Psychological Empowerment and Job Satisfaction among Nurses Working in Abbassia Mental Hospital

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Master Degree in Nursing Sciences (Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing)

By

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B.Sc. Nursing

Faculty of Nursing Ain Shams University 2015

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Acknowledgement

First and foremost I express my thanks and gratitude to ALLAH, the most kind and most merciful. I would like to address my great appreciation and thanks to *Dr. Sorayia Ramadan*, Professor of *Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University for her intensive support, comprehensive advice, continuous and friendly encouragement and faith, and full guidance. I also appreciate her efforts and the precious time she has devoted for the perfection of this work.

My special thanks and gratitude are also due to *Dr.*Nevine El Ashry, Assist. Professor of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University for he kind attitude, stimulating enthusiasm and unlimited help, which were encouraging towards the accomplishment of this work.

My thanks are also extended to **Dr**. **Samah Abdel Wahed**, Lecturer of *Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*. Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University for her precious time, encouragement and effective supervision to accomplish this work



اسم الباحث هبه فيصل فخري محمد الطاهر

عنوان الرسالة التمكين النفسي والرضا الوظيفي لدي ممرضي مستشفي الصحة النفسية بالعباسية

الكلية كلية التمريض- جامعة عين شمس

القسم العلمي المانح تمريض الصحه النفسية والعقلية

الدرجة العلمية ماجستير التمريض (تمريض الصحه النفسية

والعقلية)

تاریخ المنح ۲۰۱۵

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اسم الدرجة: ماجستير التمريض (تمريض الصحة النفسية والعقلية)

القسم التابع له: تمريض الصحة النفسية والعقلية

اسم الكليـــة: كلية التمريض

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ABSTRACT

Patient care quality and safety relates directly to how empowered nurses are to influence care plans and contribute to organizational decisions. The study aim was to examine the relation between psychological empowerment and job satisfaction among nurses working in Abbassia Mental Health hospital. The study was carried out using a cross-sectional analytic design on 100 nurses working in various units. Data were collected through two self-administered questionnaire sheets: the psychological empowerment scale with socio demographic data, and job satisfaction questionnaire. Pilot testing showed a high reliability of the tools. The results showed that 74% of the nurses had high total psychological empowerment, while only 49.0% of them were satisfied. A moderate statistically significant positive correlation was detected between nurses' scores of psychological empowerment and job satisfaction (r=0.48, p=0.01). Multivariate analysis showed that the score of psychological empowerment and nurse's age were the statistically significant positive independent predictors of job satisfaction score. It is concluded that nurses in this mental health hospital have high levels of psychological empowerment, but only half of them were satisfied. The scores of psychological empowerment and job satisfaction are closely correlated. Nurses' age and psychological empowerment score can predict positively the score of job satisfaction. It is recommended that continuous training programs should be implemented for nurses to improve their psychological empowerment and reviewing the system of incentives for increasing their job satisfaction.

Keywords empowerment, psychological empowerment, job satisfaction, mental health nursing.

Contents

Subject	Page !	No.
List of Tables		II
List of Figures		IV
INTRODUCTION		1
AIM OF THE STUDY		6
REVIEW OF LITERATURE		7
CONCEPT OF EMPOWERMENT		7
From power to empowerment		9
Empowerment theories		10
Characteristics of psychiatric/ mental health nurse		19
Stressors facing psychiatric/ mental health nurse		20
Empowerment in nursing and mental health nursing		22
Empowerment process		23
Levels of empowerment		27
Why empowerment is beneficial	.	29
Creating empowering environment		32
JOB SATISFACTION		32
Definitions		32
Importance of job satisfaction		33
Factors affecting job satisfaction		34
Maslow's hierarchy of needs		35
SUBJECTS AND METHODS		38
RESULTS		46
DISCUSSION		72
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	· • •	92
SUMMARY		95
REFERENCES		98
APPENDICES		
ARARIC SUMMARY		

