Global Health systems encounter increasing challenges, spread of health needs and economic constraints. Approximately, nurses are the major part of human resources working in health systems in all countries. Job dissatisfaction is one of the effective factors in nursing career exit. This study has been accomplished with purpose of determining nurses’ job satisfaction in Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute. This cross-sectional and descriptive research was performed in 2017. A random group of 533 nurses contributed in the study. A questionnaire was used for data collection, which included personal and career attributes, and level of job satisfaction as inputs. Data was collected over a period of three months. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v22) software and descriptive statistical tests were utilized for the analysis. According to results, nurses job security was increased impressively, more than before they were employed in Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute (about 62%), and they feel satisfied about their position more than before (77.1%) and have a desire to continue working for
Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute (75.4%). The results show that 62.9% of nurses were pleased for their prompt payment, and about 67% were dissatisfied with the proportion of their tasks and career hardship. Among those, 55.6% of nurses were satisfied by the professional support received from their managers and 51.4% of the nurses were satisfied with their image in the social profession.

Crown Copyright © 2018 Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Specifications table

| Subject area                  | Nursing and Health professions |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| More specific subject area    | Nurses job satisfaction in Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute |
| Type of data                  | Tables                         |
| How data was acquired         | This research is cross-sectional and descriptive which has performed about nurses working throughout Iran hospitals in 2017 (15 universities of medical sciences in contract with Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute) |
| Data format                   | Raw, Analyzed                  |
| Data source location          | 15 universities of medical sciences in contract with Ava salamat Entrepreneurs Institute (Ardebil, Alborz, Iran, Boushehr, Ahvaz, Hormozgan, Yazd, Zanjan, Save, Tabriz, Shoushtar, Ghazvin, Kordestan, Gilan, Maraghe) |
| Data accessibility            | Data are included in this article |

1. Data

The second section is job satisfaction measuring instrument prepared according to prior studies and remarks of nursing deputy executive managers. It has significant points in some questions. Those points are common concerns for nursing executive managers in Ministry of Health and Medical Education, guild organizations related to nursing association, and all nurses exclusive for a longtime (Prompt payment, career security, feeling the same positions with other governmental nurses, full premium payment of employer's share, appropriate work hours in comparison with other governmental nurses, etc.) Results of job satisfaction measurement are displayed in Table 3 [1–4] (Fig. 1) (Tables 1 and 2)
Table 1
Personal attributes of 533 nurses working in 15 universities of medical sciences in contract with Ava salamat Entrepreneurs Institute.

| Personal attributes | Number (%)          |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Age                 |                     |
| 25–30               | 309 (58%)           |
| 30–39               | 202 (37.9%)         |
| 40–50               | 22 (4.1%)           |
| Gender              |                     |
| Woman               | 366 (68.7%)         |
| Man                 | 167 (31.3%)         |
| Marital status      |                     |
| Married             | 338 (63.4%)         |
| Single              | 195 (36.6%)         |
2. Materials and methods

This research is cross-sectional and descriptive. It has performed about nurses working throughout Iran hospitals in 2017 (15 universities of medical sciences in contract with Ava Salamat Entrepreneurs Institute). Research statistical population included nurses working in governmental and non-governmental hospitals all over Iran. Study entry requirements were having Iranian nationality and at least one year work experience.
According to prior studies sample size covered 10 percent of the population. This study was performed under the observance of ethical standards and license issued by ethics committee of Health Ministry nursing deputy. Study instrument was a questionnaire in two parts. First part was about nurses' personal and job attributes, such as age, gender, degree of education, marital status, workplace, professional position, and the second part was job satisfaction measuring instrument prepared by prior studies and remarks of nursing deputy executive managers [5–12].

Entrepreneurs Institute. The authors express their appreciation to all representatives of the institute for distributing and collecting questionnaires and Managers of the Institute, Ali Mohammad Taghipour, Contract manager and Maryam Zahedi, Finance Director, Ali Dadgari (Nursing Consultant of Project), Esmaeel Izadi (Public Relations of Institute) and Mohammad Reza Gholamsim (Systems and methods expert of Institute), with the highest regards.

Acknowledgements

This project is implemented with support from the Ava Salamat

Transparency document. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.04.043.

References

[1] Influence Factors in Job Satisfaction of Nurses in the Selected Military and Civil Hospital in Tehran 2013. 2, 2014. 1(1), pp. 34–39.
[2] The Study of Job Satisfaction Among Nurses in Tehran Military Hospitals in 2014. 2. 2015. 2(5), pp. 183–188.
[3] The Relationship between Happiness and Psychological Well-Being with Job Satisfaction of Khuzestan Military Hospital Nurses. 2. 2017. 5(15), pp. 11–19.
[4] M.G. Alghamdi, R. Topp, M.S. AlYami, The effect of gender on transformational leadership and job satisfaction among Saudi nurses, J. Adv. Nurs. (2018).
[5] I.H. Andresen, T. Hansen, E.K. Grov, Norwegian nurses’ quality of life, job satisfaction, as well as intention to change jobs, Nord. J. Nurs. Res. 37 (2) (2017) 90–99.
[6] Bagheri Sh, A. Kousha, A. Janati, Factors affecting nurses' job satisfaction: a systematic survey, Hakim Health Syst. Res. J. 15 (2) (2012) 130–139.
[7] L. Deravin, et al., Nursing stress and satisfaction outcomes resulting from implementing a team nursing model of care in a rural setting, J. Hosp. Adm. 6 (1) (2017) 60.
[8] M. Gholami fesharaki, et al., Inpatient satisfaction and effecting factors: findings from a large sample size cross sectional study, Health Res. J. 1 (1) (2016) (p. 0-0).
[9] V. Koy, et al., Relationship between nursing care quality, nurse staffing, nurse job satisfaction, nurse practice environment, and burnout: literature review, Int. J. Res. Med. Sci. 3 (8) (2017) 1825–1831.
[10] M.L. MacLeod, et al., Nurses who work in rural and remote communities in Canada: a national survey, Hum. Resour. Health 15 (1) (2017) 34.
[11] G. Mirzabeigi, et al., Job satisfaction among Iranian nurses, J. Hayat 15 (1) (2009) 49–59.
[12] M. Sanjar, F. Shirazi, S. Heidarii, G. Mirzabeigi, S. Salemi, Assessing nurses’ attitudes toward clinical environment, J. Nurs. Manag. 1 (2) (2012) 9–19.