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Prevalence of workplace violence against nurses in Hong Kong

**OBJECTIVE.** To determine the prevalence and nature of workplace violence against nurses, and how nurses deal with such aggression; and to identify the risk factors related to violence in the hospital environment.

**Setting.** University teaching hospital, Hong Kong.

**Participants.** All nursing staff in the hospital, except nurses who were unable to read Chinese or who did not have patient contact (eg those worked in administrative positions), were invited to complete a questionnaire.

**Main outcome measures.** Demographic data of the respondents, incidence of and risk factors contributing to workplace violence.

**Results.** A total of 420 nurses returned the completed questionnaire (response rate, 25%). Three hundred and twenty (76%; 95% confidence interval, 72-80%) nurses reported abuse of any kind—verbal abuse, 73%; bullying, 45%; physical abuse, 18%; and sexual harassment, 12%. Most (82%) nurses who experienced verbal abuse tended to confide in friends, family members, or colleagues. Some (42%) ignored the incident. Risk factors for workplace violence included: working in male wards and in certain specialties such as the Accident and Emergency Department, Community Nursing Service, and the Orthopaedics and Traumatology Department.

**Conclusion.** Workplace violence against nurses is a significant problem in Hong Kong. Further large-scale studies should be conducted to more closely examine the problem.
in the hospital environment. International studies have reported that the prevalence of workplace violence against nurses in the hospital setting varied from 10% to 50%, and even up to 87%. These studies nonetheless varied in their definition of workplace violence and the recall period.

Despite the variable range of reported violence, there is a consensus that the most commonly encountered violence is verbal abuse. The highest incidence of workplace violence occurs in psychiatric wards, accident and emergency departments, and high dependency units. The reported percentage of nurses being abused in psychiatric wards and accident and emergency departments is an astonishing 98% and 100%, respectively, due largely to the characteristics of patients.

Health care workers’ experience of workplace violence must certainly have a negative correlation with job satisfaction and performance. Such a decrease in performance will directly impact on patient care and consequently the effectiveness of the health care system. Despite the acknowledgement by international committees and governing bodies that workplace violence is a significant and serious problem in the nursing population, it has not been studied in Hong Kong. We conducted a pilot study with three aims: to determine the prevalence and nature of workplace violence against nurses in Hong Kong; to identify the risk factors related to violence in the hospital environment; and to determine how nurses deal with patient/relative aggression.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was performed to determine the prevalence and nature of workplace violence experienced by nurses at Queen Mary Hospital over a 1-year period from April 2003 to April 2004. Queen Mary Hospital is a regional hospital with approximately 1400 beds and 3800 staff. It is the teaching hospital for the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hong Kong, and provides an extensive range of services, from 24-hour accident and emergency (A&E) cover through different specialties to rehabilitation. It also serves as a tertiary referral centre for many advanced technology services such as radiotherapy, transplantation, assisted reproduction, renal dialysis, coronary care, neonatal intensive care, oral maxillofacial surgery, burns and reconstructive surgery, paediatrics, and neurosurgery.

All nurses working in the hospital were invited to answer a questionnaire that requested demographic data and information about workplace violence. All grades of nurses working in the wards and out-patient departments were approached. As the majority of nurses were Chinese, the questionnaire was written in Chinese. Nurses who were unable to read Chinese and who worked in administrative positions without patient contact were excluded from the study.

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The reliability and consistency of the questionnaire were validated by asking 20 nurses to complete the questionnaire on two occasions, 2 weeks apart. Results of each set of questionnaires were compared to confirm their reliability and consistency.

The questionnaires, together with a cover letter and a self-addressed return envelope, were distributed to nurses by the central nursing department of the hospital. Nurses were asked to return the completed questionnaire via the internal mail system within 2 weeks. The anonymous nature of the questionnaire was emphasised at the time of distribution.

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (Windows version 12.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago [IL], US). Chi squared test was used to compare categorical variables. A P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The study protocol was approved by the hospital ethics committee.