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
1	Socio-demographic characteristics of nurses in the study sample	47
2	Psychological empowerment among nurses in the study sample	49
3	Total Psychological empowerment among nurses in the study sample	51
4	Job satisfaction related physiological needs as reported by nurses in the study sample	52
5	Job satisfaction related safety and security as reported by nurses in the study sample	53
6	Job satisfaction related commitment and work relations as reported by nurses in the study sample	55
7	Job satisfaction related recognition and respect as reported by nurses in the study sample	57
8	Job satisfaction related to self- actualization as reported by nurses in the study sample	58
9	Total Job satisfaction among nurses in the study sample	59
10	Relation between nurses' job satisfaction and their demographic characteristics	60
11	Relation between nurses' psychological empowerment and their demographic characteristics	62

Table	Title	Page
12	Relation between nurses' psychological empowerment elements and their job satisfaction	64
13	Relation between nurses' psychological empowerment and their job satisfaction elements	66
14	Correlation matrix of nurses' job satisfaction scores	67
15	Correlation matrix of nurses' psychological empowerment scores	68
16	Correlation matrix of nurses' psychological empowerment and job satisfaction scores	68
17	Correlation between nurses' psychological empowerment and job satisfaction scores and their age, qualification, and experience	69
18	Best fitting multiple linear regression model for the score of job satisfaction score	71

List of Figures

Table	Title	Page
1	Scatterplot of nurses' psychological empowerment and job satisfaction scores	70

Introduction

A health care sector that supports employees reduces stress and increases employee commitment will culminate in improved organizational outcomes, including improved patient care (*Laschinger et al., 2011*). Patient care quality and safety relates directly to how empowered nurses are to influence care plans and contribute to organizational decisions. Empowerment has also been linked to the mental and physical health of nurses (*Chalk et al., 2010*).

Empowerment is a multi-disciplinary concept used in management, psychology, social anthropology, sociology political science, and nursing. Empowerment is the process of providing decision-making authority to someone, and is often associated with sharing power with others or enables them to act from managers to their subordinates. Empowerment can be structural or psychological (*Saif and Saleh*, *2013*).

The diverse definitions and descriptions of empowerment follow two streams of research structural empowerment and psychological empowerment. Structural empowerment is defined as a practice or set of practices offering access to information, resources and support opportunities for development and growth (*Gantz, 2010*). Psychological empowerment refers to a set of psychological

states that are essential for individuals to feel a sense of control over their work as a result of being empowered by a supervisor. It focuses on intrinsic motivation rather than on the managerial practices used to increase employees' levels of authority (*Harrim and Alkshali*, 2008).

As in other nursing specialties, psychiatric nurses work according to specific treatment models, implement treatment protocols. Nonetheless, psychiatric nurses ensure patient quality of care and safety and emphasize the development of a therapeutic relationship between the patient and the caregiver. In practice, this means the psychiatric nurse aspires to treat the patient in a humane and cooperative manner, to empower patients, and help them on inner resources in addition to the other treatments that they receive (*Dziopa and Ahern*, 2008).

Nurses advocate for patient safety when they coordinate patient care delivered by multiple health care providers. Uncoordinated care contributes to fragmentation in patient care and could cause significant risk to patient safety. Increased care coordination reduces hospitalizations in patients with heart failure, reduces readmissions in patients with mental health conditions, and reduces mortality and dependency in patients with stroke. Empowered nurse advocates maintain open

communications with all members of the health care team (*Ohmart*, 2013).

Nurses want to ensure their patients' rights, health, quality care and safety. However, nurses may not be empowered by having a voice in the decision-making. If the structural organization does not support patient advocacy or does not make efforts to create and maintain healthy work conditions, job strain will be a logical outcome. Researchers found that feelings of psychological empowerment strongly influenced nurses' job strain and work satisfaction (*Christens*, 2012).

Psychologically empowered employees are confident in their abilities, have control over their work, feel that their job requirements are congruent with their values and feel they impact beliefs. and that organizational. Psychological empowerment in any organization does not work by saying employee that they are empowered it requires requisite changes in the system, practices, and policies of an organization. Thus, to make an employee feel psychologically empowered there has to be change/modification in the managerial practices to promote autonomy, freedom and create an atmosphere of service that may develop the feeling of psychological empowerment among nurses (*Knol and Van Linge*, 2009).