

Impact of Work-Related Characteristics on the Job Satisfaction of Physiotherapists Working in Government Hospitals in the Western Province, Sri Lanka

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In today's world, physiotherapists are facing many challenges due to the dynamic nature of their working environment. This study aimed to investigate the influence of work-related factors on job satisfaction among government physiotherapists in the Western province, Sri Lanka. A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among 135 consented physiotherapists through a self-administered, validated survey questionnaire, adopted from Spector's job satisfaction nine facet scale. A 6-point Likert scale was used to evaluate answers for each facet of job satisfaction. Based on the overall score, job satisfaction was categorized as satisfied (>144), ambivalent (108-144) and dissatisfied (<108). Descriptive statistics and Pearson A Chi-square test were performed using SPSS. The majority of the participants were between 31-40 years of age (50.4%) and females (51.9%). Most of them were degree holders (56.3%) and had 6-10 years of work experience (54.1%). Out of the 135 physiotherapists, 95(70.4%) were working in Teaching Hospitals. However, only 50 (37%) of them were practicing in their preferred clinical area. Although 102 (75.5%) participants were working more than five days per week, most of them (57.8%) were not performing night duties. Eighty-nine (65.9%) participants were engaged in private practice. In the assessment of overall job satisfaction, 39 (28.8%) were satisfied, 85 (62.9%) were ambivalent, and 11 (8.1%) were dissatisfied with their job. A significant association was found between the place of work, involvement in private practice, and job satisfaction ($P<0.05$). The field of work, working patterns, and night shifts had no significant impact ($P>0.05$) on the job satisfaction of the physiotherapists.

Keywords: *work-related characteristics, job satisfaction, Sri Lankan physiotherapists*