prompt the ter deviations fro Amendments/ those involvin	new approval letter. The form at the conclusion o punj.edu/osp/irb/index.] m: All research subjects remaintaining signed cc ect for a period of at lease teporting to the IRB: T rese effect, or outcome t jects. In addition, the p mporary or permanent s m the approved protocc who difications of protocc og the prevention of imm	ere will be no f the project. html. s must use the onsent forms (st three years The principal that is encoun rincipal inves uspension of ol using Appe re required to ols involving mediate harm	e excepti The Ap e approve (if appro after stu investig- tered wh stigator n a researce mdix D. o carry ou human s to a subj	iration date, all study activities must stop until ons. In addition, you are required to submit an pendix D can be accessed at: ad Informed Consent Form. You are ved for Active Consent format) for each dy completion. ator must report immediately any serious ile using human subjects or any complaints must report any event or series of events that th project involving human subjects or any at this research as described in the protocol. All ubjects must have prior IRB approval, except ect. Amendments/Modifications for the d within 24 hours to the IRB using Appendix D	