Results

Questionnaires were distributed to 1650 nurses. A total of 420 questionnaires were received in the following 2 weeks (response rate, 25%). The female to male nurse ratio was 34:3. Violence had been experienced by 320 of 420 nurses (76%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 72-80%) over the 12-month period (Fig 1). The prevalence of any kind
of violence was 75% and 88% for female and male nurses, respectively with no significant difference between the two groups (Chi squared test, P=0.084). Subjects were allowed to identify more than one type of workplace violence. The most prevalent violence was verbal abuse (73%), followed by bullying, physical abuse, and sexual harassment. As many as 20% of nurses recalled more than 10 instances of various types of workplace violence over the previous 12 months.

Subjects who had experienced workplace violence within the previous 12 months were asked to indicate the source of violence (Fig 2). Patients and their relatives were the main perpetrators in all cases. Other major perpetrators included nursing colleagues, seniors, managers, and doctors.

Nurses working in the A&E Department (n=16), Community Nursing Service (n=13), and Orthopaedics and Traumatology Department (n=14) were most susceptible to workplace violence (Fig 3). All nurses from these specialties who returned their questionnaires reported workplace violence in the previous 12 months. The next two specialties with a high prevalence of violence were Private and Specialty Services (85%) and Psychiatry (84%) [Fig 3].

Significantly more abuse was reported by nurses working in male wards. A total of 91% of nurses on male wards reported workplace violence compared with 82% on female wards and 72% on mixed male with female wards (Chi squared test, P=0.012).

Most nurses (82%) who experienced verbal abuse tended to cope with the problem by confiding in friends, family members, or colleagues. The response was similar for other types of abuse. The second most common response by nurses was to ignore the incident (42%);
very few (1-3%) chose to seek help from the union. Other means of coping with the problem included shopping, praying, or taking revenge. In one extreme case, a nurse attempted suicide following verbal and physical abuse.

Discussion

Findings in this study suggest that a large proportion of nurses (76%; 95% CI, 72-80%) experience violence in the working environment. Although workplace violence is generally confined to verbal abuse, physical abuse and sexual harassment are not uncommon. Recognition of the severity of the problem is essential, and further investigation of the impact of such violence can benefit the whole profession.

It is apparent that the major sources of workplace violence are patients followed by their relatives, the primary people with whom nurses interact every day. Nonetheless they are not the sole perpetrators of workplace violence: nursing colleagues, seniors, managers, and doctors were also main sources of workplace violence and should not be overlooked.

Violence was more common on male wards. Traditional Chinese thinking dictates that men are at the top of a hierarchical structure in the society and considered superior to females. As most nurses are female, this traditional thinking may explain the more common occurrence of violence on male wards.

The prevalence of workplace violence in the A&E Department, Community Nursing Service, and Orthopaedics and Traumatology Department approached 100%. It may be argued that improved security is necessary in these high-risk areas.

The response rate of this study was relatively low (25%) compared with other studies (50% in Hegney et al’s study and 87% in Uzun’s study). Voluntary questionnaires yield notoriously poor response rates. In addition, nurses who are constantly busy may have considered them time-consuming and tedious. Nonetheless despite the low response rate, the prevalence rate was comparable.

This study was a cross-sectional study that attempted to determine the prevalence of workplace violence within a certain past period of time. Nurses were asked about their memory of being abused in the previous 12 months, thus the estimated prevalence would have been subjected to recall bias. In addition, the feeling of being abused is very subjective. Despite the inclusion of a range of definitions for different types of workplace violence that attempts to be objective, subjective interpretation cannot be avoided. It is also possible that nurses who returned the questionnaires were more likely to have been victims of workplace violence.

Findings of this study reveal that nurses are at high risk of workplace violence and most have been victims at one time or another. Although most violence is verbal abuse, physical abuse and sexual harassment are not uncommon. There is a need to heighten awareness of the problem among health service managers and the general public, and to carry out further studies in this area.

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References