

JOB STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG NURSES IN PRIVATE
HOSPITALS IN METROPOLITAN BANGKOK

ANANTREE POTHAPHUN

137 Pages

November 2005

The present study aimed to examine the differences in the degree of perception of factors affecting job-related stress and the differences in the degree of perception of perceived determinants of job satisfaction among nurses in private hospitals in Metropolitan Bangkok in relation to gender, age, educational background, job position, and years of nursing work. Moreover, the study sought to examine the relationship between job stress and job satisfaction of these nurses.

The population of the study consisted of 9,869 nurses. A total of 385 respondents were used in this study. The research instrument consisted of three parts, namely: demographic questionnaire, Nursing Stress Scale (NSS), and Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS). Descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson r correlation coefficient were employed in data analysis.

The major findings were as follows:

1. There were no significant gender differences in the perceived factors affecting job-related stress. Likewise, there were no significant job position differences in the perceived factors affecting job-related stress. And neither were there significant years of nursing work differences in the perceived factor affecting job-related stress. There was,

however, a significant age difference in the perceived factor of conflict with other nurses as well as a significant educational background difference in the perceived factor of conflict with physicians.

2. There were significant gender differences in the perceived determinants of job satisfaction in terms of promotion, supervision, and co-worker. There were significant age differences relative to the perceived determinants of pay, promotion, supervision, and nature of work. Likewise, there were significant job position differences in the perceived determinants of operating procedure, co-worker and, nature of work. There was a significant years of nursing work difference only in the perceived determinant of nature of work. However, there was no significant educational background difference in the perceived determinants of job satisfaction.

3. Through the application of the Pearson r correlation coefficient among a total of sixteen variables, forty-seven significant negative relationships were found to exist between the given variables. There is, therefore, a significant negative relationship between job-related stress and job satisfaction among nurses working in private hospitals in Metropolitan Bangkok.